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# THE COUNTY OF NOBLE, OHIO

A History of Noble County, Ohio  
From the Earliest Days.  
Special Chapter on Military Affairs.  
Published, 1904. Reprinted, 2000

Hon. Frank M. Martin  
Editor

INDEXED





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THE  
COUNTY OF NOBLE

A History of Noble County, Ohio, from the Earliest  
Days, with Special Chapter on Military Affairs,  
and Special Attention Given to Resources

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HON. FRANK M. MARTIN

EDITOR

MADISON, WIS.  
SELWYN A. BRANT

1904



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# The County of Noble.

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## Chapter I.

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FIRST WHITE MEN—MISSIONS—TRADING POSTS—A LEADEN PLATE—FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS—OHIO LAND COMPANY—EXPLORATIONS—FRENCH FORTS—WASHINGTON'S MISSION—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—ENGLISH GAIN POSSESSION—FIRST SURVEY—SQUATTERS—INDIAN TREATIES—LAND BOUNTIES TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—THE OHIO COMPANY FORMED—GETS A GRANT OF LAND FROM CONGRESS—RULES FOR SETTLEMENTS—MARIETTA SETTLED—FIRST COURT—FIRST LAND PATENTS—PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

**D**URING the latter part of the seventeenth, and the early years of the eighteenth century, the French missionaries and traders were active in founding missions and establishing trading posts at various points in the Ohio Valley. The principal avenues of travel were the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, and from the great lakes the line of missions and trading posts followed these streams, together with the Allegheny and Maumee rivers, to the Mississippi. The traders, being bent on gain, kept no records of their explorations, so that the only authentic account of this period is to be obtained from the journals of the Jesuit missionaries, and this is often so meager as to afford little information. Leaden plates have been found on the Kanawha and Allegheny rivers, and at the mouth of the Muskingum, bearing inscriptions to show that the French had laid claim to the country in the name of their king. The inscription on that at the mouth of the Muskingum was as follows:

"In the year of 1749, of the reign of Louis XV of France, we, Celeron,\* commandant of a detachment sent by the Marquis de la

---

\* This plate was found in the year 1798 and the dates mentioned in the inscription correspond to the expedition sent out under Celeron de Bienville. This expedition built a fort at Sandusky and explored several tributaries of the Ohio.

Galissoniere, captain-general of New France, in order to establish tranquility among some villages of savages of these parts, have buried this plate at the mouth of the river Chi-no-da-hich-e-tha, the 18th of August, near the river Ohio, otherwise 'Beautiful River,' as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and all of those which empty themselves into it, and of all the lands on both sides, even to the sources of said rivers, as have enjoyed or ought to have enjoyed the preceding kings of France, and that they have maintained themselves there by force of arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, of Utrecht, and of Aix-la-Chapelle."

By this claim that portion of the State of Ohio now included within the boundaries of Noble county became the territory of France, and subject to the edicts of the French king. But, before this plate had been deposited, the English had already began to dispute the possession of the country. As early as 1714, Governor Spotswood, of the Virginia Colony, had found an easy route through the Allegheny mountains and advocated taking possession of the country west of them. The governor of Pennsylvania joined with him in recommending the mother country to take possession of the region between the Alleghenies and the great lakes. Had the suggestions of those two colonial governors been accepted by the British Parliament the French and Indian war might have been avoided, and the history of the Conquest of the Northwest Territory would have to have been told in different language. From 1720 to 1750 numerous English traders and explorers visited the Ohio Valley. Some were licensed by the Pennsylvania authorities to trade with the Indians, but many of them assumed the responsibility and the risk and went on their "own hook." Among these early adventurers were Conrad Weiser, John Howard, who was captured by the French on the Mississippi in 1742, and George Croghan, who erected a stockade on the great Miami river, in what is now Shelby county, Ohio.

The first systematic attempt to establish an English settlement west of the Alleghenies came in 1748. That year Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of Virginia, Thomas Lee, president of the Virginia council, and ten others organized the Ohio Land Company. The following year the company received from George II a grant of 500,000 acres of land. By the terms of this grant the company was given the option of locating their lands either between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers, or on the northern side of the Ohio, but in either case the conditions required the settlement of one hundred families within seven years. In 1750 the Company sent out a surveying party, under the leadership of Christopher Gist, to locate the grant. Crossing the Ohio near the mouth of Beaver Creek, Gist spent the month of December among the Indians of the Tuscarawas country.



In one of the Indian villages he found George Croghan, previously mentioned, and a Seneca half-breed named Andrew Montour. They had hoisted the English flag and were taking steps to hold councils with the different bands of Indians in the interest of the English traders. Accompanied by Croghan, Gist explored the valleys of the Muskingum and Scioto rivers, after which he descended the Ohio to the falls, but nothing definite was accomplished in the way of locating the grant of the Ohio Company.

In the meantime the French had established a line of forts from Lake Erie to the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers to prevent the English from gaining a foothold in the country. The reader of American history is familiar with the story of how George Washington, then a young man, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to the French commandants at Forts Le Boeuf and Venango to demand the reason for their invasion of English territory. No satisfaction was received from the French officers at those posts, the French and Indian war ensued, and all efforts to found a colony north of the Ohio was for the time abandoned. By the treaty of 1763 the French relinquished all claims to the disputed territory and the following year an expedition was sent into the country north of the Ohio to punish the Indians for their participation in the French and Indian war. Although the English were given undisputed control of all the region between the Ohio and the great lakes, they were slow to take advantage of their new acquisition. A few resolute traders invaded the country and established a profitable traffic in furs with the natives, but it was not until after the Revolution that a finally successful attempt was made to settle the northwest territory.

In April, 1784, the Congress of the United States passed an ordinance providing for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. This ordinance remained in force for about three years and under its provisions the first survey of the public lands was begun. Among the surveyors appointed by Congress were Rufus Putnam, of Massachusetts; William Morris, of New York; Nathaniel Adams, of New Hampshire; Alexander Parker, of Virginia; Adam Hoops, of Pennsylvania; James Simpson, of Maryland; and Isaac Sherman, of Connecticut. These surveyors were appointed on May 27, 1785, and at once entered upon their duties. They found a number of squatters upon the unsurveyed lands and reported the conditions to Congress, which led to the following proclamation being printed and circulated throughout the territory:

"Whereas, it has been represented to the United States in Congress assembled that several disorderly persons have crossed the Ohio and settled upon their unappropriated lands; and whereas, it is their intention, as soon as it shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions and under such

other regulations as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the United States, and others who may wish to become purchasers of the same; and as such conduct tends to defeat the object they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and is highly disrespectful to the Federal authority, they have therefore thought fit, and do hereby issue this proclamation, forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have settled thereon to depart with their families and effects without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril."

The names of about sixty of these squatters were sent to Colonel Harmar at Fort McIntosh, and a body of troops was sent out to dispossess them. The squatters showed fight, and the affair was finally adjusted by temporary homes being given them on the east side of the river until the lands were opened to settlement. By the treaty of Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1784 the Six Nations had surrendered all claims to lands in the Ohio Valley, and on January 21, 1785, a treaty was made at Fort McIntosh between George Rogers Clark, Arthur Lee, and Richard Butler, acting on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs of the Delawares, Ottawas, Wyandots, and Chippewas. By the provisions of this treaty the boundaries between the United States and the Indian lands were fixed and the different tribes relinquished all claim to the lands in Southeastern Ohio. On the last day of January, 1786, General Clark, Richard Butler, and Samuel H. Parsons met the Shawnee chiefs at Fort Finney and negotiated a treaty by which this tribe ceded their lands in the Ohio Valley to the United States. Thus the native red man retired before the march of the Caucasian, and the lands once the home and hunting ground of the savage, became the possession of a civilized race.

Meantime another agency was at work, having for its object the settlement of the Northwest Territory. In 1776 Congress had passed an act providing for a bounty of land to be given from the public domain to every soldier that served through the war. These bounties ranged from 500 acres for a colonel down to 100 acres for a private soldier. In 1783 a petition, signed by nearly three hundred officers of the army, was presented to Congress asking that the lands constituting these bounties be located north of the Ohio river. Owing to claims of certain States to these lands Congress did not deem that it had a perfect title to the domain and declined to act. The State of Virginia surrendered her claim in 1784 and another effort was made by some of the officers to have Congress recognize the claims of the soldiers. Among these officers were Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper. General Tupper had been one of the surveyors under the ordinance of 1784 and had been favorably impressed with the resources of the country. The soldiers of the American army during the Revolution received very little money for their

services, being paid in certificates, which in 1785 were worth about twenty per cent of their face value. General Tupper conceived the plan of organizing a company and purchasing a large tract of land, payment for which was to be made in these certificates. In January, 1786, he and General Putnam prepared the following address to the people, and it made its appearance in the Boston newspapers on the 25th of that month:

"The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war and who are by a late ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region, that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any other known to the New England people; that the climate, seasons, products, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts that have ever been published of them; that being determined to become purchasers and to prosecute a settlement in the country, and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they beg leave to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of the Ohio Company be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country, who reside in the commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other States, as shall be agreed on."

The address also recommended that each county choose delegates on February 15, and that these delegates should meet in Boston on the first day of March, 1786, to perfect plans for the organization of the company. Delegates were accordingly chosen, among them being some of the most prominent men of the State. General Putnam presided over the deliberations and Winthrop Sargent acted as secretary. Articles of association were adopted, providing for the subscription of a fund, not to exceed \$1,000,000, each share of which was to consist of \$1,000 in Continental certificates and \$10 in gold or silver. A second meeting was held at Brackett's tavern, in Boston, on March 8, 1787. Only two hundred and fifty shares had been subscribed up to this time, the agents reporting that many had expressed sympathy with the movement but that they had declined to become stockholders because of the uncertainty of the company's being able to secure a suitable tract of land for a settlement. At this meeting it was determined to take immediate action and apply to Congress for the acquisition of lands. General Putnam, Samuel H. Parsons, and Rev. Manasseh Cutler were elected directors, and were given authority to make a purchase of such lands as they might deem best. In June Dr. Cutler went to New York, where Congress was then in session, to secure the title to a tract of land for a settlement. While



he was in New York Congress passed the act "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio." This act, since known as the "Ordinance of Freedom," contained several provisions suggested by Dr. Cutler. It was passed on July 13, and on the 27th Dr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent submitted propositions for the purchase of 1,500,000 acres of land, which were adopted by Congress. The agreement was ratified by the Board of Treasury on October 27, and the Ohio Company became the owner of a million and a half acres of land lying along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers.

The first settlement made upon the lands of the Ohio Company was at Marietta, in April, 1788, by a party of forty-seven men from Massachusetts, with Gen. Rufus Putnam as superintendent of the colony. On September 2, 1788, the first court ever held in the Northwest Territory was convened at Marietta and was opened with imposing ceremonies. No business appeared before the court and it was soon adjourned. Prior to the settlement of Marietta, however, the Company adopted the plan of donating lands to companies of actual settlers. One of these donations was located at the forks of Duck Creek, about fifteen miles from Marietta, and consisted of twenty lots of one hundred acres each, to be given to twenty settlers who would bind themselves to observe the following rules:

1. The settler to furnish lands for public highways when called upon to do so.

2. To build a dwelling-house within five years, of the size of 18 by 24 feet, eight feet between the floors, and a cellar ten feet square; a chimney of brick or stone.

3. To put out not less than fifty apple trees and twenty peach trees within three years.

4. To clear and put in meadow or pasture fifteen acres, and into tillage not less than five acres, within five years.

5. To be constantly provided with arms and to be subject to the militia law at all times.

6. Proper defenses or blockhouses to be kept upon the donation lands, of such strength as shall be approved by the committee.

In addition to these rules each settler was required to keep upon his land, for the period of five years, a man capable of bearing arms in case of invasion or attack from the Indians. To all who would comply with these requirements the directors obligated themselves to give a deed to their lands. This liberal policy on the part of the Company encouraged immigration and the country northwest of the Ohio began to attract the attention of home seekers in the older States.

In the spring of 1792 the directors of the Ohio Company petitioned Congress for a title to the lands, asking that the 1,500,000 acres be

deeded to them for the \$500,000 already paid, and that a further grant of 100,000 acres be made to reimburse the Company for the donations made to encourage settlers. In April Congress passed an act providing that a deed for 750,000 acres be made for the \$500,000 paid; another for 214,285 acres, to be paid for in land warrants; and another for 100,000 acres to be held in trust and parceled out in tracts of one hundred acres each to actual settlers. On May 10, 1792, patents were issued by the president for these three separate tracts. They were issued to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Greene, in trust for the Ohio Company, and were with one exception the first land patents issued by the government of the United States.

When it became known that the Company had a clear title to its grant, immigration received a still greater impetus, and at the close of the year 1793 there were three settlements in the new territory—at Marietta, Belpre, and Waterford—with a population of nearly two hundred men capable of bearing arms.\*

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\* Most of the incidents referred to in this chapter are treated in detail in the first volume of this work. They are mentioned here merely for the purpose of enabling the reader to refresh his memory and form a better conception of the events which led to the early settlement and ultimate formation of Noble county.

## Chapter II.

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FIRST WHITE MEN IN NOBLE COUNTY—DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—JOSEPH REEVES—JOHN VORHIES—IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE COUNTY—ON THE EAST FORK OF DUCK CREEK—CONFLICTING STORIES—THE ENOCHS SETTLEMENT—MARTIN CROW—THE DYE SETTLEMENT—SECTION LINES RUN IN BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—FIRST SETTLEMENT THERE—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—LAND ENTRIES NEAR BELLE VALLEY—WHERE CALDWELL NOW STANDS—IN ELK TOWNSHIP—SALT KETTLES—IN WAYNE TOWNSHIP—EARLY MILLS—AARON HUGHS IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP—HIS STRENUOUS CAREER—REASONER THE TRAPPER A TEMPORARY RESIDENT—ALES' TAVERN—ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS—THE KEITHS—BELL MAKING—THE IRISH SETTLEMENT—HUGH O'NEILL'S SCHOOL—SCOTCH PIONEERS—SQUATTERS' RIGHTS—A LAWSUIT OVER A TITLE—SHARON TOWNSHIP SETTLED—FIRST GRAVE IN SHARON CEMETERY—GERMAN FAMILIES—PIONEER LIFE—THE LOG CABIN—DESCRIPTION OF ITS CONSTRUCTION—ITS FURNITURE—FRONTIER ADVANTAGES—AMUSEMENTS—EARLY SCHOOLS—THE ITINERANT PREACHER—NOMENCLATURE.

THESE seems to be some difference of opinion as to when, where, and by whom the first settlement was made in Noble county. It is a matter of record that the lands were surveyed as early as 1800 and that numerous hunters and trappers had taken up at least a temporary residence within the present limits of the county. One of these early adventurers was a man named Joseph Reeves, who built a cabin in what is now Wayne township, as early as 1799, and declared his intention of taking up his permanent abode there. But the lonely life of the wilderness and the hostility of the Indians caused him to change his mind and abandon the home he had established. Later he returned to the county and became a permanent resident. Descendants of John Vorhies claim that he came to Wayne township in 1802, and that he was the first real settler of the county. Three years later it is said that Jacob Yoho settled in the same neighborhood. Descendants of Timothy Bates say he settled in what is now Seneca township in 1805, while

the Reeds, John and James, claim to have located in Beaver township the previous year. These, and various other claims are made for the early settlers in the northeastern part of the county, within the present townships of Wayne, Seneca and Beaver, along the rich valleys of Will's Creek, the fertility of which was the chief attraction to these dauntless pioneers.

A settlement was established on the east fork of Duck Creek, in what is now Stock township, by the Enochs, Morris, Crow, and Grandon families at an early date. Watkins fixes the date of this settlement as the year 1806. He also says that among the first settlers were Elisha, Henry, Enoch, and Jesse Enochs, and that their father, Enoch Enochs, did not join the colony until some years afterward. Another story, which appears to be equally as well authenticated, places Enoch Enochs, Sr., among the first settlers. According to this story Enoch Enochs, Lewis Wetzel, Martin Crow and Simon Girty were residents of the same neighborhood on Wheeling Creek, in Western Pennsylvania, near the Virginia boundary. For the protection of the settlements on Wheeling Creek a company of three hundred men was organized. Under the militia laws of that period each company was given the privilege of electing its own commissioned officers. Enochs, Crow, Wetzel, and Girty were candidates for the captaincy of the company. Enochs was elected captain, Crow and Wetzel were chosen lieutenants, and later were appointed scouts.\* After the Ohio Company had succeeded in establishing settlements on their purchase northwest of the Ohio, detachments of this company were employed in piloting and protecting emigrants to the new territory. On these excursions they learned the value of the fertile valleys of Southeastern Ohio and some of them determined to try their fortunes in the new country. Among these were Captain Enochs and Martin Crow. The story goes on to say that their exodus from Wheeling Creek was somewhat hastened by the massacre of Martin Crow's parents and three of his sisters in the spring of 1791, but is not definite as to whether they came directly to the east fork of Duck Creek or whether they spent some time in the other settlements before attempting to found one of their own. Some of the descendants of the Enochs and Archer families believe the Duck Creek settlement, in the present township of Stock, was made in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and that it is, therefore, the oldest settlement in the county. Martin Crow lived in the county until 1832, when his death occurred, and his remains rest in the Carlisle cemetery near the settlement he helped to plant on the margin of civilization.

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\* Girty's defeat on this occasion is said to have been the cause of his becoming a renegade, and of his hatred of the whites. This statement coincides with that of Simon Kenton, who says that Girty deserted his race because he failed to receive a military promotion.



Gen. William H. Enochs, a great grandson of Captain Enoch Enochs, was the only one of Noble county's sons to attain the rank of brigadier-general during the Civil war. After the war he established himself in the practice of law at Ironton and for several terms he represented the Eleventh Ohio district in Congress.

In 1804, Ezekiel Dye, a veteran of the Revolution, left Pennsylvania and started westward in search of a new location. He followed the old "Federal Trail," which had been made by a part of General St. Clair's army on its way to Fort Washington. This trail left the Ohio river at the mouth of Grave Creek, pursued a westerly course, and crossed Dye's fork of Meigs Creek near the present site of Renrock. After proceeding as far west as Chillicothe, Dye returned to Meigs Creek and made a selection of a tract of land. The next year was spent in Pennsylvania, making preparations to emigrate, and in 1806 he sent his six sons, Thomas, Ezekiel, Jr., Vincent, William, John, and Amos, to occupy the land and make the necessary improvements for a permanent home. In 1807 he joined his sons and thus was made the first settlement in what is now Brookfield township. Following the Dyes there came a large number of immigrants from New England, chiefly from Massachusetts, and it was not long until the "Dye Settlement" was one of the best known northwest of the Ohio river. These early settlers were men of sturdy character, little given to roaming, and some of the farms they entered are still in the hands of their descendants.

In 1805 the section lines were run in what is now Buffalo township by William R. Putnam. The following year Jacob Gregg came from Pennsylvania and entered a hundred and sixty acres of land there, upon which he settled. Shortly after him came Abraham, John and George Rich, and John and Abraham Miley. These pioneers blazed trees to mark the route to the new settlement, to serve as a guide to their friends in Pennsylvania, several of whom came out a little later. In 1812 a number of families from Virginia joined the settlement. Among them were Levi Lyons, Abraham Booher, John Drake, George R. Johnson, John, Samuel, and Isaac Kackley. One of the first school houses in this part of the State was built on the farm of George R. Johnson. It was of logs, with a bark roof, a puncheon floor, a clapboard door, and a huge fireplace at one end. George Kackley was employed as teacher and in this rude temple of learning was imparted to the children of the hardy pioneers the simplest rudiments of an English education.

A man named Bain made an entry of land not far from the present village of Belle Valley in 1806. Soon afterward he was joined by Richard Fletcher. These two men were the first settlers on the West fork of Duck Creek. For five years they were the only settlers in that part of the county, but in 1811 they were joined by the McKees,

and the next year John Noble and his brother came to the same locality. Between 1812 and 1815 Charles McCune, John Reed, Benjamin Thorla, John Clowser, Lambert Newton, John and Thomas Davis, Lemuel Fowler, Joseph Lippitt, Solomon Brown, and a number of others settled on the West fork. Joseph Lippitt bought a whole section of land just north of where the Belle Valley railroad station now is, and at that time was considered the wealthiest man in the entire community. Solomon Brown was a blacksmith and when not engaged in working at his trade he made salt from a well on the John Noble farm and sold the product to his neighbors. In 1809 Robert Caldwell came from Washington county and made an entry of land where the city of Caldwell now stands, this being one of the first entries made in what is now Olive township. During the next three years several settlers located in this township. Among them were Simeon Blake, William Free,\* Joseph Tilton and his three sons, Charles Davis and four sons, Silas Thorla, James Webber, George Padgett, Sherebiah Clark, and Samuel Allen. Allen erected the first mill on the West fork, at Socum, soon after coming from Marietta. It was probably the first mill in Noble county. Sherebiah Clark came from Kennebec county, Maine, where he had been a member of the State legislature of Massachusetts before the State of Maine was created. Upon the organization of Morgan county in 1819 he was appointed one of the associate judges of the new county.

About the time that Robert Caldwell made his entry of land Samuel Pryor, Jesse Davis, Moses T. Spencer, and a few others founded a settlement in what is now Elk township. The descendants of Matthew Gray claim that he was the pioneer settler in this township, and relate a story to the effect that the day his cabin was raised an elk was killed near the place, from which incident the township afterward took its name. This cabin could be seen for many years after Mr. Gray's death still standing in the village of Harrietsville. Ephraim Bates and James Dye made entries of land in Center township in 1809. Bates was one of the first men in this part of the country to start an orchard. It seems that he was an enterprising individual, for, in addition to his orchard, he built the first mill in Center township, having it in operation as early as 1814. Other early settlers in this vicinity were the Devollds, the McGarrys, Ambrose Merry, James Lowe, and some of the Archers. Daniel Devolld brought with him the kettles that were afterward used in Thorla & McKee's salt works.

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\* There is a story told of William Free to the effect that his real name was Hamilton: that for some petty offense he was publicly whipped at Marietta, and after receiving his punishment and being released from the whipping post he shouted "I'm free! I'm free!" After that he was called Free. He settled in Olive township, near the locality afterward known as Socum, and was one of the first justices of the peace of Olive township.

Mention has been made of the settlement of John Vorhies and Jacob Yoho in Wayne township. In 1807 Edward Ward and his son John brought their families from Pennsylvania and located in the same neighborhood. Others came within the next three years and by 1812 quite a population had gathered in what is now the northeastern part of Noble county. Some of the early settlers there were Cornelius Bryan and his two sons, James and John, Joseph Burson, Robert Carpenter, John Ferris, James Law, John Hague, Thomas Richey, Isaac Mendenhall, William Lowrey, and William Thompson. The last named erected a mill on the Seneca fork of Will's Creek, which was the first structure of its kind in this part of the county. Before the advent of the mills of Allen, Bates, and Thompson, the settlers had to depend upon two horse mills owned by Thomas Barry and Elisha Fogle. These early mills were operated by water power and in a dry season they were frequently rendered useless by a lack of power. In emergencies of this kind a heavy rainfall was looked upon as a Godsend, and after such an event it was no unusual sight to see the settlers coming from all directions, mounted on horseback, bearing a "turn of corn" to supply the family with breadstuff until another rain should give the mill an opportunity to again become of use. At the mill each one would have to await his turn, and the time was spent in frontier sports, such as wrestling, shooting at a mark, pitching horseshoes, etc., or in discussing the weighty problems of government. Many a heated argument over political questions have occurred at the old country mill, and many a problem of public policy has been settled to the entire satisfaction of the rural Solons, who, on such occasions, would resolve themselves into an extempore legislature.

About the year 1811 Aaron Hughes settled in Jackson township. Few of the early settlers had a more strenuous career than he. Hughes was a native of Hardin county, Virginia, but in 1804 came to Guernsey county, Ohio, locating on Will's Creek. After a year or two there he sold out for \$500 and went to what is now Center township in Morgan county. While stopping at a tavern his \$500 was stolen and he was compelled to begin life again bare-handed. Nothing daunted, however, he improved a farm in Morgan county, which he sold in 1810 for \$150 and with \$80 of the money entered the land in Noble county the following year. It is believed that he was the first settler within the present boundaries of Jackson township. Aaron Hughes was a typical backwoodsman. Almost a giant, physically, his courage was equal to his physical strength. With his dog, his rifle, and a pocket compass he would venture alone into the unbroken wilderness on his hunting expeditions, and often days would elapse before his family would hear anything of him. He was an expert marksman and he made more money as a hunter and trapper than he did as a farmer. It is said that he killed the last elk that was ever seen in Noble county.



Soon after he located in Jackson township he was joined by his brother Jonathan and for some time they were the only residents in that part of the county. Some years before Aaron Hughs became a permanent settler a trapper named Reasoner came from Guernsey county and built a cabin on the little stream that still bears his name. Not far from the Hughs brothers, in what is now Jefferson township, a man named David Ales settled at an early date.\* He was a native of New England. When the Barnesville and Marietta State road was built he opened a tavern on the line of the road and for many years his place of entertainment was a popular resort for travelers, being the only tavern for several miles in either direction. The settlements in the southern part of the county made slow progress, when compared with those in the northeastern portion and along the west fork of Duck Creek. It was not until after the war of 1812 that immigration was attracted to them, and as late as 1825 the district was the most sparsely settled in the county. Among those that came after the war were several English families, who came in 1817 and almost doubled the population. Prominent among these were the Taylor and Cadwell families, Peter Gore and the Keiths, Benjamin and Peter. The Keiths were natives of Pennsylvania but came at the same time as the English. They were both blacksmiths, and after coming to Noble county did a thriving business in the manufacture of cowbells, which they sold to the settlers. John Hall came to this vicinity soon after the war, married a daughter of David Ales, and settled near the Ales tavern.

One of the most prosperous of the early settlements was made between the years 1812 and 1820 in the neighborhood of the present town of Summerfield. The first settler there was David West, who came from Delaware in the spring of 1812. He was followed by Nathaniel Capell, Ananias Banum, William and Archelaus Lingo, James Shankland, Asa Barton, William Burcher and Thomas Cochran, all of whom came from Delaware. In 1817 a number of Irish Protestants, fresh from the "Ould Sod," located on the site of Summerfield. They were attracted to that point by its being the crossing of the Sunfish and Zanesville and the Barnesville and Marietta roads. Moses Horton bought the land at the junction of these two highways and laid out some lots, predicting that in time a city would be built there. Some of the early settlers were inclined to look with disfavor on the coming of this foreign element. Naturally clannish, this opposition cemented them closer together and led them to assist each other more than they might have done under different circumstances. This, with their native thrift and industry, brought them prosperity and the

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\*The exact date of Ales' coming could not be ascertained but it is believed that he was the first inhabitant of the present township of Jefferson.



"Irish Settlement" gradually worked its way into popularity. They believed in education, and one of their number, Hugh O'Neill, opened a subscription school soon after the beginning of the settlement. This school—probably the first in what is now Marion township—was liberally patronized and was conducted for several years. Among the Irish settlers were a few Scotchmen, foremost among them being Robert and William Calland and Matthew Woods. Descendants of these early pioneers still live in the county and are among the most highly respected citizens, notwithstanding their ancestors were practically ostracized when they first came to the New World in search of liberty and a home.

Friction sometimes occurred between the early purchaser of government land and some person who had settled upon the same tract prior to the time of entry. A notable case of this kind happened in 1815 in what is now Sharon township. A year or two before this, Samuel Sailor came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, selected a likely piece of land a little south of where the village of Sharon now stands, built a camp and engaged in hunting. He did not go to the formality of acquiring a title, because he did not think that any one else would want the land bad enough to dispossess him. In this opinion he was mistaken. Early in the year 1815 a man named Archibald entered the land upon which Sailor had attempted to establish "Squatters rights." Sailor made a claim for his improvements, but Archibald considered his demand exorbitant and a lawsuit resulted. The case was tried at Cambridge, as the territory was at that time within the jurisdiction of Guernsey county. No road was at the time opened and plaintiff, defendant, and their witnesses walked the thirty miles or more to attend court. Each bore his trusty rifle and it was remarked that the expedition looked more like one of a military character than a civil process. After the adjudication of the dispute, Sailor settled farther west, near the present line of Morgan county. This time he entered his land in the regular way and lived upon the tract thus taken up until his death, which occurred in 1871. James Archibald, who entered the land upon which Sailor had "squatted," was in all probability the first permanent settler in Sharon township. The date of his arrival there is given as April 5, 1815. Other early pioneers in this section were William Boone, Alfred Smoot, James Kyle, Thomas Wiley, Peter Ackley, Thomas Boyd, William Wiley,\* John Brownrigg, Lewis Shirley, Robert Lowe, William Bell and Samuel Long. Several German families located in this township at an early date, among them being the Anthonys, the Swanks, the Pickenpaughs, the Harmons, and the Klingensmiths. The descendants of

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\* William Wiley's death occurred in 1816 and his remains were the first to be interred in the old cemetery at Sharon.

some of these early families still reside in the county. Sharon township will remain distinguished among her sisters as the home of the first lawyer in Noble county. This was Isaac Parrish, who settled there in 1819, and who afterward occupied a seat in Congress.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century there was a steady tide of emigration from the older States to the Northwest Territory. By 1830 the region now embraced in the county of Noble contained a population of several hundred people, as shown by the tax records of the different counties, to which the territory at that time was subject. The life of the pioneer families of Noble county was not different from that of the people of other frontier settlements. Everybody lived in a log cabin, ate corn bread, and wore homespun clothing. Those who came first tried to find a suitable location convenient to a spring of living water, and when this was not convenient a well was dug, which was usually furnished with the sweep and the "old oaken bucket" made famous in song. The log cabin of pioneer days is fast passing away. A few remain standing, here and there, like monuments to the memory of a bygone civilization, and these are fast crumbling to decay. Another generation and the log cabin will remain only in the history and traditions of the people. It is purely an American institution and the following description of the manner of its construction may be interesting to the younger readers of this history, who have never had the pleasure of attending a "raising":

"When the settler had found a spot to his liking he began clearing the ground of the trees, reserving the largest and best logs to be used in constructing his cabin. For this, trees of nearly uniform size were selected and cut into suitable lengths, generally fifteen to eighteen feet. On an appointed day as many of the scattered neighbors as could be assembled gathered at the place to assist the newcomer in 'raising' his house. After the ground-logs were laid, the others were raised to their places by the aid of handspikes and 'skidpoles,' and men standing at the corners notched them as fast as they were placed in position. The place of 'cornerman' was one of distinction, and the men chosen for these positions were supposed to be particularly skillful in the use of the axe.

"The cabin was usually raised to a height of seven or eight feet, and then the laying of the gables began. These were formed by shortening each log successively and giving the ends the right slant. The gables were held in position and the framework of the roof formed by small, straight poles laid about two and a half feet apart, and extending from one gable to the other. These poles supported the shingles or 'clapboards,' as they were called, forming the roof, and the clapboards were held in place by weight poles stretched across the roof in the same manner as the poles beneath the clapboards, and

secured by chunks of wood fitted closely between them at each end. The clapboards were usually about four feet in length, made from straight-grained oak, split in the requisite thickness. For the splitting an instrument known as a frow was used, which was merely a straight blade, fixed upright at right angles with its handle, and driven by a mallet.

"After the cabin was completed and roofed, the walls were 'chinked and daubed' with clay or mud, and all holes through which cold or rain might enter stopped. The walls had to be rechinked frequently, as the rain loosened and washed out the filling. One or two small windows were made by cutting out a square hole in the walls. Across the window sticks were fastened, and to them greased paper was attached to admit the light and keep out the cold. A doorway was made by cutting out a sufficient space in the logs if a saw was to be had—otherwise it was made by laying short logs on each side until a sufficient height had been reached, when the logs were laid extending the whole length of the front of the cabin. The door was made of splits or clapboards, fastened to wooden cleats by wooden pins. The hinges were also made of wood and fastened to the door in a similar manner. A wooden latch was then arranged on the inside of the door to be lifted from the outside by a leather string drawn through the door. When the string was drawn inside the door was securely fastened. From this manner of fastening the door arose the old saying, 'The latchstring is always out,' synonymous with hospitality.

"The chimney of the pioneer dwelling stood outside, at one end of the cabin. It was built either of stone or of sticks and mud. The fireplace was generally a huge affair. A space for it was left in the logs, or else one was cut for it after the walls were erected. The back and sides of the fireplace were made of large, flat stones; the width was sufficient to admit a log six or eight feet long. In the fireplace hung a crane, with iron hooks (or wooden ones when iron could not be obtained), upon which the pots and kettles of the household were suspended.

"The floor of the cabin—if it had one, which was not always the case—was made of puncheons, or boards split from logs and hewed to the required thickness. \* \* \* Over the doorway, in forked cleats, hung the pioneer's trusty rifle and powderhorn."

The furniture of the cabin was generally homemade. A puncheon table, sometimes having legs made of saplings, but more frequently built stationary against the wall, served both as kitchen and dining table. Puncheon benches took the place of sofas and three legged stools were more common than upholstered chairs. Bedsteads were constructed by fastening a forked stick to the floor to hold one end of a pole, the other being supported in a crack between the logs. Across this pole others were laid crosswise to support the "straw tick" that



took the place of a mattress. Sometimes a feather bed was placed on top of the straw tick, forming a comfortable if not luxurious couch. Cooking stoves and ranges were unknown. A long handled skillet, or spider, was used for frying meat and also for baking bread. A clap-board smoothed off served as a "Johnny-cake" board, the cake being baked by plastering the dough on one side of the board and propping it up before the fire. In the preparation of a meal the housewife usually wore a deep sunbonnet to shield her face from the fierce rays of the great fireplace.

Think of a life like that, ye of the present generation, who live in steam-heated mansions with plate glass windows. The old fashioned spinning wheel that ornaments your parlor was to the pioneer damsel a necessary utensil in the preparation of the family's clothing, or perhaps her own trousseau. Flax was raised for summer wear and for table cloths and sheets. This must be pulled, bleached, broke, hackled, scutched, and spun before it was ready for the loom, and much of this work fell to the lot of the women. Wool was carded and spun by hand, dyed with a decoction made from the bark of trees, and both woolen and linen goods were woven on the old hand loom. Shoes were a luxury and even the ones they had were of the coarsest kind. Yet this existence was not without its advantages. If the pioneer lacked the conveniences of modern progress he was also without its drawbacks. With venison, wild turkey, and bear meat to be had almost for the asking he did not fear the clutches of the "Beef Trust." No board of trade could corner the wheat market so long as he had the old water mill in the neighborhood to grind his turn of corn. If all commercial transactions were in the nature of barter, he had but little use for money and was therefore not terrified by the thought that the failure of the bank might bring disaster. The problems of sanitation and water supply, that vex the city authorities of the twentieth century, gave him no concern. He had plenty of outdoor exercise, ate wholesome food at regular intervals, and as a result the indigestion and dyspepsia that follow late suppers, where wines and salads constitute the principal features of the menu, were to him practically unknown. On his hunting excursions he would throw himself flat on the ground and quench his thirst from some convenient pool or stream of water without the haunting fear of microbes or bacteria. The life was one of hard work, but it was not without its diversions. The men had their log rollings, raisings, shooting matches, etc. The log rolling was a contest in physical strength from which as much real pleasure was derived by the participants as the later generations get from a prize fight, while the contests in skill with the rifle were occasions that were looked forward to with keen anticipation. Among the women the contests were with the spinning wheel and with the needle at the frequent "quiltings" that were held throughout the frontier settlements. To



spin "six cuts" a day was an achievement of which any maiden could boast, and when this feat was accomplished in addition to doing the regular housework it challenged admiration. The young woman who could do this was looked upon as a desirable match for any thrifty young man that might be contemplating matrimony. Another popular amusement was the "house warming." When a new cabin was completed this ceremony was necessary to dedicate it to the use of its intended occupants. If there was a fiddler within reach, and there was usually one in every neighborhood, he was summoned, the young people gathered from far and near, and to the music of the solitary violin they danced the Virginia reel and the country cotillion with as much enthusiasm, and perhaps far more real enjoyment than the urban belle of today threads the mazy waltz to the strains of a five hundred dollar orchestra. Then there were the husking bees, where both sexes participated, and where the mirth ran high when some bashful swain found the "red ear."\* Hence, the life of the pioneer was not altogether cheerless. The frontier school, where the three R's constituted the course of study, turned out strong rugged men intellectually, and when the itinerant minister held divine services in some cabin the hymns were sung with as much zeal and the prayers offered with as much sincerity as in a temple with stained glass windows and towering spire.

Many of the streams of Noble county derive their names from some early settler or from some incident that transpired along their course. "Dye's Fork," took its name from Ezekiel Dye, the first settler of Brookfield township. "Reasoner's Run," in Jackson township, was named for the hunter and trapper from Guernsey county, who had a camp on the stream before any permanent settlers came to the locality. "Sailor's Run," which flows into Duck Creek a short distance below Carlisle, was named for Jacob Sailor, an early settler on the stream. "Whisky Run," in Beaver township, takes its name from the fact that in early days Jacob Clinedinst, Michael Upmeyer, George Peters, and James Eagon all operated distilleries along the course of the creek. "Opossum Run," in Seneca township was so named because the men engaged in cutting out the State road through the township killed an opossum on the banks of the stream. "Perry's Den," a curious natural formation near Ava, received its name from the fact that in former times a noted outlaw and horse thief named Perry used it for a retreat. Thus the early pioneers left their names to some of the natural features of the county as irrevocably as they left the impress of their character upon its institutions.

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\* At a corn husking, or husking bee, as they were generally called, the finder of a red ear of corn was entitled to kiss the young lady next to him. If the finder was a young lady the privilege of bestowing the kiss fell to the young man at her right hand.

## Chapter III.

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INDIAN RELATIONS—GENERALLY FRIENDLY NATIVES—LAST ACT OF HOSTILITY—EARLY ROADS—THE FEDERAL TRAIL—PETITION FOR A ROAD IN SENECA TOWNSHIP—ROAD TO THOMPSON'S MILL—THE CENTER ROAD—FIRST ROAD TO CALDWELL—STATE ROADS—POST OFFICES—OLIVE—WHARTON—BATES' MILL—SUMMERFIELD—SHARON—HOSKINSVILLE—EARLY MAIL CARRIERS—POST OFFICES IN 1903—EARLY TOWNS AND VILLAGES—OLIVE—SARAHSVILLE—SUMMERFIELD—SHARON—HIRAMSBURG—CARLISLE—MOUNT EPHRAIM—"MOSS TAVERN"—BATESVILLE—HARRIETSVILLE—HOSKINSVILLE—ROCHESTER—MIDDLEBURG—WHIGVILLE—MATROM OR SOCUM—THE OLD VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON—EARLY INCIDENTS—A NOVEL MARRIAGE CEREMONY—AN ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT—WHISKY A NECESSITY—CIDER ON ELECTION DAY—A HARVESTING INCIDENT—THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

THE EARLY settlers of Noble county enjoyed one advantage not usually accorded to the inhabitants of the frontier. That was freedom from annoyance and the marauding acts of hostile Indians. For some time after the settlement of Marietta bands of discontented savages wandered over the lands of the Ohio Company threatening the settlers and occasionally killing some unfortunate individual, whom they found in a position where he could not offer resistance. The last of the hostile demonstrations at Marietta took place in May, 1794. At that time a man named Robert Worth was killed within a few rods of the fort. In the following February Jonas Davis was killed near Belpre, and in the spring of 1795 five young men, William Ford, Jacob Proctor, John Waterman, William Hart, and Sherman Waterman, were attacked not far from the old Waterford garrison. The young men had drawn donation lots on the south branch of Wolf creek, about three miles from the fort, and were at work clearing their lands when the assault was made. They had previously erected a small blockhouse and as soon as the Indians began their attack they made for its sheltering walls, though Sherman Waterman was seriously wounded. Once inside the blockhouse they succeeded in driving off the savages. This

was the last act of hostility on the lands of the Ohio Company and it occurred several years before the first settlement was established in the present boundaries of Noble county. For many years some of the Indians paid an annual visit to their hunting grounds, but on such occasions they refrained from any hostile demonstrations, sharing the game they killed with their white neighbors and eating at their tables.

One of the greatest needs of the Noble county pioneers was that of highways. For several years the old Federal Trail, opened in 1791, was the only thoroughfare through this section of the State. It left the Ohio river at the mouth of Grave creek and crossed the western part of Noble county. Near the present village of Renrock the trail forked, one branch running through Morgan county and crossing the Muskingum river at Gaysport, and the other leading toward Chillicothe. An old Indian trail along the west fork of Duck creek was used for some time as a sort of a neighborhood road, finally broadening into a public highway. But time has wrought many changes. The road was straightened here and there to conform more nearly to the lines of the surveys, and all trace of the old trail has been obliterated.

On September 3, 1810, a petition, signed by quite a number of the settlers along the proposed line of the road, was presented to the commissioners of Guernsey county, asking for the opening of a road, "to commence on the headwaters of the Seneca, and thence down the same, by Cornelius Bryan's, Jacob Yoho's, etc., to the town of Cambridge." The commissioners granted the prayer of the petitioners and appointed Elijah Stevens, John Carpenter, and Frederick Miller viewers, and Elijah Beall surveyor. The road was completed the following spring. The opening of this road stimulated the demand for another and on April 22, 1811, the commissioners were made the recipients of another petition, this one asking for a road from Cambridge "to strike Buffalo Fork of Will's Creek at or near the mouth of Muddy Fork, thence on the same direction to strike the south boundary of Guernsey county, at or near the center of the sixth township of the ninth range." James Cloyd, Daniel Bean, and William Talbot were appointed viewers, and the report returned to the commissioners was signed by them, and by George Archer and John Waller, as chain bearers, and by Lewis Waller as axeman. It set forth that the viewers had met "on the first Monday in May, at the house of Thomas Stewart, innkeeper, and proceeded without delay to view the same."

The next effort on the part of the settlers to secure a local road was in the spring of 1815 when a petition was presented to the commissioners of Guernsey county for a road on Seneca fork, beginning at William Thompson's mill, but the records do not show whether the

request was granted. About that time, however, a road was cut out from the salt works in Olive township to Marietta. In 1816 a road was opened between Carlisle and Woodsfield. It had been "bushed out" some time before, as had also trails to the neighborhood of East Union, and to Bates' mill. The two latter trails were afterward developed into roads.

What is known as the "Center road," running from McConnelsville to Woodsfield, was opened through Sharon township in 1817. On October 26, 1818, Robert Caldwell, and a number of others, appeared before the board of county commissioners of Guernsey county and asked for the opening of a road "to commence at or near the twelve-mile tree on the road from Cambridge to the Washington County line; thence nearly a south course to Benjamin Thorla's, on Duck Creek; thence to Robert Caldwell's to intersect the New Philadelphia road, to the Washington County line near Captain Blake's. The commissioners appointed Martin Crow, John Keller, and James Thompson viewers, and George Metcalf surveyor, and upon the recommendation of these gentlemen the road was ordered to be opened.\*

In the meantime several roads, known as State roads, because constructed under the supervision and at the expense of the State, were opened through the Ohio Company's Purchase. The State road from Barnesville to McConnelsville ran through Batesville, Sarahsville, Belle Valley, Hoskinsville, and the Dye Settlement. That from Belmont county to Marietta ran *via* Calais, Summerfield, and Carlisle. At Summerfield it was crossed by a road running from Zanesville to Sunfish on the Ohio river. As the development of the country proceeded other roads were constructed, but the ones named constituted the principal thoroughfares of the early inhabitants of Noble county.

Along with the building of roads came the establishment of post roads and offices. For some time the infant settlements were compelled to go to Marietta for mail. Later post offices were established at Woodsfield and Cambridge, which brought the facilities of the post office department a little nearer, but the journey had to be made over roads that were sometimes almost impassable, and were never very good, so that a trip to the post office was no easy matter. The oldest post office within the county was probably the one established at McKee's store in Olive township, in 1820, with Robert McKee as postmaster. It was supplied with a weekly mail from Marietta, under the Star Route system of delivery. Upon the establishment of the Macksburg office the mail was brought from that point and the route was extended to Washington in Guernsey county. About the

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\* This was probably the first road to come any where near the present city of Caldwell.



year 1827 a mail route was opened from McConnelsville to Cambridge, a man named Johnson being the contractor, and Jason Tilden the first mail carrier. Shortly after it was started, a post office named Wharton was established at Andrew Wharton's store, in Brookfield township, which was the second office of which there is any record within what is now Noble county. During the next two years several new offices were opened, viz.: at Bates' mill, with Timothy Bates as postmaster; Summerfield, with James W. Shankland as postmaster; Sharon, with Rev. Robert Rutherford as postmaster; and at Hoskinsville, where Col. Erastus Hoskins had charge of the office. The office at Bates' mill was called Batesville, and was supplied with a weekly mail on the route from Barnesville to McConnelsville. It is said that Timothy Bates' report to the department at the end of the first quarter was "No letters, no papers; hope for better luck next time." On the same route was the Hoskinsville post office. At the Sharon office two newspapers were taken, so that the weekly mail at that point was always certain to contain something, though it frequently happened for weeks at a time the mail contained no letters. The two papers were the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, taken by Peter Ackley, and the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, taken by John Lyons. Letter postage in those days was twenty-five cents, if the letter came any distance, and this no doubt had a tendency to discourage correspondence, especially as ready money in the pioneer settlements was somewhat scarce. Generally the recipient of a letter was looked upon as an important personage, and whoever received one nearly always shared the information it contained with his neighbors at his earliest opportunity. Sometimes the mail carrier was equipped with a tin horn, which he blew as soon as he arrived within hearing distance of the office to announce his arrival. Then all the neighbors within reach assembled at the post office, the small boys looking upon the carrier with much the same curiosity they assemble at the railroad station in the present generation "to see the train go by."

Some of these old offices have long since been discontinued, but for every one that has gone out of existence a score of new ones has been established. In 1903 Noble county had forty post offices, viz.: Ava, Batesville, Belle Valley, Berne, Brookton, Caldwell, Claytonia, Cliffville, Crooked Tree,\* Dexter City, Dudley, Elk, Flag, Fredericksdale, Fulda, Gem, Glenwood, Haga, Harrietsville, Hirambsburg, Honesty, Hoskinsville, Keith, Kennonsburg, Kilmer, Leeds, McCleary, Middlecreek, Mount Ephraim, Mount Zion, Nobleville, Olive Green, Renrock, Rich Valley, Ridge, Sarahsville, Sharon, South

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\* In May, 1854, James H. Steadman laid out a village in Jackson township, which he named Jacksonville, but upon the establishment of a postoffice there it was given the name of "Crooked Tree" owing to a tree of a peculiar shape that grew in the vicinity.

Olive, Summerfield and Whigville. Of these forty offices Ava, Batesville, Belle Valley, Berne, Caldwell, Dexter City, Fulda, Harrietsville, Mount Ephraim, Renrock, Sarahsville, Sharon, South Olive, Summerfield, and Whigville are authorized to issue and redeem money orders, and the daily business of any one of these offices is more than that of all the offices in 1830 for a month. This shows the development of the county along commercial and industrial lines.

With the opening of roads and the establishment of post offices there came naturally the formation of villages, some of which have continued to flourish, while the vicissitudes of civilized progress have doomed others to decay. The oldest village in the county was that of Olive, which grew up around Robert McKee's store, about three-fourths of a mile from where Caldwell now stands. After the location of a post office at McKee's in 1820 the business of that portion of the county began to concentrate there, though no plat of the village was filed until several years afterward. When the county of Noble was formed the first courts were held at Olive and it was a place of some importance. But when the county seat was located at Caldwell, some years later, the new town so completely overshadowed the old one that Olive gradually declined until but little of it remains except in the memory of the older inhabitants. In its palmy days it was an important center for the buying of leaf tobacco, which was hauled to the Ohio river for shipment.

On June 19, 1829, according to the records of Morgan county, Benjamin Thorla, acting for John Devolld and Ezekiel Bates, surveyed the town of Sarahsville, and on September 28, of the same year, the plat was duly recorded. The town was named Sarahsville in honor of John Devolld's wife. About four years before the plat was filed Mr. Devolld had built a two story house on the site of the town. This was probably the first brick house in Noble county. At the time the town was laid out a few cabins stood near Mr. Devolld's residence. In one of these Devolld kept a small stock of goods, and he can therefore justly claim the honor of being the first merchant in Sarahsville. Additions to the original plat were afterward made by James M. Rownd, George Bell, and Samuel Aikens. Sarahsville was the first county seat of Noble county, and is still a town of considerable importance.

Two years after Sarahsville was founded the town of Sharon was surveyed and platted under the direction of Robert Rutherford and Edward Parrish who owned the land upon which the village was located. A Presbyterian church had been erected there in 1823 and the establishment of a post office contributed still further toward making a center of population. The original plat consisted of fourteen lots, not much of a city, but there was a time when Sharon was

one of the most prosperous towns of the county. Among the early business enterprises conducted here was the pork packing business of John and Isaac Parrish and Reuben Israel. Sharon was also a great market for leaf tobacco. One of the first buildings erected in the place was a log school house, which stood upon the site afterward occupied by the Masonic hall. Thus Sharon early placed itself on record as the friend of education and in later years it maintained the reputation. Soon after Noble county was created Rev. Randall Ross founded a school here, known as Sharon College, which for many years was recognized as one of the best educational institutions in South-eastern Ohio.

Summerfield is one of the oldest towns in the county and is one of those that was fortunate enough to be located where it came in contact with railroad communication in later years, thus retaining its prosperity. The first lots were laid off in 1817 by Moses Horton, but the official plat of the town was filed in the recorder's office in Monroe county in 1827. The town was named in honor of Rev. John Summerfield, a prominent Methodist preacher in early days. James W. Shankland was the first merchant in the place and David West kept the first tavern. Several additions have been made to the original plat.

In 1836 Hiram Calvert employed John F. Talley to lay out a village in Noble township. A plat was accordingly made, showing twenty lots, and filed with the recorder of Morgan county, of which Noble township was then a part. The town was named Hiramshurg, after its proprietor. Samuel Stevens had established a store there before the town was laid out. Asa Burlingame was the first postmaster and also proprietor of the first hotel. One of the early business men of the place was Reason Calvert, who manufactured potash from wood ashes. He also manufactured linseed and castor oils.

Carlisle, (Berne post office), was laid out in the year 1838 by Richard Warfield, on the lands of John McBride and Enoch Archer. Before the village was founded James Tuttle had a small stock of goods there, and Solomon Wolf had conducted a blacksmith shop there for several years. In early days Carlisle was a great leaf tobacco market. The tobacco was packed and shipped to Baltimore. Contemporary with the founding of Carlisle the village of Mount Ephraim, on the old Barnesville and McConnellsville State road, was platted for Ephraim Vorhies, after whom it was named. For several years prior to that time Vorhies had conducted a tavern there. It was a large double log building, known far and wide as the "Moss Tavern" because moss had been used to chink the spaces between the logs instead of mortar. In 1839 Crawford Glover opened a store but in a short time sold out to Asbury Gardiner. One of the first tan-

neries in this part of the country was operated at Mount Ephraim by an Englishman named Henry Steel, who conducted his business successfully for more than a quarter of a century.

Batesville was first platted for William Finley, and named Williamsburg, after its founder. The survey was made by Lebbeus Fordyce and the plat recorded with the authorities of Guernsey county in 1827. When the post office was established at Timothy Bates' mill, near the village, the name of Batesville was applied to the office and this name soon became attached to the town itself. The town was of slow growth, though in after years it became an important trading center.

The year 1839 saw the projection of two new towns, Harrietsville, on the East fork of Duck creek, and Hoskinsville, in Noble township. Harrietsville was surveyed and platted by Mitchell Atkinson, the surveyor of Monroe county, for Moses T. Spencer. The village was named for Mr. Spencer's daughter Harriet, who was the first postmistress. Hoskinsville was platted by John F. Talley for E. E. Parrish. The survey was made in February, 1839, but the plat was not filed with the recorder of Morgan county until October 22, 1840. The place was given the name of Hoskinsville in honor of Col. Erastus Hoskins, who was the first postmaster. Rochester, also located in Noble township, was founded by Robert Hellyer in 1841, the survey and plat being made by Samuel Aikens. The town never met the anticipations of its founder. The post office called Nobleville is located here, though the only business is a small country store.

Other early villages are Middleburg, in Jefferson township; Whigville,\* in Marion township; and Matrom, in Olive township. Middleburg was laid out in 1844 by Church Tuttle, who was the first merchant and postmaster in the place. In early years it was an important center, and has never lost all its popularity in this respect. The public schools of Middleburg have long been regarded as among the best in the county. The village of Matrom was laid out in the spring of 1846, Joseph Schofield being the proprietor and George Bell the surveyor. For a time it prospered but a half century after it was founded it consisted of only a few dilapidated houses. Of this village, Watkins says: "Even its name has passed away; and, instead of high-sounding 'Matrom,' plebian 'Socum' has taken its place. 'Socum' is supposed to have been derived from '*soak 'em*,' which title was fastened upon the place on account of the bibulous and whisky-selling habits of its inhabitants."

But the first attempt to establish a village in what is now Noble county was that made by Thomas Emery and Jacob Young, when

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\* Whigville was first laid out as Freedom in 1846 on lands belonging to William Leeper and Henry and Samuel Large. The name was changed to Whigville by an act of the Ohio legislature, March 10, 1891.



they projected the town of Lexington in 1818. A town was duly laid out but the proprietors were unable to pay for the land, which proved a serious drawback for the embryo metropolis. Considerable was done there for awhile but the establishment of Summerfield a few years later attracted some of the merchants and traders to that point and Lexington began to languish. In 1833 those owning lots in Lexington were Martin Crow, William Sutherland, William Caldwell, John Miller, William Sutton, David Sutton, William Shankland, and David Rose. About the year 1850 James W. Shankland acquired the title to all these lots and converted the erstwhile city of Lexington into a farm.\*

During this period of development a number of interesting and amusing incidents occurred, that go to illustrate the character of the pioneer population. Among the Irish settlers in Marion township was a man named Hugh Waybrant, who was one of the early justices of the peace. On being called upon for the first time to perform the marriage ceremony his embarrassment was plainly visible. He was not thoroughly acquainted with the form of ceremony used by civil magistrates, but he felt positive that some "swearing" must be done to make the marriage binding. When the happy couple appeared before him something like the following dialogue ensued: "Do you take this woman for your wife?" "I do." Then, turning to the woman, "Do you take this man to be your husband?" "I do," again came the reply. "Then, I'll be d——d if you ain't married." Although this novel ceremony was something out of the ordinary it has never been recorded that the couple were ever the worse off for it, and possibly many a marriage has occurred in some stately sanctuary, with all the adjuncts, such as orange blossoms and a wedding march pealed forth from a great organ, that has not been productive of so much happiness, or in which the contracting parties have not felt half so much the solemnity of the obligations into which they were entering.

The majority of the early settlers were men of limited education, and many were unable to read and write. Yet they were mostly men of staunch convictions of right and wrong—men whose word was as good as their written agreement. It sometimes happened, in their dealings with each other, that one of the parties would insist on a written contract. One of these old documents has been preserved and is here subjoined as a literary curiosity. In reproducing it the original spelling, etc., has been followed as closely as possible.

"An article of agreement made and entered Into by David Gorby of the first part of Noble Township Morgan County Ohio & Samuel

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\*Several towns and villages founded after the organization of Noble county will be treated in the proper place chronologically.

Caldwell of the Second part of Olive Township & County & State as aforesaid. the S<sup>d</sup> Gorby doath on his part agree to build the S<sup>d</sup> Caldwell A sow Mill and grist mill forebay he is To take the timber from the Stump The Timber is to be got out in first rate Stile, The poasts of the Lower part of the Mill to be 12 by 12 inches Squair, he is to Fraim the Mill & put in the running Geers in first rate workmen Like manner. He further agrees to make a mill that will Saw as fast as anny other man can with the Same head of or if he dont he is to Have nothing for dowing S<sup>d</sup> work, the S<sup>d</sup> gorby is to have the timber hewed by the 25<sup>th</sup> of June next and the mill Fraimed by the first day of August next And The mill redy to Saw by the first of Nov. Next

“the S<sup>d</sup> Caldwell doath on his part agree to Pay The S<sup>d</sup> gorby one hundred Dollars As soon as the Mill performs as he has Agreed to make her perform the S<sup>d</sup> Caldwell is to do all the hawling & to Furnish Plank for the forebay and other uses about the mill allso braces, 2 Shute Pieces timber for Saw gate. We have boath hereunto set our Hand and Seals this 9 of May A. D 1836

David Gorby (Seal)

Samuel Caldwell (Seal)”

This contract was witnessed by one William Lanam and it is said the mill “performed as he had agreed to make her perform,” and that Gorby received his hundred dollars according to the agreement.

Among the early settlers whisky was regarded as a necessity. Every neighborhood had its still, and often more than one. In 1830 five distilleries were in operation in Olive township. They were conducted by Israel Spencer, Michael Shriver, Isaac Devore, William Free, and Israel Blake. No log rolling, raising, husking or harvesting bee was complete without whisky. If one neighbor called upon another it was considered the proper thing to treat the visitor to a drink and any one refusing or neglecting to comply with the custom was regarded as being inordinately stingy. The price of whisky ranged from twenty-five to forty cents a gallon, and the farmer could take a bushel of corn to the still and get it exchanged for a gallon of liquor any time. Notwithstanding the free use of whisky, intoxication was a rare thing and a habitual drunkard was almost unknown. Sometimes amusing incidents grew out of this general use of ardent spirits. An election was held in 1816, at the house of a man named Jordan, not far from the present site of Hirambsburg. As this was the first election in that part of the country some of the pioneers deemed it a suitable occasion for a little celebration. They therefore sent to Marietta, secured a barrel of cider, and then “fixed” it by the addition of something stronger. Cider was a scarce article in those days and the voters partook freely of the doctored article which had been provided by their generous neighbors. By the time the polls

closed a large majority were so far under the influence of the seductive drink that they were unable to get home without assistance. Those who were sober enough set about getting the inebriated ones to their places of abode. All who could sit up were placed on horseback and those who were not able to hold up their heads were thrown across their horses, like sacks of grain, and accompanied by some more sober neighbor set out for home. Aside from a headache, or a scolding from the "good wife," no evil results followed and the whole affair was treated as a good joke.

In Seneca township lived a man named Daniel Meade. He was a devout Methodist, and one harvest he announced his intention of having his wheat taken care of without the use of whisky. When it was about ripe he called on several of his neighbors to come on Monday morning to help him harvest it, at the same time telling them of his determination to have no whisky on the premises during the harvesting. What was his surprise, on rising on that Monday morning, to discover his entire field of wheat already "in the shock." His neighbors had gathered Sunday night, and having provided themselves with a generous supply of whisky, they had harvested the entire field by moonlight.

Between the years 1830 and 1845 a number of Noble county pioneers were interested in the operations of the "Underground railroad" and many a negro, in escaping from slavery has received their assistance. Among the more active of these were Benjamin Hughes and William Steel, living near Stafford, Thomas Large, William Wilson, Alexander Franklin, Moses Horton, Nathaniel Capell, and John M. Rownd. The last named was in the merchandising business in Summerfield, and his place of business was a station on the Underground railroad. His son, James S. Rownd, was accustomed to tell a story of his experience on one occasion during his boyhood. Going to a rag bin in the rear of his father's store, to get some walnuts he had concealed there, he was surprised to find a big, black negro man concealed in the bin. Boy-like he rushed out and was about to give the alarm, when his father caught him by the arm and explained to him that he was not to say a word to any one of his discovery. Upon his return from school that afternoon he peeped cautiously into the bin, but the negro had been spirited away. John Lemmax, an old settler of Marion township, relates the following occurrence, which goes to show how high the feeling ran in those days:

"In 1845, Peter M. Garner, Creighton Lorraine and Mordecai Thomas, while aiding some slaves to escape at Belpre on the Ohio, were surprised by a party of slaveholders just as they were getting out of the skiff. The slaves were returned to bondage and Mr. Garner and his companions arrested and placed in jail at Parkersburg, Va.

The claim was made that they were beyond low water mark, and therefore on Virginia territory. They were kept in jail for several months, and then the case was brought to trial. A verdict, however, was not reached, and they were again confined. Governor Bartlett, of Ohio, interested himself in the matter and asserted that their arrest was in violation of the constitution of the United States, and a scheme to kidnap citizens of Ohio, whom they thought to be abolitionists. They were again brought to trial, Ohio being represented by Hon. Samuel F. Vinton. The court held that they were on Ohio territory when captured, and therefore not amenable to the laws of Virginia; they were consequently released."



## Chapter IV.

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FIRST COUNTIES IN OHIO—ADMISSION INTO THE UNION—FORMATION OF GUERNSEY COUNTY—MONROE—MORGAN—EARLY TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS—A COUNTY SEAT WAR—AGITATION FOR A NEW COUNTY BEGUN—WHIG SENTIMENT—FIRST PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE—HOW THE COUNTY WAS NAMED—DIFFERENT STORIES—MEMORIAL OF 1849—FULL TEXT AND NAMES OF SIGNERS—EZRA MCKEE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE—LOBBYISTS—PASSAGE OF THE ORGANIC ACT—FULL TEXT OF THE LAW—BOUNDARIES—FIRST ELECTION—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—SARASVILLE SELECTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS—THEIR REPORT IN FULL—FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

THE DEVELOPMENT of Noble county as a separate political organism was something like the sculptor's statue concealed within the block of marble—a great deal of rough stone had to be broken off before the statue stood revealed. The first county organization, affecting the territory now comprising the county of Noble, was that of Washington county, which was established on July 26, 1788, by a proclamation of Governor St. Clair. By this proclamation the boundaries of Washington county were fixed as follows:

“Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch of the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawanese town to Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to the mouth and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning.”

If the reader will take the trouble to secure a map of Ohio and trace these boundaries he will discover that the county of Washington, as first created, included nearly half of the present State of Ohio.

When Ohio was admitted into the Union of States, in November, 1802, it consisted of the counties of Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Fairfield, Trumbull, and Belmont. Of these counties Belmont was the only one, except Washington, that had any influence upon the section from which Noble county was afterward erected. Belmont county was created in 1801, being the last county established before the admission of the State into the Union. Muskingum was established in 1804, the territory comprising it being taken from Washington and Fairfield counties. Guernsey county was formed from parts of Muskingum and Belmont in 1810, the new county embracing a large portion of the territory now included in Noble. A generous slice was taken off the eastern part of Guernsey county in 1813, to become attached to the new county of Monroe. Four years later the creation of Morgan county still further reduced the size of Guernsey. Before the erection of Morgan county the eastern boundary of Guernsey was located near the center of the present township of Olive, in Noble county.

From the earliest settlement until about the year 1820 the pioneers of Duck Creek and its tributaries had very little to do with civil organization of any kind. They were buffeted about by the organization of new counties, sometimes to their benefit and sometimes to their disadvantage, but always without their being consulted as to the change. Several townships had been organized, the oldest of which are Seneca and Buffalo.\* Seneca was organized by the Guernsey county authorities, April 23, 1810, and Buffalo on June 5, of the same year. Part of Seneca was taken to form the township of Beaver, June 3, 1816, the new township being also in Guernsey county. At the same time Olive township was created from part of Buffalo. After the erection of Morgan county, Olive township was reorganized by the authorities of that county in 1819. Brookfield and Noble townships were also organized by the Morgan county commissioners the same year. Another township created that year by the Morgan county authorities was that of Olive Green, so named from the stream that flows through it. The records of the county show that Jonathan Hughs was commissioned justice of the peace for Olive Green township, August 18, 1819. A few years later the political complexion of the township was changed, General Jackson became the idol of the Democracy, and the name of the township was changed to Jackson. Enoch township was organized as a subdivision of Monroe county in 1822. Marion and Elk townships were organized at the same time, by the same county. No further township organizations were attempted until after the formation of Noble county in 1851.

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\* The boundaries of both Seneca and Buffalo townships were materially altered by the commissioners of Noble county in 1851.

The first agitation for a new county, in the Duck Creek Valley, had its inception in the location of the county seat of Morgan county. Those living in the eastern part of the county were dissatisfied with the location of the county seat at McConnellsville, and immediately petitioned the legislature for the passage of a bill providing for a relocation. The petition was met by a remonstrance from the citizens of the western part of the county\* and the legislature declined to take any action in the matter. To offset this agitation, and to prevent a repetition of it, the people in the western part of the county secured the passage of a bill, on December 24, 1819, annexing townships six and seven of range eight, in which most of the recalcitrants lived, to Monroe county. While this movement served to relieve the friends of McConnellsville of all further annoyance, concerning the removal of the seat of justice of Morgan county, it did not pacify those who had started the agitation. They interested others in their cause, and when, in 1845, the legislature took two townships from Athens county and annexed them to Morgan, the size of that county was so increased that those who had been attached to Monroe county by the act of 1819, together with some of their sympathizers in Monroe and Guernsey counties, began to advocate the erection of a new county. About this time the movement received an impetus from an unexpected quarter. After the annexation of the two townships (Homer and Marion) of Athens county to Morgan county the Whigs carried the latter, which prior to that time had been reliably Democratic. As the eastern part of Morgan was strongly Democratic many of the Whig leaders favored the organization of a new county, in which this portion of Morgan would be included, in order to retain their political power in that part remaining.

The first petition was presented to the legislature of 1846, and it was in connection with this petition that the county received the name of Noble. There seems to be some dispute as to why this name was selected. In an atlas of the county, published in the seventies, the statement occurs that the county was named in honor of James Noble, one of the pioneers and a prominent citizen in early times. Another story is that when the petition was sent up to the legislature it contained no suggestion as to the name of the proposed county. Daniel Pettay, a lawyer of Sarahsville, who had charge of the petition, was asked to supply the deficiency and he gave the name which the county still bears. This story does not state how the name came to be selected by Mr. Pettay, but if it be true it was probably chosen with reference to the pioneer family of that name. Still another

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\*It is said that this remonstrance contained "not only the names of all the inhabitants of McConnellsville and vicinity, but also the names borne on all the rolls of the militia captains of the neighborhood."

account relates that when the petition was first presented to the legislature it was referred to the committee on new counties, of which Warren P. Noble, of Seneca county, was chairman. He was not very favorable to the scheme to create a new county, and in order to secure his influence, the friends of the petition gave the county the name of Noble, at the same time creating the impression that it was named in honor of the chairman of the committee. In view of the fact that one of the townships of Morgan county had been named Noble, some twenty-five years before, it is more than likely that the name of the county was selected with some reference to the family of Pennsylvanians, who settled on Duck Creek in 1812. No action was taken by the legislature of 1846, and another petition was presented to the sessions of 1847 and 1848, but without results. In December, 1849, the following elaborate memorial was prepared and again the matter was brought to the attention of the general assembly.

#### "NEW COUNTY OF NOBLE.

"Memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio at its Forty-eighth Session.

"The subscribers respectfully represent that they are residents within the territory that is sought to be erected into the new County of Noble; that they resided in the territory, as they now do, at the time the county of Morgan was erected in 1817; that by reference to the law creating the county (see vol. 16, p. 42) and the map of the county, as described in the law, township 14 in range 14, now a part of York Township, was divided, and a bend in the Muskingum River in township 9 of range 11, now Windsor Township, embraced within the limits of Morgan County, forming irregular lines and extreme points south and west, against the ranges of entire townships on the east where the heaviest portion of the territory, population and tax-paying at that time existed. This was not necessary to form the lines or obtain the territory for the county. Without these extreme points and irregular lines, your petitioners being included in the aforesaid territory, there was a large surplus beyond the constitutional area. That when the general assembly appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice (see same vol. 16, p. 198), your petitioners, with many others of the citizens who were taxpayers, believed that the seat of justice should be located near the center of the territory then forming the county, or towards the eastern boundary, to concentrate the greatest portion of the territory and population. A site in township 6 of range 9 was fixed upon for that purpose.

"After viewing the site where McConnelsville now is, and the one in section 6, now Olive Township, a majority of the commissioners



decided upon townships and established the county seat at McConnelsville. To justify this and reconcile the eastern portion of the county, it was held out as an inducement, that the territory which is now sought, and which should be erected into Noble County, was sufficient to create a new county, and that it would be done at no very distant day; and your memorialists, with respect, but positively, allege that the idea of creating a new county in this territory not only materially influenced the determination to fix the seat of justice at McConnelsville, but was still more material in reconciling your memorialists and others to the location of the seat of justice so far from the center of the territory and population. That after the county was organized and taxes levied, of which your memorialists paid their proportion, to defray the expenses of organization and the erection of public buildings, in 1819 (see vol. 18, p. 4), a portion of the eastern part, including two entire townships on the eastern side of Morgan, were by your honorable body attached to Monroe County. At the time of this annexation, as well as at the erection of Morgan County and locating the seat of justice at McConnelsville, General Robert McConnel was the proprietor of the tract of land adjoining and on which the town of McConnelsville was located, residing in the County of Muskingum; and adding the aforesaid townships to Monroe County, already large in territory, was to more effectually divide the territory that should be included in the County of Noble between the Counties of Morgan and Monroe, and weaken the claims and increase opposition to the new county. And although it is most apparent that in forming the original boundaries of Morgan County, the location of the seat of justice, and in transferring a part of the territory of Morgan County to Monroe, there was much forecast and sagacity, yet it operated unequally and unjustly on the population of that territory, and still continues to do so. The subject of the new county to be formed of this territory, from that time to this, has never been lost sight of by its inhabitants. It has continued to increase in wealth and population; embracing a small part of the south side of Guernsey County, the eastern part of Morgan County, the western part of Monroe County, and a small part of the most northern part of Washington County.

"By the formation and its geographical position, this territory should be united, in justice to its inhabitants, as well fully and properly to develop its resources. The new county, properly formed, would soon stand forward among the best in the eastern part of the State of Ohio. As the lines of the respective counties now exist, the inhabitants within the territory are placed at great, and from the formation of the country, at most inconvenient distances from the respective county seats. The new county, properly formed, would leave sufficient territory in the respective counties of Guernsey, Mon-

roe, Washington and Morgan, and their respective lines and boundaries more regular and less deformed than at present, and their respective seats of justice equally and more central than they now are. The new county would present regular lines, conforming to the country, and leave no one extreme point more than fifteen miles from the center. Your memorialists believe that the cost of organizing the new county and erecting the public buildings would not be onerous to the taxpayers; but they are satisfied from the experience of the past, that the amount of money paid by the inhabitants of this territory in attending at their respective county seats, including money paid for bills and loss of time, exceeds the amount of tax now paid, or that would have to be paid if the new county were formed. The amount of debt owing by Monroe County, and the public property and public buildings lately obtained and commenced in Morgan County, and the contemplated erection of further public buildings in Morgan County, would and will inflict greater and more increased taxation on the inhabitants of the largest portion of this territory than would be necessary to raise if the new county were erected. But aside from all other considerations, if there are any advantages arising from the civil organization of counties, as they believe there are, your memorialists are entitled to them in the County of Noble, and most respectfully entreat a careful regard to the subject, and its erection at your present session."

This memorial was signed by James Kyle, Samuel A. Long, David McGarry, John Wiley, John McKee, Joseph Caldwell, John McGarry, Robert McKee, Charles Harwood, Gilman Dudley, Alfred L. Morrison, Joseph Archer, Ambrose Merry, James Archer, Joseph Archer, John Lanam, Samuel Caldwell, Lewis Smoot, Sr., Thomas Wiley, Samuel Sailor, James Archibald, Sr., John Brown, David Wilson, Dennis Gibbs, William Tilton, James Ogle, John Caldwell, Matthew Garvin, William Bell, Sr., James Garvin, Boneyparty Stretchbury, Isaac Bates, Samuel Anderson, Daniel Bates, Andrew Nicholson, G. W. Morrison, James Watson, John Clowser, Royal Fowler, Lemuel Fowler, Sr., Ezekiel Bates, James Barry, Lambert Newton, Jonas Bell, Josiah Burlingame, and Richard Duvall.

The legislature of 1849 failed to pass an act creating the county and the memorial was strengthened by the addition of more signatures and presented to the legislature of 1850. At the election of 1850, Ezra McKee, who lived in that part of Morgan county seeking to be included in the county of Noble, was elected representative from Morgan county. Two of his brothers, John and Robert McKee, were signers of the memorial, and he was heartily in favor of the erection of the new county. His election was a great encouragement to the advocates of the proposition, and when the assembly met a number of lobbyists were at the capital to use what influence they could to

secure the passage of an act creating the county. Foremost among these lobbyists was Samuel McGarry, who had been in attendance at every session of the legislature since 1846, doing what he could to secure the establishment of the new county.\* At the previous sessions considerable opposition to the project had been manifest, but at the session of 1850 this dwindled away. A bill to create the county of Noble was introduced early in the session, but it did not become a law until March 11, 1851, when it was signed by John F. Morse, speaker of the house of representatives, and Charles C. Convers, president of the senate. Besides establishing the county of Noble the act provided for the re-adjustment of the boundaries of some of the counties affected by the measure. The sections relating to Noble county were as follow:

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That so much of the counties of Washington, Morgan, Guernsey and Monroe as is included in the boundaries hereinafter described be and the same is hereby enacted into a separate and distinct county, to be known and designated by the name of Noble, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township number 5, in range number 9 in Morgan County; thence north to the northwest corner of said township 5; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 34 in township number 7, in range number 10; thence north on section lines to the north line of said township 7; thence west to the northwest corner of said township 7; thence north to the southwest corner of Guernsey County; thence east to the southwest corner of township number 8, in range number 9 in said county; thence north to the northwest corner of section number 18 in said township 8; thence east on section lines to the east line of said township eight; thence north to the northeast corner of said township 8; thence east to the southwest corner of section number 22 in township number 1, of range number 1 of the military lands; thence north to the northwest corner of section number 19 in said township 1; thence east on section lines to the east line of said township 1; thence north to the northwest corner of township number 8, in range number 7 in said Guernsey County; thence east to the west line of Belmont County; thence south to the southwest corner of Belmont County; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 19 in said township 8, in range 7; thence south on section lines to the northwest corner of section number 19, in township number 6, in range number 7 in Monroe County; thence east to the northeast corner of section number 13 in said township number 6; thence south on section lines to the

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\*Samuel McGarry was a lawyer of Sarahsville and one of the leading citizens of the community. After the creation of Noble county he was the first county treasurer, afterward serving for several years as the probate judge of the county.



southeast corner of section number 18, in township number 4, in range number 7 in Washington County; thence west to the east line of township number 5, in range number 8 in said county; thence north to the northeast corner of section number 25 in said township 5; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 23; thence north to the northwest corner of said section 23; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 15; thence north to the southwest corner of section number 10; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 8; thence north to the northwest corner of section number 8; thence west to the west line of said township number 5, in said range number 8; thence south to the southeast corner of Morgan County; thence west to the place of beginning.

"Sec. 3. That all suits, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending in those parts of Washington, Morgan, Guernsey and Monroe Counties so set off and erected into a new county, and within those parts of Washington County hereby attached to and made a part of the County of Monroe, previous to the first Monday in April, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties from which such parts shall be taken, the same as if this act had not been passed; and the officers of such counties respectively shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments; and the collectors of taxes of said counties respectively shall collect all taxes that shall have been levied and remain unpaid in the said several portions of said counties, at the time of the passage of this act, the same as if this act had not been passed.

"Sec. 4. That all justices of the peace and other township officers within those parts of the counties of Washington, Morgan, Guernsey and Monroe which are hereby erected into the County of Noble, and within that part of Washington County hereby attached to and made a part of the County of Monroe, shall continue to exercise the functions and discharge the duties of their respective offices until their respective terms of service shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned or elected for said new County of Noble or for the county to which they may be attached; and all writs and other process within the territory hereby erected into said new County of Noble, shall be styled as of said County of Noble, on and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

"Sec. 5. That the legal voters residing within the limits of the County of Noble shall, on the first Monday in April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections therein, and proceed to elect the county officers for said county, as prescribed in the act to regulate elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual



election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. And at said first election all the voters residing in fractional townships taken from Monroe County shall vote in the townships immediately west thereof; those residing in fractional townships taken from Washington County shall vote in the townships immediately north thereof; those residing in fractional townships taken from Morgan County shall vote in the townships immediately east thereof; and those residing in fractional townships taken from Guernsey County shall vote in the townships immediately east and south thereof; and the clerks of the several townships included in the County of Noble shall give twenty days' notice of said election, which notices shall be in writing and posted up at the usual places of holding elections in their several townships.

"Sec. 6. The Commissioners of the Counties of Washington, Morgan, Monroe and Guernsey shall have power, immediately on the passage of this act, to attach the fractional townships made so by this act to the other townships, or to organize such fractional townships into separate townships in their respective counties; and this power shall extend to the commissioners of the County of Noble to dispose of the fractional townships included within the limits made by this act.

"Sec. 7. The said County of Noble is hereby attached to and made a part of the eighth judicial circuit of the State of Ohio: and the court of common pleas and the supreme court of the said County of Noble shall be holden at some convenient house therein, to be designated by the associate judges thereof, until the permanent seat of justice of said County of Noble shall be established according to law.

"Sec. 8. That George McCullough, of Jefferson County, Martin Heckard, of Meigs County, and Lafayette Emmett, of Knox County, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix upon and locate the seat of justice of said County of Noble, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act for the Establishment of Seats of Justice.'

"Sec. 9. That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter or change any representative, senatorial or congressional district.

"Sec. 11. That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as in anywise to operate as a release or discharge of any person, residing within the territory taken from the County of Guernsey by this act, from any State, county, township or other tax heretofore assessed and levied by the officers of said Guernsey County, or on account of any tax hereafter to be levied upon the real or personal property on account of any subscription to any railroad company heretofore made or hereafter to be made in pursuance of any vote

heretofore taken in said Guernsey County, and that the same shall be forever a lien upon the said property the same as if the said territory had not been detached from the County of Guernsey.

"Sec. 12. The officers in the County of Guernsey, whose duty it shall be to assess and collect any tax hereafter to be levied for the payment of the principal or interest of any railroad subscription hereafter to be made in pursuance of a vote heretofore taken in favor of such subscription, shall proceed to levy and collect the proportionate share of the same off the property in the territory taken from the County of Guernsey by this act, the same as if said property remained in the County of Guernsey; and the said officers are hereby invested with all the powers in the collection of the same as are provided by law for the collection of State or county taxes."

As the description of the boundaries as given in section one of the organic act are somewhat technical, a more general description may enable the reader to form a clearer conception of the origin of the county. The townships of Beaver, Wayne, Seneca, and Buffalo were taken from Guernsey county; Marion, Stock, Enoch, nearly two-thirds of the eastern side of Center, and all of Elk, except four square miles of the south end, were taken from Monroe; Olive, Jackson, Sharon, Noble, Brookfield, and the western part of Center, were taken from Morgan; the four square miles that form the southern part of Elk township, and that part of Jefferson lying directly west, originally belonged to Washington county.

Immediately after the passage of the act creating the county, steps were taken to carry out its provisions. In pursuance of section five, an election was held on Monday, April 7, and the following county officers were elected: Robert Barclay, auditor; Samuel McGarry, treasurer; Joseph Schofield, sheriff; Jabez Belford, prosecuting attorney; Robert Hellyer, recorder; John H. Jeffries, surveyor; Jacob Lyons, John Noble, and Timothy Smith commissioners. On April 3, the commissioners who had been appointed to locate the county seat gave twenty days notice of the time and place of meeting, and at the expiration of that time they made the following report:

"The undersigned George McCullough, of the County of Jefferson; Martin Heckard, of the County of Meigs; and Lafayette Emmett, of the County of Knox, commissioners appointed to fix upon and locate the seat of justice of Noble County by the act entitled 'An Act to Erect the County of Noble,' passed March 11, 1851, having agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled 'An Act Establishing Seats of Justice,' passed February 3, 1824, previously given twenty days notice to the inhabitants of the said County of Noble, of the time, place and purpose of our meeting, met pursuant to said notice on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1851, at Sarahsville, in said county, for the purpose of fixing upon and locating the seat of justice

of said Noble County, and after having been duly sworn according to law, proceeded to the discharge of our duties as commissioners aforesaid; and having duly and carefully examined the different localities pointed out by the inhabitants of said county, and duly weighed the arguments in favor of each, we do fix upon and locate the seat of justice of said County of Noble at the town of Sarahsville, in said county."

The report was dated at Sarahsville, April 24, 1851, and signed by all three of the commissioners. The location of the county seat was the last act necessary to fulfill the requirements of the organic law, and on April 29, 1851, the newly elected county commissioners met for the first time in their official capacity.

## Chapter V.

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EARLY CIVIL INSTITUTIONS—FIRST COURTS—NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED—REORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS—BOUNDARIES—CHANGES AFTERWARD MADE—ELECTION FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—SETTLEMENT WITH ADJOINING COUNTIES—TIMES AND PLACES OF MEETING—FIRST NEWSPAPERS—AN ECHO OF THE LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—OFFICES RENTED FOR THE COUNTY OFFICERS—FIRST TAX LEVY—A JAIL ORDERED—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—COST—TROUBLE WITH THE CONTRACTOR—FINALLY ACCEPTED—A COUNTY SEAT WAR INAUGURATED—SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES IN POLITICS—ACT OF 1854—SPECIAL ELECTION ORDERED—ANIMATED CAMPAIGN—ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE—PARTY OF THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS—LITIGATION—PLAT OF CALDWELL SURVEYED—TOWN NAMED—SITE DEEDED TO THE COMMISSIONERS BY SAMUEL CALDWELL—CONTRACT FOR COURT HOUSE—TEMPORARY QUARTERS—FIRST SALE OF LOTS—FIRST NEWSPAPER IN CALDWELL—BOARDING SHANTY—ORDER TO REMOVE COUNTY OFFICES—NEW JAIL—FIRST HOTELS—ANOTHER NEWSPAPER—EARLY CHURCHES—COUNTY INFIRMARY ESTABLISHED—INFLUENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

**P**RIOR to the location of the county seat or the election of county officers the first session of the court of common pleas was held at the town of Olive, the record of that first court being as follows:

“Minutes of a court of common pleas held at the office of Robert McKee in the town of Olive, in the County of Noble, in the State of Ohio.

“The State of Ohio, Noble County, SS: Be it remembered that on the first day of April, A. D. 1851, William Smith, Gilman Dudley and Patrick Finley, Esquires, produced commissions from his excellency, Reuben Wood, Governor of Ohio, appointing each of them associate judges of the court of common pleas of Noble County; also certificates on their several commissions that they and each of them had taken the oath of allegiance and office. Whereupon a court of common pleas was holden for the county of Noble on the first day of



April, 1851, at the office of Robert McKee, in the Town of Olive in the said county of Noble: present, the Hon. William Smith, Gilman Dudley and Patrick Finley, associate judges of said county.

"Appointment of Clerk.—It is ordered by the court that Isaac Q. Morris be appointed clerk of this court until the next term thereof. Thereupon the said Isaac Q. Morris appeared and gave bond according to law, and gave the necessary oath of office.

"Ordered that the court of common pleas and the supreme court in and for the County of Noble be held at the Methodist meeting house at Olive, in Noble County, until the permanent seat of justice of Noble County be fixed according to law.

"Whereupon the court adjourned *sine die*.

"WILLIAM SMITH,  
"Presiding Associate Judge."

The second term of court was held in the Methodist church at Olive, beginning on June 19, 1851. At this session Archibald G. Brown, judge of the eighth judicial district, presided, the three associate judges also being present, as well as the new sheriff, Joseph Schofield. Three cases were tried. Two of these were adjudicated by the court and the third was tried by a jury composed of Benjamin Tilton, Simeon Blake, Samuel Marquis, Jacob Crow, Jacob Fogle, John Mitchell, W. F. McIntyre, William Tracy, David McGarry, William J. Young, John McGarry, and Dr. David McGarry. This was the first jury ever impaneled by the courts of Noble county. The case it was called to try was one on appeal from the common pleas court of Morgan county, in which John Lining charged Absalom Willey with defrauding him in a horse trade. During the session the court ordered an election for justices of the peace in the several townships; appointed William Reed, Benjamin Mott, and Benjamin S. Spriggs school examiners for a term of three years; accepted the bond of Prosecuting Attorney Belford; issued naturalization papers to James Best, formerly a citizen of England; appointed Luke Dilley and James McCune county auctioneers, and transacted a number of minor matters.

When the board of county commissioners met on April 29 the county officers, who had been elected on the 7th of the month, filed their bonds and entered upon their duties. On the first day of the term a number of petitions were presented to the board, asking for the erection of new townships or for changes in the township lines. The petitions were examined and laid over until the following day when they were taken up again, and made the special order for Thursday, May 1. On the final hearing the townships of Jefferson, Center, Sharon, Stock and Wayne were erected and the boundaries of all the others, except Jackson, were altered. According to the records of

the commissioners court of Noble county the boundaries established at that time were as follows:

Beaver Township, altered so as to include and be composed of the following territory, to-wit: "Commencing for the same at the southeast corner of section 1, in township number 8 of range 7; thence north along the range line to the northeast corner of section 6 in said township and range; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of the east half of section 30 in said township and range; thence south through the center of said sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, to the southwest corner of the east half of said section 25 in said township; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning; containing 27 sections."

Brookfield, as originally organized by the commissioners of Morgan county, was a full congressional township of thirty-six sections. In the reorganization by the Noble county authorities the boundaries were fixed "commencing at the southeast corner of section 35 in township number 7, of range 10; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section 2, in said township and range; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner thereof; thence south along said township line to the southwest corner thereof; thence east along said township line to the place of beginning; containing thirty sections."

The boundaries of Buffalo township began "at the southeast corner of section 36 in township number 8 of range 9; thence north along said township line to the northeast corner of section 13 in said township and range; thence west along the section line to the northwest corner of section 18 in said township and range; thence south along said township line to the southwest corner of section 31 in said township and range; thence east along said township line to the place of beginning; containing twenty-four sections.

The boundaries of Center, one of the new townships, were fixed: "Commencing at the southeast corner of section 28,\* in township number 7, of range 8; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section four, in said township 7, range 8; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of section two, in township number 7, and range number 9; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section 35, in said township number 7, and range number 9; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning; containing thirty sections."

The boundaries of Elk township were altered to commence "at the southeast corner of section 18 in township number 4 of range num-

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\*The record says "Section 38" but as there are but thirty-six sections in a township of the original survey such a number is out of the question. As a matter of fact, the southeast corner of Center township is located at the southeast corner of section 28, which was doubtless the one intended in the record.

ber 7; thence north along the section line across township number 5 of range number 7, to the northeast corner of section 13 in township number 6 of range number 7; thence west along the section line to the seventh range line; thence south along the seventh range line to the southwest corner of section 36 in township number 4 of range number 7; thence east along the section line to the place of beginning: containing 32 sections."

The boundaries of Enoch township were established, "commencing at the southwest corner of section 31 in township 6 and range 8; thence east along said township line to the southeast corner of section 33 in said township and range; thence north along the section line to the southwest corner of section 27 in said township and range; thence east along the section line to the southeast corner of said section 27; thence north along the section line to the northeast corner of section 10 in said township and range; thence west to the northwest corner of said section 10; thence north to the northeast corner of section 4 in said township and range; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of said township number 6 and range 8; thence south along said township line to the place of beginning: containing twenty-two sections."

Jackson township, which embraces a full congressional township, remains as it was established by the Morgan county authorities in 1819. In fixing the boundaries of Jefferson county the commissioners had one of the hardest problems relating to township lines. Along the southern border of Noble county there was a diversity of opinion as to the necessity for the erection of a new county. After the passage of the organic act some of the residents in that section wanted to be included in the new county while others were just as desirous of being left out. In order to satisfy all these, the southern boundary of the township presents a rather peculiar appearance upon the map. The lines were finally fixed: "Commencing on the seventh range line, at the southeast corner of section 24, in township number 5, of range 8; thence north along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 24 in township number 6, of range 8; thence west along the section lines to the northwest corner of section 23, in township 6, range 8; thence south along the section lines to the northeast corner of section 34, in township 6, range 8; thence west to the northwest corner of said section 34; thence south to the southwest corner of said section 34; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of township number 5, range 8; thence along said township line to the southwest corner of section 6 in said township number 5 of range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of said section 6; thence south to the southwest corner of section 8, in township number 5, range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of section 9, in township number 5, of range 8; thence south to the southwest cor-

ner of section 15, in township number 5, of range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of said section; thence south to the southwest corner of section 23 in township number 5, range 8; thence east to the place of beginning: containing 23 sections."

Marion township was formed from the fractional townships taken from Union and Seneca townships of Monroe county. The eastern half of the new township came from Seneca and the western half from Union. The boundaries fixed by the commissioners of Noble county were: "Commencing on the seventh range line at the southwest corner of section 31, in township number 7 of range 7; thence east along said township line to the southeast corner of section 25 in said township number 7 and range 7; thence north along the section lines to the northeast corner of section 30 in said township number 7 and range 7; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of section 36 in said township number 7 and range 7; thence south along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 1 in township number 7 of range 8; thence west along the said township line to the northwest corner of section 3 in said township 7 and range 8; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section 22 in said township number 7 and range 8; thence east along the section lines to the seventh range line; thence north to the place of beginning: containing twenty-four sections."

The record regarding Noble township reads: "Commencing at the southeast corner of section 34, in township number 7 of range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of section 3, in said township number 7, range 9; thence west along the township line to the northwest corner of section 1, in township number 7, of range 10; thence east along the township line to the place of beginning: containing thirty sections."

Olive township, lying directly south of Noble, began "at the southeast corner of section 36, in township number 6 of range 9; thence north to the northeast corner of said township number 6 of range 9; thence west along said township line to the northwest corner of the east half of section 5 in said township number 6 and range 9; thence south through the center of sections number 5, 8, 17, 20, 29, and 32 to the southwest corner of the east half of section 32 in said township number 6 and range 9; thence along said township line to the place of beginning: containing twenty-seven sections."

The boundaries of Seneca township were altered: "Commencing at the southeast corner of section 36, in township number 8, range number 8; thence north along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 13 in said township and range; thence west along section lines to the northwest corner of section 18 in said township and range; thence south along the range line to the southwest corner



of section 31, in said township and range; thence east to the place of beginning: containing 24 sections."

Sharon township was erected to provide for the fractional townships taken from Morgan county. The boundaries begin "at the southeast corner of the west half of section 32, in township number 6, of range number 9; thence north through the center of sections 32, 29, 20, 17, 8, and 5 to the northeast corner of the west half of section 5, in said township number 6 and range 9; thence west along township lines to the northwest corner of section 3, in township number 6 and range 10; thence south along section lines to the southwest corner of section 34 in said township and range; thence east along township lines to the place of beginning: containing twenty-seven sections."

Stock township, next to Jefferson, has the most irregular boundary lines of any township in the county. These lines are described on the commissioners' record as "commencing on the seventh range line at the southwest corner of section 32 in township number 6 of range number 7; thence east along the section lines to the southeast corner of section 26 in said township number 6 of range number 7; thence north along section lines to the northeast corner of section 30 in said township and range; thence west along said township line to the seventh range line; thence south along the seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 25 in township 7, range 8; thence west along section lines to the northwest corner of section 27 in said township number 7 and range 8; thence south along section lines to the southwest corner of section 3 in township number 6 and range 8; thence east to the northwest corner of section 4 in said township number 6 of range 8; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of section 14 in said township number 6 of range 8; thence east along the section line to the seventh range line; thence north along the seventh range line to the place of beginning: containing twenty-three sections."

Wayne township is also made up of the fractional townships taken from Richland, Beaver, and Wright townships of Guernsey county, and contains four sections of the military lands—all there is in Noble county. The record describes the boundaries as "commencing on the seventh range line at the southwest corner of section 31, in township number 8, of range 7; thence east along the south line of said township to the southeast corner of the west half of section 25 in said township; thence north through the center of sections number 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 to the north line of said township; thence west along the north line of said township to the seventh range line; thence south along said seventh range line to the northeast corner of section 20 in the first township of the seventh range of military lands in the Zanesville district; thence west to the northwest corner of section 19, in

said township number 1 and range 1 as aforesaid · thence south to the southwest corner of section 22 in said township number 1, range 1, on the Ludlow line; thence west along the Ludlow line to the northwest corner of section 6, in township number 8 of range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of section 7, in said township number 8 and range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of section 12, in said township number 8 and range 8; thence south along the seventh range line to the place of beginning: containing twenty-five sections."

During the next three years a few changes in the boundaries, as established by this first order, were made. The first of these was in March, 1852, when the commissioners, in response to a petition signed by twenty-five citizens, ordered the west half of sections 25, 26, and 27, and the east half of sections 31, 32, and 33 to be taken from Wayne township and annexed to Beaver. On March 7, 1854, a petition signed by fourteen persons was presented to the board of county commissioners asking for a change in the line between Elk and Stock townships. As a result of this petition sections 25 and 31 in Elk township were attached to Stock. In June, 1855, twenty-eight taxpayers petitioned for a readjustment of the line between Center and Enoch townships, and the commissioners ordered that sections 31, 32, and 33 be taken from Center and attached to Enoch. At the September term, of the same year, Abraham Bryan and some of his neighbors asked the commissioners to restore the north half of section 31 to Center township, which was accordingly done. With the exception of these changes the township lines in Noble county stand today as they were established by the commissioners at their first session in 1851.

Under the order of the court of common pleas at the June term an election for justices of the peace was held on the twelfth of July. In some of the townships the justices who held office prior to the issuing of the order were allowed to continue. So far as the records of this election are obtainable they show that Daniel Pettay was elected in Center; John Archibald, in Sharon; John Moore, in Brookfield; Reuben Wood, in Stock; James Rich and Abner Williams, in Wayne; Moses Spencer, in Elk; Alfred Ogle, in Enoch; Samuel Gebhart, in Beaver; and John Stevens, in Buffalo.

In accordance with an order passed by the commissioners at the first session the board met with the commissioners of Morgan county at McConnelsville, on Monday, May 12, 1851; the commissioners of Washington county at Marietta, on Friday, May 16; the commissioners of Monroe county at Woodsfield, on Wednesday, May 21; and the commissioners of Guernsey county at Cambridge, on Monday, May 26. The object of these meetings was to make settlements with the different counties from which the territory comprising Noble county had been

taken, and to secure Noble county's share of the revenues remaining in the several county treasuries at the time the county was erected.\*

The establishment of a new county attracted the attention of newspaper men as being an inviting field for the exercise of their talents. The Democratic majority in the county was nearly one thousand, and it was probably natural that Democratic editors should display greater energy in preempting the field. William H. Gill and Robert Leech, both of whom were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, founded the *Democratic Courier* at Sarahsville, soon after the county was organized. The first issue of the paper appeared in May. The Whigs, however, were not far behind, for in July Oliver P. Wharton and Richard H. Taneyhill began the publication of the *Noble County Investigator* at Olive.

Several important matters were disposed of by the commissioners at their June term. The commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the county seat were to receive three dollars a day for their services. George McCullough presented a bill for eleven days, and Martin Heckard and Lafayette Emmett for fifteen days each. On June 2, the board ordered warrants drawn for the several amounts, so that it cost the people one hundred and twenty-three dollars to have located the seat of justice. As no public buildings had yet been erected it was necessary to provide quarters for the various county officers. Rooms were rented from Dr. J. F. Capell for the recorder and treasurer; the clerk's office was obtained from a man named Axtell; and the auditor's office from William Tracy. The rents varied from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per month, including fuel. On June 25 the board made its first levy of taxes: for county purposes, \$7,000; for township purposes, \$1,200; for school purposes, \$2,778; and for public buildings, \$2,100. The next day it was ordered that the court house and jail be located upon the public square in Sarahsville, and notice to contractors was given, through the medium of an advertisement in the *Democratic Courier*, that the board would receive bids on July 28, 1851, for the erection of a jail. The specifications provided for a building thirty by forty feet, two stories high; the first story to be of stone and to be nine feet high; the second to be of brick, ten feet between floor and ceiling. The windows in the first story were to be thirty inches square and covered with an iron grating. Those in the second story were to each have

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\*The matter of adjusting these relations seems to have been attended with some difficulty. In March, 1852, the authorities of Guernsey county made a demand upon Noble county for about \$700 for bridges located in that part of Noble that had been detached from Guernsey. The feeling is shown by the commissioners' record of Noble county for that date, wherein it is positively "Ordered that the board notify the Guernsey county commissioners that they will not pay any part of it."

twenty-four lights of 8 by 10 inch glass. The second story was also to be divided into "common rooms." On July 29 the board entered into a contract with John B. Heaton, for the construction of the jail for the sum of \$2,230, the building to be completed by the first day of August, 1852. The jail was never finished according to the agreement, for before the time arrived when it was to be turned over to the commissioners Heaton threw up the contract and left the county. In December, 1852, his bondsmen, Harrison Secrist, Thomas Dyson and Joseph Potts, were notified that they would be held for damages on account of the failure to carry out the contract, and a month or so later the board accepted the jail, although the record was made to show a protest on the material and workmanship used in the construction of the building.\*

Scarcely had the organization of Noble county been completed when a contest arose over the location of the county seat. In fact, the difference of opinion existed before the passage of the organic act by the legislature. The action of the commissioners in selecting Sarahsville was no doubt the most reasonable decision they could have reached, as Sarahsville was the most centrally located of any of the towns in the county at that time. However, many of those living in the southern part of the county were dissatisfied with the selection, as being too far north of the geographical center of the county. As soon as it was definitely known that Sarahsville had drawn the prize those in the south began to manifest their displeasure. Bribery was openly charged and a determination announced to continue the fight until the seat of justice should be more centrally located. As is usual in such cases the newspapers of the county took sides in the matter and the contest grew in intensity. The *Democratic Courier* warmly advocated the retention of the county seat at Sarahsville, while the *Investigator* just as strongly adhered to the cause of the opposition. Although nominally a Whig paper, the *Investigator* now assumed the role of an independent publication, and advocated the election of a "People's Ticket," which was made up of both parties, the issue being the location of the county seat. National politics was submerged in the all absorbing question. The fight was not always conducted with "dignity and decorum." Epithets were hurled at each other, blows were sometimes exchanged, and altogether a great deal of bad blood was exhibited. The opponents to Sarahsville finally settled upon a location described as "the northeast quarter of section 3, in Olive Township," and from that time their campaign was directed with more system and effect. Political differences were made

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\* After the removal of the county seat to Caldwell this jail was used for various purposes until 1871, when it was sold to the Sarahsville Methodist Episcopal Church for \$200.



up along these lines and no matter whether the voter was Whig or a Democrat he was expected to identify himself with either the party of "The North" or "The South."

The party of the South showed good generalship in the election of county officers. They permitted the Sarahsville faction to elect practically all the candidates except the majority of the board of commissioners, thus delaying the erection of public buildings at the seat of justice. Had the party of the North once succeeded in electing a majority of the board, and then hurried the erection of a court house, the removal of the county seat would have been rendered highly problematical. One effect of the agitation was to bring about the establishment of a new paper at Sarahsville. In August, 1852, Oliver P. Wharton, who was one of the founders of the *Investigator* at Olive, became associated with Dr. J. F. Capell and started the *People's Organ* at the county seat. Paradoxical as it may seem, the new paper was an enthusiastic advocate of the Olive township site. The *Democratic Courier* had in the meantime changed hands, Samuel McGarry and William Tracy becoming the proprietors. It continued to battle heroically for Sarahsville, but the establishment of the *People's Organ*, "right in the heart of the enemy's country," undoubtedly weakened the party of the North, and inversely encouraged the party of the South. Thus matters went on until the meeting of the legislature of 1854. At that session there was a strong lobby representing the Olive township site, and on April 29, 1854, a bill was passed authorizing the people of Noble county to decide by popular vote the location of the county seat. Immediately upon the passage of the bill both sides buckled on their armor and prepared for the final struggle. The election was called for the second Tuesday in October, which gave plenty of time for the discussion of the merits of the two locations. And good use was made of the time. At the mills, at the postoffices, wherever two or three of the citizens happened to meet, the county seat question was the all absorbing topic.

On election day a heavy vote was polled, and notwithstanding the intense interest only a few fights occurred. The total number of votes cast was 3,630, and the majority in favor of the new location was 150. In the townships of Beaver, Buffalo, Center, Marion, Noble, Seneca, and Wayne the majority of the votes were against removal. In Seneca and Wayne the new location did not receive a single vote. On the other hand not a vote was recorded in favor of Sarahsville in the townships of Jackson and Olive. The closest vote was in Noble township, where the majority in favor of the old county seat was but three votes. In counting and analyzing the vote some queer features were disclosed. Although the new location was considerably farther from Summerfield than Sarahsville, the majority of the voters at Summerfield favored the new site to get rid of

Sarahsville as a commercial rival. For the same reason a large vote was cast for the old county seat at Sharon, where it was seen that the establishment of a new county seat, only three miles away, would tend to injure the business of Sharon. About twenty votes were cast for other places, some of them clearly in a spirit of levity. The fight did not end with the election. No sooner had the result been announced than the friends of the new site were charged with committing almost all the misdemeanors in the code to carry the election. Then fraud, illegal voting, intimidation, and bribery were brought up as counter charges, and the old contest was renewed. John W. Noble and others, who had all along opposed the removal, brought suit to test the validity of the election. They based their suit on the plea that "there was no law of the State at the time of said vote, authorizing and prescribing the manner of holding such an election, and that the law authorizing said election and removal is wholly unconstitutional and therefore void." Then followed a long and costly litigation. The court of common pleas decided against the complainants. To reverse the decision the contestors filed a petition in error in the district court of the county. From this court an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the State, where the original decision of the court of common pleas was re-affirmed, and the legality of the location fully established. In this case some of the best legal talent of the State of Ohio was employed on both sides and the ground was contested inch by inch until the final decision was reached.

In the meantime the county commissioners proceeded as though no suit was pending. Samuel Caldwell and others had offered to donate a location for a county seat, and had entered into a bond for \$40,000 to carry out their promise. On December 6, 1854, less than sixty days after the election, the commissioners selected a tract, which is thus described in the records of that date: "Beginning at the place where the Lancaster and Louisville road crosses the west line of the northeast quarter of section 3, in township number 6, of range 9 of the lands sold at Zanesville, Ohio; thence north on said west line 28 rods; thence east 29 rods; thence south 28 rods; thence west 29 rods to the place of beginning."\*

Two resolutions were adopted by the board on the same date. The first provided that "Ezra McKee be authorized to cause to be surveyed that part of said northeast quarter of section 3, Olive township, described in the first section of the law of April 29, 1854, and that in making such survey there be reserved as a public square about two and one-half acres, upon which to erect a court house, provided that a strip about three rods wide can be obtained on reasonable terms from

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\*After the suit of Noble *et al.* was decided this tract was deeded to the county commissioners by Samuel Caldwell. The deed bears the date of June 2, 1857.

the land-holders adjoining, in order to the laying out of streets all around and a tier of lots on two sides of said square."

The second resolution provided "that the name of the new county seat ordered to be surveyed be Caldwell."

The survey ordered by the above resolution was made on December 20 and 21, 1854, by deputy county surveyor George Bell. In addition to the tract twenty-eight by twenty-nine rods, described in the commissioners record, a plat containing forty-eight lots, including about eleven and one-half acres, was laid off at that time, but none of the lots were offered for sale until the final disposition of the litigation to determine the location of the county seat. As soon as this suit was finally settled the town of Caldwell began to make progress. On June 10, 1857, the commission passed an order to erect a court house on the public square in the town of Caldwell, and fixed upon July 20 as the time for opening the bids therefor. Thomas Drake was employed as architect and on July 21, the bids having been examined, the commissioners awarded the contract to Young & Gibbs for the sum of \$13,000, the building to be completed by September 20, 1858. The building was completed to the satisfaction of the board and was accepted on January 4, 1859. During the time it was under construction the frame building on the west side of the public square was used as a temporary court house.\*

On June 24, the commissioners ordered that certain lots belonging to the county, "as laid out and platted in the town of Caldwell," be sold at auction on the fourth of July, following. At that sale a number of the lots were disposed of, the prices ranging from \$48 to \$200 each, and within a few weeks a number of buildings were under construction. In one of these early buildings the first newspaper of Caldwell found a home. After the election which decided the location of the county seat, the *People's Organ* was changed to the *Noble County Patriot*. Later it fell into the hands of John Stevens and W. M. Kain, who published it a short time as a religious weekly under the name of the *Christian Harbinger*, after which it was united with the *Republican*, which had been started at Sarahsville in 1856 by Gibbs, Clark & Schofield. The new publication took the name of the *Consolidated Republican*, Randall Ross and William H. Phipps becoming the proprietors. In 1857 Ross built a two story house at Caldwell and in the upper story he established the publication office of the paper. The lower store was occupied by Elijah Stevens, who was the first merchant in the new county seat. Soon afterward he had a competitor in the person of Fulton Caldwell, who opened a store called the "Merchants' Exchange," on Cumberland street.

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\* In 1903 the lower story of this building was used as a tailor shop by Henry Schafer.



At the time the contractors began work on the court house the residences in the immediate neighborhood were so scattering that the workmen found it extremely difficult to obtain convenient boarding places. In this emergency the contractors put up a frame shanty, near one corner of the public square, for the accommodation of the men. The bricks used in the construction of the court house were burned on the premises from the clay excavated from the foundation of the building. The erection of private buildings had progressed so far by the beginning of the year that the commissioners were enabled to find temporary quarters for the various county offices, and therefore felt justified in ordering the removal of the records, etc., from Sarahsville. Accordingly, on January 21, 1858, an order was issued by the board for the officers of the county to remove all books, papers, furniture, and business to the places provided for them within the next twenty days. With the promulgation of this order came the last faint effort of the friends of Sarahsville to oppose the removal of the county seat. An appeal was taken to the courts to prevent the execution of the order, but the removal went on and in a short time the seat of justice of Noble county was fully established at Caldwell. The repeal was then dismissed, the only remaining evidence of Sarahsville's official greatness being two lonely prisoners in the old county jail. And even this was to be taken from her. In October, 1858, a contract was awarded James Dudley for the erection of a jail and jailer's residence on the west side of the public square, on a lot belonging to the county. The contract price was \$3,800, and the time specified for the completion of the structure was December 1, 1859. It was completed on time and since then the prisoners have been committed to incarceration in the county seat. By the autumn of 1858 Caldwell boasted of two hotels. The first, called the "Eldorado," was a two-story frame building, near the southwest corner of the square. It was kept by A. R. Boice, who had erected the building for that purpose. The second hotel was opened by J. W. Boggs, in what was known as the George Rice building. In 1860 Boggs became the proprietor of the old Eagle Hotel.

Sometime during the year 1858 the publication office of the *Democratic Courier* was removed from Sarahsville to Caldwell. William H. Ijams had acquired ownership of the paper in 1857 and changed the name of it to the *Democratic Star*. Soon after its removal to Caldwell it again changed hands, Louis Baker and James H. Odell becoming the proprietors, and the name was altered to that of the *Noble County Democrat*. The organization of the Republican party in 1856, and the vigorous agitation of the issues that finally resulted in the Civil war, had made considerable change in the political opinions of Noble county. After the presidential



campaign of 1860 the paper suspended publication for want of adequate support.

On May 27, 1859, Samuel Caldwell proposed to donate a lot to the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Olive, on condition that they would remove to Caldwell. The offer was accepted and before the close of the year a neat building had been erected and dedicated. This was the first church in Caldwell. It was also the only church until 1861, when the Caldwell Baptist Church was organized, under the leadership of Rev. G. W. Churchill, with about a dozen members.

In 1861 the board of county commissioners was made up of John Lemmax, William Crum, and James Ball. All three were men of progressive notions and early in the year they reached the conclusion that some provision ought to be made for the unfortunate poor of the county. After mature deliberation a farm of two hundred acres, with a good brick residence and other buildings, was purchased at a cost of six thousand dollars. Before steps could be taken to erect an infirmary, the Civil war broke out, and the farm house was made to serve as such until the restoration of peace. The main building of the present infirmary was erected in 1865. The history of Noble county for the period from 1861 to 1865 was like that of many another county. Everything was subordinated to the prosecution of the war and but little note was taken of the civil and industrial progress of the county. When the call came for men to defend the Union, Noble county stood ready to contribute her quota, and her sons, being descendants of men who had been inured to fighting and frontier hardships, made the very best kind of soldiers. Her war record is told in the succeeding chapter.

## Chapter VI.

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FIRST TROOPS FROM NOBLE—MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I, TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—IN COMPANY B—MOVEMENTS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH — TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT — MUSTER ROLLS OF COMPANIES D AND F—MOVEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT —THIRTIETH INFANTRY ORGANIZED—COMPANY K FROM NOBLE —MUSTER ROLL—THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY—TWENTIETH REGIMENT RE-ORGANIZED—COMPANY I—SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT — TWO COMPANIES CHIEFLY FROM NOBLE — NAMES OF VOLUNTEERS—ENGAGEMENTS—TWO COMPANIES D AND F OF THE SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT—MOVEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT—SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—COMPANY G FROM NOBLE—MUSTER ROLL—NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY—COMPANIES D, E AND K FILLED WITH NOBLE COUNTY BOYS—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—NOBLE COUNTY CONTRIBUTES COMPANY H—ALSO PART OF COMPANY F—IN VIRGINIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT—PART OF NATIONAL GUARD—ONE BATTALION FROM NOBLE—MUSTER ROLLS—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY—COMPANIES C AND I MADE UP IN NOBLE COUNTY—LAST CALL FOR TROOPS—NOBLE RESPONDS—COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH—MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS—THE HOSKINSVILLE REBELLION.

I N 1860 the population of Noble county was 20,751, and few counties in the Buckeye State furnished more men in proportion to population, or responded more promptly. When the call for three months troops was made, the work of recruiting three companies was begun in different parts of the county about the same time. Before the organization of these companies could be completed the quota of three months men was filled and they were consequently not accepted. Under the first call for three-years troops, the Twenty-Third, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Fifth regiments of Ohio infantry were raised, and Governor Dennison called upon Noble county to fur-

nish one company. This time Noble county was not to be left out for want of punctuality. The three companies were consolidated and one full company was formed. It left Summerfield on June 22, 1861, and four days later was mustered into the Federal service at Camp Chase, by Capt. John C. Robinson of the Fifth United States infantry. At the time of its muster-in the commissioned officers were: Captain, John M. Mosely; First Lieutenant, James H. Petty; Second Lieutenant, Joseph L. Ball. The non-commissioned officers and privates were as follows:

William C. Allen, Howard F. Atherton, George W. Alltops, John M. Ashfield, Benjamin Barlow, William C. Barlow, Thomas Barnes, William T. Barnes, Jacob L. Barnette, Charles A. Baker, Daniel Bates, James Bassford, John W. Beall, William H. Beymer, James C. Bickford, James Breach, Samuel J. Brooks, Benjamin F. Brown, William H. Brown, John W. Bunting, James W. Calvert, Samuel F. Calland, Samuel T. Calland, Samuel Cleary, Wallace H. Cooley, Wesley Cooper, Joshua B. Craig, John Greene, David Cleary, Robert Crow, George Clark, Andrew J. Collins, Joseph W. Cunningham, Zachariah M. Daily, Samuel J. Daniel, Kinsey Davis, Emanuel Denoon, George W. Dobbins, Elisha Dunn, John S. Dunn, Samuel Dale, Zachariah Donnelly, Edward Ellis, George Ellsworth, Lewis Engle, Thomas H. Ferril, Maurice T. Floyd, William Gant, Frank H. Gill, Joseph G. Garrett, Enoch Grandon, Alfred K. Garner, Robert F. Gant, Reuben E. Gant, Howard Hallett, John Harlan, Isaac N. Harper, James W. Hamilton, Jonathan Hayden, Lorenzo D. Hill, George Hendrickson, John W. Houston, Samuel W. Houston, John H. Johnston, William A. Johnston, Philip M. Jones, Isaac M. Kirk, Archelius Lingo, Noah H. Lindsey, Jason Lee, Charles Loomis, David Logan, Stephen Lovall, Edward T. Lovette, Nelson C. Lovette, James H. McBride, William McBride, David McCulloch, Wesley McConnell, David McKittrick, Daniel McMunn, James W. McWilliams, John D. Merryman, Francis Miller, Henry Miller, John W. Miller, Adam S. Miracle, James B. Moore, Joseph W. Moreland, Henry H. Mosely, William Needs, Joshua B. Neels, Joseph B. Oliver, Joseph S. Perry, Samuel Pfister, Isaac Powell, W. H. Rich, Benj. F. Rickey, Jehu M. Rhodes, John S. Rhodes, Seneca C. Rogers, John W. Rucker, James H. Rutherford, Francis M. Shacklee, Lorenzo Shacklee, George W. Shafer, Harrison Shaw, William H. Shaw, Samuel G. Shirk, John J. Smith, William S. Smith, Asbury C. Stephens, Thomas Stevenson, William A. Sullivan, Thomas Swartwood, Chester T. Still, Wilbert B. Teeters, Thomas H. Timberlake, George W. Talbot, Charles R. Thompson, Henson W. True, McDonald Thorla, Alfred Weinstine, Charles Weinstine, William S. West, Arthur Wharton, William H. Wharton, Friend P. Wilson, Harrison

Wilson, Isaac Wilson, Joseph H. Wilson, Robert S. Wilson, Archibald Wiley, William F. Wiley, William F. Wire.\*

Besides this company, which was mustered in as Company I of the Twenty-Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, a number of Noble county boys enlisted in other companies in the Twenty-Fifth regiment. Robert Rutherford was a member of Company B, of the Twenty-Fifth. In Company C of the same regiment were John Pierce, Joseph H. Lovall, John Master, and Peter Yoho. In Company H were Wilson S. Archibald, James M. Coffee, Ezra L. Davis, Samuel B. Marquis, Reuben B. Marquis, William H. Timberlake, Orin Wheeler, W. H. Sutton, W. L. Smoot, John L. Cox, Veno F. Davis, Thomas J. Cooper, James W. Swift, W. J. Kean, Alonzo M. Burlingame, Samuel M. Gordon, Michael F. Danford, James S. Willey, Levi McLaughlin, W. N. Mills, Theo. Timberlake, John A. Timberlake. In company K were Levi Delaney, Shubal Hutchins, Nathan Harmon, Conrad Harmon, James McLaughlin, Jonathan Rainey, John A. Thompson, Jonathan H. Yarnall. Lewis E. Wilson held the rank of second lieutenant in this company, and Samuel P. Houston held a similar rank in Company F.

The Twenty-Fifth received its baptism of fire at Cheat Mountain, Va., September 12, 1861. Between that time and the close of the war it participated in the engagements at Greenbrier, Allegheny Mountain, Huntersville, Monterey, Bull Pasture Mountain, Franklin, Strasburg, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Waterloo Bridge, The Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Morris Island, South Carolina, where the siege lasted three weeks, Honey Hill, Devaux Neck, Indian Hill, Cockle Creek, Combahee Ferry, Ashapoo Ferry, Dingle's Mill, Red Hill, Deep Swamp, Beach Run, Swift Creek, and Statesburg. For some time after the actual surrender of the Confederate forces the regiment was employed in patrol duty in South Carolina. Of the total number of men enrolled in Company I, fifteen were killed in action; seventy-eight were wounded and about twenty-five of these afterward died; thirty-five died of disease; twenty-one were reported missing, a few of whom afterward turned up sound and well; and five were reported as deserters. The remainder were mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 18, 1866, after nearly five years of active service.

Noble county was well represented in the Twenty-Sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, which was organized soon after the Twenty-Fifth. The entire regiment was raised in the counties of Delaware, Ross, Noble, Guernsey, Butler, Madison, Mahoning, Scioto and Champaign. Considering the population of the several counties, Noble con-

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\*The list here given includes a number of recruits that were added from time to time after the original muster.



tributed more than any one of the others, as a large part of Company F and Company D came from Noble. Those in Company F were: John J. Barlow, Emanuel Brill, Francis M. Brill, George W. Brill, James B. Brill, Henry Brindley, Robert J. Brown, Fortunatis Burlingame, Ferdinand Burlingame, Justus M. Burlingame, Jacob C. Canady, William H. Craft, Robert F. Craig, Moses F. Engle, William Fulton, George R. Hall, Michael W. Jackson, Philander Johnson, Isaac Long, Alexander C. Moore, Perry A. Morrison, Joshua McPeak, Mordecai McPeak, Charles Osborn, John W. Richey, William W. Rimer, Samuel F. Robinson, G. W. Robinson, Joseph F. Scarborough, Mathias W. Smith, William Steele, David Stewart, Augustus C. Tillett, John W. Tillett, Thomas Randolph, Alva H. Thompson, William Weaver, Samuel G. Wishard.

The following Noble county boys enlisted in Company D: Henry Ahrendts, Stephen Allison, John Bingham, Shadrach M. Bottomfield, John Brooks, George Brown, Reuben L. Caldwell, Nathaniel M. Capell, Henry Chambers, Michael Cheatham, Cornelius Cline, Roseberry Cline, Hiram J. Danford, William Davis, Thomas T. Forshey, John Franklin, Silas J. Gordon, Joseph L. Heidelson, George C. Horton, James F. Horton, William W. Hupp, Joseph Kenney, Benjamin F. Kelley, George Knox, Hiram Lanam, Andrew J. Lackard, William A. McElfresh, James McFadden, John W. McKittrick, John Marsh, Samuel W. Marsh, George Meeks, David Merritt, Washington Neptune, William H. Neptune, Milton Norman, Vincent B. Owen, Francis Patton, Daniel C. Petty, James Sands, Cornelius Sears, Richard W. Sears, John Snider, Edward Starkey, Philip Stoffal, James F. Sprague, Andrew J. Sutton, George W. Sutton, Henry Sutton, John R. Turner, Samuel Turner, James S. Tripps, Thomas A. Walker, William T. Williams, George W. Young.

Company D was mustered in on August 3, 1861, Company F having been mustered in on June 28, preceding. About the time that Company D was accepted the regimental organization was complete and it was assigned to duty in the upper Kanawha Valley. In January, 1862, it was transferred to General Wood's division in the Department of the Ohio—later called the Department of the Cumberland. In October, 1863, it was again transferred, this time becoming part of General Wagner's brigade, in Sheridan's division of the Fourth army corps. The regiment was with Buell in his pursuit of Bragg through Tennessee in the fall of 1862, and participated in the engagements of Murfreesboro, Stone River, Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and the siege of Knoxville. At the battle of Stone River the regiment lost nearly one-third of its men, the Noble county companies nobly bearing their share of the losses. At Mission Ridge the regiment also suffered heavy losses, fully half the men engaged being killed or

wounded. During the late fall and winter of 1862 the regiment suffered great hardships from long marches, insufficient food, and scant clothing. Many of the men had worn the soles from their shoes until their bare feet touched the ground, but they were so far from the base of supplies that it was impossible to draw new ones. In the dead of winter they slept out of doors without even the shelter of a friendly tent, and not one in ten of the men were supplied with over coats. Notwithstanding these hardships, when the men were asked to re-enlist for three years more nearly every one of Noble county's sons responded to the call. The regiment was with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," and fought at the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and the other battles of the campaign. Later it took part in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, after which it was sent to Texas, where it remained until mustered out on October 21, 1865.

Company K of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, which was mustered in at Camp Chase, August 28, 1861, was recruited in Noble county. The commissioned officers of the company at the time it was accepted by the Federal government were: William H. Ijams, captain; Reese R. Furbay, first lieutenant; Orris Parrish, second lieutenant; and the non-commissioned officers and privates were as follows: Benjamin Alltop, Richard L. Allbritain, Edward Archer, Thomas Archer, Joseph G. Anderson, Martin V. Anderson, John Armstrong, John T. Anderson, John Ball, Jonas Ball, Enoch Ball, William E. Behmer, Charles W. Barton, William A. Blake, Emerson P. Brooks, Jeremiah C. Brown, James S. Butler, John J. Butler, John Campbell, Lemuel B. Chessire, John Clark, John Coffield, David Crooks, George W. Cunningham, Hiram J. Davis, Hiram V. Dempster, Adam Denoon, William J. Dobbins, Henry W. Farley, Melville G. Farley, Daniel Fast, Joseph Flanders, Daniel Forney, David Foster, Alfred M. Gant, Martin L. Grimes, Josiah W. Hall, Thomas L. Hamer, Joseph B. Hamilton, John Hardin, Lemuel D. Harper, David W. Harris, Ezra Harris, Joseph C. Harris, Joseph S. Harris, Sampson Harris, David Hayes, John F. Heskett, Andrew H. Hipsley, Spencer K. Hill, John F. Holster, Andrew Hughey, Joseph W. Hughey, Jackson Hupp, John Hupp, Philip Jackson, Thomas J. James, Perry James, Alfred James, Salathiel Johnson, William R. Jones, Martin Lanam, John H. Larrick, George B. Lyons, William McCall, James McCann, John W. McCleary, Henry McGeary, John McGuire, Jefferson H. McIntyre, John B. McKain, William McKittrick, Jacob Miller, Frederick N. Mugrage, Parley C. Mugrage, George W. Nash, August Nelson, John B. Nickerson, Samuel Nye, James H. Odell, Francis M. Poling, Richard Poling, Lorenzo Powell, Samuel Racey, John W. Roberts, Thomas Rossiter, Owen Rucker, Samuel Rutherford, William Sampson, James T.

Schofield, Joseph C. Schofield, Richard Semmons, Murray Shannon, William Shiling, Otis B. Shoemaker, Mahlon Snyder, John Still, William Still, Abraham D. Stires, Isaac Thomas, William D. Trescott, John M. Van Fossen, Amos J. Walker, Benjamin J. Waller, Alden Wheeler, Elihu Wheeler, Jonathan Wheeler, Cyrus B. White, Levi D. Webber, John C. Yearrian, George Young.

Four Noble county men, Demetrius A. Foster, Samuel Harris, Thomas Shankland, and Ezra Travis, enlisted in Company F of the same regiment. Twenty-two men of Company K were discharged on account of disabilities, twenty-seven were killed or died of disease, seven were reported as missing, and the rest were mustered out with the regiment at Little Rock, Ark., August 13, 1865. During the four years of service the Thirtieth participated in the operations around Sewell and Flat Top Mountains, Raleigh, Princeton, Green Meadows, and on East and New rivers, after which it joined the army in Eastern Virginia. At South Mountain the regiment lost eighteen killed and forty-eight wounded, and a few days afterward fought with distinction at the battle of Antietam. In January, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Southwest, joining the second division of the Fifteenth army corps at Helena, Ark. In May it joined the army in front of Vicksburg and remained there until after the capitulation of the city. Next it was assigned to duty in Eastern Tennessee. It participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and was one of the regiments that pursued the Confederates in their retreat. In the spring of 1864 it was veteranized and after the furlough joined the army in Georgia. From May 20 to June 19 the regiment was almost constantly under fire and suffered heavy losses. In July it became a part of General Sherman's forces before Atlanta. It was one of the regimental organizations that was on the historic March to the Sea. From January 1, 1865, until the muster-out, it was successively at Washington City, Louisville, Ky., and Little Rock, Ark. During the term of service the regiment marched nearly fifteen thousand miles and participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war.

In August, 1861, the Thirty-Sixth volunteer infantry was organized, and on the 21st of the month was mustered in at Marietta. From Noble county came Benjamin F. Bell, William Barker, Henry Bass, John W. Dolman, John Hesson, William Hiddleston, Liberty Hiddleston, Joseph H. King, Shepard P. King, Nicholas Kirkman, Edward McElroy, Henry McElroy, Robert McCoy, Henry McCarty, Alfred R. Phillips, Isaac C. Phillips, James Phillips, Stephen Spencer, and ——— White. Of these men, three were killed in battle, two died in the service, ten were discharged and the others were mustered out with the company at Wheeling, W. Va., July 27, 1865. They were members of Company E, of which Isaac Phillips rose to be captain. The regiment was interested, during its entire term of



service, in the military operations in Virginia and Maryland, except a short time in 1863, when it was with Rosecrans in Tennessee.

When the Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry was reorganized in the fall of 1861, quite a number of Noble county boys took service in the new organization. Francis M. Shacklee, who had gone out with the Twenty-Fifth regiment earlier in the year, was made captain of Company I in the reorganization, and Harrison Wilson, also of the Twenty-Fifth, became first lieutenant of the company in December. Under their leadership the following Noble county citizens enlisted in Company I: Ananias Archer, Cephus Archer, George Archer, Weeden Archer, Philip Amon, Ezekiel Anderson, John H. Barnes, Leaward Ball, James W. Barnes, John Burford, John Caldwell, Franklin G. Cleveland, Frederick Crow, Jacob Crow, Enoch Fuller, John W. Garrett, Daniel Gildow, Harvey J. Harbin, Joseph E. Harbin, John W. Houston, George W. Hupp, Marion Hupp, Joseph Killbaugh, Jacob King, Joseph Kinney, Andrew J. Lucas, Martin McBride, Samuel McBride, Peter McBride, Terence McGovern, Isaac C. Miracle, David Mitten, Thomas Moore, Albert Morris, Ferdinand Moore, Thomas F. Morrow, Jesse Moran, Joseph W. Newlan, William H. Newlan, John Nieun, Abram Northstine, Harrison Palmer, Harrison J. Palmer, Robert Palmer, Horace O. Reed, John Riley, William Rose, David W. Sawards, Griffin Sawards, George W. Smith, John W. Smith, William Smith, John Sturtz, James Swaney, Henry Tidd, James Tucker, Cyrus A. Tuttle, John N. Van Fossen, Nelson D. Warfield, David Way, Milton Way, William S. Wells, James White, James M. Wickham, Wieden Wickham, George Wild, Amon A. Williams, Thomas Wilson, Clark Young, Frederick Youngblue, Jesse R. Youngblue. The company was mustered in near Covington, Ky., on October 21, 1861, and during the winter was employed in guarding government stores around Covington and Newport. In February, 1862, it started southward and its first actual service was in the campaign against Fort Donelson. Between that time and the expiration of its term of service the Twentieth participated in a number of engagements in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. Foremost among these were the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, the operations around Corinth, Oxford, Miss., Holly Springs, Champion Hills, around Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi. After being veteranized the regiment was with Sherman around Atlanta, and on the march to Savannah. It was mustered out, July 18, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

Late in the fall of 1861 the work of organizing the Sixty-Second volunteer infantry was begun at Camp Goddard, Zanesville, Ohio. The organization was completed in a short time and on November 21 the regiment was mustered into the service. It remained at Camp Goddard, however, until January, 1862, when it was ordered to join General Rosecrans in Western Virginia. The first fighting experi-



enced by the regiment was at Winchester, Va., where it was one of the regiments that pursued the enemy to Strasburg. Its entire service was with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Port Republic, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Petersburg, Fort Gregg, and the final operations around Richmond.

About the last of August, 1865, it was united with the Sixty-Seventh Ohio, and was mustered out early in December. The Noble county contingent of the Sixty-Second regiment was as follows: Colton Ackley, William Alltop, Robert W. Bain, Elisha Ball, James Ball, William Ball, John Barnhouse, George Bartlette, John B. Bell, Leander Bell, Joseph Britton, Harrison Burlingame, Samuel P. Cheshire, William E. Clark, Thomas D. Combs, Edwin M. Corner, Nehemiah Cunningham, Adam Davis, George R. Davis, Hiram Davis, Jenkins Davis, Thomas J. Davis, Robert Davison, Andrew J. Donovan, Elijah Durnall, Arius N. Dye, Elza A. Dye, Morgan J. Dye, William Elliott, Henry Everly, Joseph Flanders, William T. Flanders, Adam H. Flowers, George Frakes, Morley Frakes, Reece Frakes, Manley Gilpin, Albert Goodwell, Ira Goodwell, Andrew Grandstaff, William J. Gregg, John Harden, John S. Harris, Adam B. Hastings, William Hedges, Jackson D. Hendershot, William Harold, James F. Hupp, Lewis S. Hupp, Hallis Hutchins, John O. Hutchins, Milton James, Alexander Karns, Levi Lincicome, Robert Love, Samuel McLaughlin, John W. Martin, Isaiah Matheny, Theodore J. Matheny, Thomas J. Matheny, Gilhead Moore, Philip Moore, Charles L. Morgariedge, Greenberry Murdock, William Morton, Eli Nichols, Joseph Norman, Marquis L. Norris, Samuel Oliver, Charles R. Parker, Randall Ross, Alexander Roy, John W. Sears, Abram Severs, Thomas Simmons, Andrew Shatto, Edward H. Shirk, Joseph L. Smith, Thomas H. Snyder, David Spear, Minor Starkey, Ezra Stevens, George Stewart, Isaac Thorla, Isaac Wagner, Theodore Wagner, Benjamin Weekley, Levi Weekley, William Weekley, Alden Wheeler, Samuel Wheeler, Elisha Williams, Henry S. Williams.

The above named were all in Company I. In Company H there were Jacob L. Gregg and Isaac M. Yoho, and in Company K there were John R. Brokaw, Israel Hitchcock, John H. Phelps, and James Wilson. Sixteen of the men from Noble county were discharged on account of disabilities or by order of the war department; three were killed in action; seven were wounded, three of whom afterward died; six died of disease; one was reported as missing, and one as a deserter.

About the same time that the Sixty-Second regiment was organized, the Forty-Second was also recruited. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Chase, November 26, 1861, with James A. Garfield, afterward president of the United States, as colonel. Companies A, B, C, and D were completed and mustered in the preceding September, the last named company being raised in Noble county. The commissioned

officers at the time the company was mustered in were James H. Riggs, captain; Herman Swaberdish, first lieutenant; William S. Wilson, second lieutenant. The membership of the company was as follows: Enoch Archer, Patrick Bates, Lewis Bates, Barna Bates, Cyrus Balis, William Brandt, Nelson B. Brooks, Gustave A. Brothers, Aaron J. Browning, George C. Brown, Thomas G. Buckingham, James W. Buckingham, Robert H. Calland, William T. Carter, Joseph C. Clark, Azariah C. Cooper, James W. Curry, Samuel B. Clemmer, Richard B. David, John B. Davis, Isaac Dickenson, James Dougherty, Michael Dougherty, Joshua M. Davis, Joseph T. Eagler, Charles W. Farley, Ezekiel Farley, George Fogle, Edward Forbes, William C. Frost, Hiram D. Glassner, John L. Glassner, Nicholas Gebhart, Edmund Gee, John H. Grant, Samuel Gregg, Smith Groves, Edward Haging, Charles Haney, John Hanson, William H. Harrison, Thomas R. Henthorn, Isaac N. Hickie, Henry Hickman, Wesley Hickman, John H. Hiddlesbach, John Horton, Samuel Johnson, Josiah P. Kennon, William M. Kays, Abram Kent, Israel A. Kent, Isaac Larriek, James Lindsey, David Lowe, John A. McCarty, Abraham McConnell, Hugh McDonald, Stephen D. McIntyre, Isaac Marlow, John Milligan, James F. Matheny, John Moore, Shanegar Morris, H. B. Newton, Harrison Nicholas, W. J. Nicholson, James T. Nowall, Benjamin Oakley, Otho Pennington, John W. Piper, Gideon O. Pringle, William Pringle, Edward T. Petty, Samuel Porter, Marion Poulton, Mathias D. Rodecker, William Rosenbush, James W. Robinson, Bethel B. Rucker, Timothy Rucker, Warren Rucker, John W. Ruby, Edward S. Saunders, Benjamin F. Scott, Michael Shepard, David H. Shipman, Hugh M. Shipman, Robert Stephenson, Nathan Stevens, Joseph H. Stiers, William H. Summers, David Turner, Benjamin F. Whitman, George W. Wiley, Cyrus Willis, John W. Willis, Benjamin Wilson, Robert P. Wilson, James Wise, James Yoho.

The first contact the regiment had with the enemy was at Middle Creek, Va., in January, 1862, and this was followed by Pound Gap the succeeding March, after which the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky. It took part in the capture of Cumberland Gap, as well as several skirmishes with the Confederates under Bragg and Kirby Smith. From that time until the spring of 1863 the regiment was engaged in the military operations in the Big Kanawha valley. April 29, 1863, it fought at Grand Gulf, and then joined Grant's army at Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment was transferred to the department of the Gulf, remaining in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, for the balance of the war. On September 30, 1864, it was mustered out at Camp Chase, and on Sunday evening October 2, the surviving members of Company D reached Summerfield, where they were given a cordial reception.

The next enlistments from Noble county were in Companies D and F of the Sixty-Third volunteer infantry, which was organized in January, 1862, by the consolidation of two battalions, recruited the previous autumn. James Taggart was captain of Company D, William C. Thomas was first lieutenant, and Angus McDonald second lieutenant. The membership of the company, or at least that part of it that came from Noble county, was made up of William G. Applebee, Nathan Baker, Ephraim Bell, Hiram Bell, Mahlon Brown, William A. Brown, Worthington Coffee, William J. Colliflower, Samuel Coffee, Benjamin Delancy, John M. Dixon, Joshua R. Goodings, Josiah Hart, Samuel Hawthorn, John W. Hughes, William E. Hughes, Paulen Jones, William Lewis, Winchester Lewis, Michael Lyon, James McFadden, William A. McGuckin, Bristol McKensie, David A. McMunn, Isaac Marshall, Gallatin S. Marquis, James C. Matheny, John Minck, Thomas W. Parrish, James M. Pierce, John Reed, John M. Reed, John Ruple, Ezra Shock, Alonzo Shuman, Jacob Shuman, Isaac Smith, James K. Smith, Samuel Smith, William C. Smith, Zachariah Stokes, Orlando W. Stuckey, William Taylor, Andrew Van Sickle, Howard C. Wilson, Thomas C. Wilson, David Winders, Martin Wyrick, Joseph Ziler. Those in Company F were John Caldwell, D. W. Davis, and John Eicher.

On the 18th of February the regiment was ordered to Paducah, Ky., where it joined the Army of the Mississippi. It was engaged in the battles of Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, Farmington, Iuka, Parker's Cross Roads, and a few skirmishes during the years 1862 and 1863. In January, 1864, most of the men re-enlisted and received their veteran furloughs. On February 18, just two years from the time it first started South, the regiment again assembled at Columbus, and left for the front, beginning active operations at Decatur, Ala. The fall of Decatur was followed by the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Jonesboro. Later it joined Sherman's army and marched through Georgia on the victorious campaign to Savannah. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865.

A few Noble county boys enlisted in the Seventy-Seventh regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. In Company B were Cornelius Archer, Owen Barnes, Martin Davis, Thomas C. Davis, James P. Daugherty, George W. Delancy, Cornelius Gray, William A. Harper, Edward D. Keith, Robert M. Kelley, Samuel A. Lee, Jefferson Long, Jabez Osborne, Isaac Ward. The county was represented in Company D by David McPeak and Jesse Gray. In Company H there were Samuel Carpenter, Wilson Cunningham and William Hughey. A half dozen were found in Company I in the persons of Isaiah Faulk, Jerome Mobley, Andrew Madlock, Thomas Moore, Jonas Singer and Allen Wheeler. In Company K there were Thomas M. Addis,

Anthony Allen, John J. Calvert, Thomas K. Crooks, Charles W. Delancy, Martin Essex, Michael Lyons, John Manifold, George Masters, Thomas J. Park, Alexander Smith, Ezra Tuttle, Israel Yarnall, and Job Yoho.

Company G of the Seventy-Eighth volunteer infantry was practically all from Noble county. The regiment was recruited during the late fall and winter of 1861 and was mustered into the service on January 11, 1862. At that time the commissioned officers of Company G were: Peter Gebhart, captain; Joseph Miller, first lieutenant; Joseph C. Jenkins, second lieutenant. The muster roll of the company, including the recruits that were added from time to time, was as follows: William J. Anderson, Wilson Archer, William Armstrong, Wilbur F. Armstrong, Charles W. Arndt, Hiram Atkinson, Lewis Baley, Asa Barry, George Bash, Harmon Bate, Henry Beasley, Benjamin Beach, Doran Bigford, Ezra Bond, James F. Bond, Jeremiah Bond, George W. Butts, Thomas Carney, John C. Carpenter, Thomas Carpenter, Henry Carter, Joab Coe, Joseph P. Cowen, Jacob Cusac, James David, Robert A. David, Samuel Davis, William R. Davis, Adam Dennis, David Dennis, John Dennis, Solomon F. Dennis, Isaac Dickson, Joseph Dixon, Israel Dudley, Alonzo C. Earhart, John R. Edgar, Edward Ellis, Josiah Fannaugh, John H. Fenton, Solomon F. Finley, Elijah Fogle, Hiram Fogle, Immer Fowler, Samuel Fowler, William Fowler, William F. Fry, Cyrus H. Gardner, Joseph Gatchel, Martin Gaffney, John Geary, Taylor Geary, Samuel H. Gebhart, Philip George, John A. Gibson, Wilson Gibson, John W. Gillespie, Levi Gould, James Graham, William J. Grimes, Jacob Hagen, Samuel Halley, William Halley, Franklin C. Halter, Conrad Harmon, Israel Hart, James P. Hartsell, John Hayes, Wheeler W. Heath, James F. Henten, Solomon F. Heskett, Elisha D. Hickel, Daniel J. Hill, Charles Hines, John R. Hunt, Alexander W. Humphrey, George W. Johns, Barnett Johnson, George W. Johnson, Lyman J. Johnson, James Kells, William Kent, Jonas Knepper, Arius Knight, Aquilla Lindsay, Charles Lindsay, Charles W. Lindsay, Kelsey Little, William Little, Alfred Lippitt, Jacob Looker, Isaac H. Long, William B. Long, Peter B. Lupardis, Samuel McCary, John W. McFerren, Cary McGinnity, James W. Mackey, Leonard Marlow, William S. Mendenhall, Caleb M. Mercer, David B. Mercer, George W. Mercer, Job T. Mercer, Thomas Mercer, Joseph Miller, William S. Miller, James A. Moore, George W. Morgan, Owen Morgan, Lewis Morris, Simon Morris, Owen Mulnix, Jesse Patterson, Robert Peacock, Sampson Peppers, David W. Pierce, Frank Porter, Aaron S. Purkey, Nelson Rayburn, Iret Rhinehart, Joseph Rhinehart, Daniel Richeson, Frederick Roach, Henry M. Roach, John W. Robinson, William Robinson, William Rockwell, William Rucker, Ebenezer Russell, Eden St. Clair, Samuel St. Clair,



Reason St. Clair, Augustus Savely, Adam Schwab, James W. Shaw, William Simmons, Charles W. Spiker, Henry Spiker, Ramsey Smith, John W. Stinchcomb, Benjamin F. Starr, Michael Stewart, John R. Stewart, James Stitts, Enoch M. Stout, George P. Stoneburner, Charles W. Sutterfield, Shubal Tilton, Jacob Trenner, John Trimble, Samuel E. Trout, Jacob Vandyke, John Vandyke, Peter Vandyke, James S. Van Meter, Martin Voxer, Jonathan Waits, William J. Weller, David Wheeler, James Wheeler, Amor Wilcox, Aaron Williams, Linley Williams, Samuel Williams, Nathan Willoughby, Alfred Wymer, William Wyssell, David R. Yaro, Oliver P. Yaw, Jacob Yoho.

Leaving Ohio at Cincinnati, on January 11, 1862, the regiment proceeded by boat to join the Army of the Tennessee. It arrived at Fort Donelson a few days after the surrender and was assigned to the duty of guarding the prisoners taken there. On April 7, at Pittsburg Landing, (Shiloh) the regiment was there for the first time under fire. It then participated in the campaign against Corinth. After the fall of Corinth it was transferred to Logan's division and while under the command of "Black Jack" fought at Spring Creek, Granada, Miss., Raymond, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg. On the fourth of July, 1863, the Seventy-Eighth was made a part of Sherman's army, and participated in the movements against Jackson, Miss. It re-enlisted, and after spending a few weeks at home on veteran furlough joined the army of General Sherman in Georgia. In the battles at Bushy and Kenesaw Mountains it played an important part, as well as in the battles around Atlanta. After the march to the sea and the campaign against Johnston in the Carolinas it went with the Federal forces to Richmond and Washington, participating in the grand review at the national capital. It was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 11, 1865.

In August, 1862, the work of recruiting the Ninety-Second Ohio infantry was begun, headquarters of the regimental organization being at Marietta. Notwithstanding the number of Noble county boys already in the field, there were plenty of others who stood ready to heed their country's call. The greater part of Companies D, E, and K, came from the little county among the hills of Southeastern Ohio. The commissioned officers of Company D, all of whom were from Noble county, were William Wheeler, captain; John Brown, first lieutenant; James M. Joseph, second lieutenant. Following is the muster roll of the company: Anthony M. Allen, Thomas K. Amos, Isaac B. Archer, James P. Ball, Reason A. Ball, David A. Balldridge, John A. Balldridge, Charles G. Barclay, Charles W. Barnes, Highland Barnes, Nathaniel B. Barnes, Swazy Barnes, Vachel Barnes, Elijah Bassford, John W. Barthalow, Sanforth Barton, Thomas W. Betts, Philip Brand, Peter Brand, James F. Brothers, William H.

Brown, Jonas Brund, Charles W. Buckingham, John Butler, Joseph Calland, Horton S. Calland, Robert W. Calland, William H. Carter, Peter Coe, John Copeland, Edward Craig, John Crenin, Alex. S. Cunningham, George W. Cunningham, Levi Cunningham, Lucius B. Curtis, John W. Davis, James Deal, William Deal, James M. Delancy, William T. Eads, Samuel Eckles, William B. Engle, Sylvanus Farley, John Fisher, Allen M. Floyd, John F. Gant, William Gibson, Oliver Givens, Jesse Grant, Charles E. Gray, James Griffin, William S. Guiler, George W. Hagerman, David Hamilton, James E. Harding, Erasmus Hartley, John Hawkins, Joseph B. Heddleston, Mead Jarvis, Clark C. Jones, James M. Joseph, James W. Joseph, Thomas Lanam, Jeremiah Leek, Isaac C. LeFever, James Long, Noah Long, Thomas Long, William Long, Robert F. Lowe, Thomas McGovern, Elias McKeener, John W. McKittrick, John M. Matthews, Asa W. Merrill, Joseph S. Miller, Samuel Mitchner, Lewis Moore, James Morris, William H. Morris, John E. Neptune, William W. Neptune, Joseph Ogg, Archelaus Osborn, James G. Osborn, William Osborn, Levi Robbins, Andrew G. Robert, James T. Rogers, William B. Roster, John G. Rownd, David M. Scarborough, Samuel Sellers, Aaron V. Shafer, Austin C. Shafer, John H. Shankland, John C. Shipley, Samuel M. Southers, Edward H. Spencer, Isaac M. Spencer, Jacob Stackhouse, George C. Stephenson, John F. Stephenson, Elias H. Stillwell, Bradley B. Stone, John A. Sterling, John Summers, Samuel Swan, Samuel Swank, William Thompson, George W. Tucker, Isaac M. Turner, William E. VanMeter, Ellis Vore, Philip Walters, John Watson, Cyrus Wendle, Nathan B. Wharton, Theodore Wharton, Edward Wheeler, Joseph White, Henry Wickham, John H. Wilson, William Wilson, George W. Young, John A. Young, James C. Younger. Company D was mustered in on September 17, 1862.

A week before that date, Company E had been accepted with Erwin F. Dudley as captain; William C. Okey, first lieutenant; and Thomas W. Morris, second lieutenant. The commissioned officers of the company were all from Noble county, as were also the following non-commissioned officers and privates: Isaac Anderson, Elijah M. Ball, James W. Barry, John M. Barry, Joseph Carral, James Cawfield, James W. Church, Aurelius Clark, Jason Clark, William T. Craig, Alvin D. Cunningham, Francis G. Cunningham, William Coffman, George W. Cooper, John C. Cooper, Moses Carter, Abraham Davis, Amos Davis, Benjamin Davis, Caleb R. Davis, Levi Davis, Robert Davis, William Davis, John W. Dennis, James Dobbins, David Dyer, Fred W. Dientsbach, John W. Elliott, Jesse Enochs, John W. Enochs, Royal Fogle, Levi S. Forshey, Thomas Forshey, James K. Foster, Robert Foster, Leonard Frakes, George Frakes, Henry Galloway, James Glannon, Isaac H. Glidden, Sidney J. Glid-

den, Whitman Goodall, William H. Greene, Theodore Hall, Lucius C. Hardy, Eliab Hickman, John W. Hicks, William Hutchins, Carey Hupp, Franklin Hupp, Samuel Hupp, William M. Hupp, David L. Jack, Michael S. Jack, Elijah Johnson, James P. Johnson, John Kirby, John Kirk, William R. Kirk, Payton Kitts, Solomon Kuehns, Benjamin F. Leonard, Samuel Lochmiller, Durbin N. Longfellow, Joshua McCurdy, Lucius McCurdy, Clark McIntyre, John D. Matt, Gideon Meeks, Stewart Michael, Joseph H. Miller, Hezekiah Moberly, John L. Moberly, Thomas Moore, William A. Morris, William Ochsenbien, Austin D. Palmer, James N. Palmer, Andrew Peeper, John Perkins, William Phipps, Ithamer Piles, Thomas Piles, Adam Pitzer, Isaac Pool, Nicholas Racy, Philip Ratser, John T. Riley, Josiah Robinson, Oliver P. Sanford, Thomas H. Sanford, Joel C. Scott, James Shepard, William Smith, John Stephenson, George M. Stine, Perry M. Tuttle, Ira Tyson, Isaac Vanway, David Waning, Jacob Ward, Henry Wild.

Company K was mustered in at Marietta, September 9, 1862, with Thomas Wilson as captain, Albert G. Hughes, first lieutenant, and Riley M. Merrill, second lieutenant. Privates and non-commissioned officers from Noble county: James W. Adams, Jeremiah E. Ankrom, John H. Antill, John F. Baker, Evan R. Bolton, Josiah A. Bowers, Silas Brown, Lorenzo Burton, Joshua Carmichael, Josiah Cash, Adam M. Connor, David P. Craig, Elias Craig, Sylvester M. Craig, John M. Crooks, Robert C. Crooks, Martin Crow, James Curtis, Linas Curtis, Lucius B. Curtis, Theodore Curtis, William R. Curtis, William R. Davidson, Henry J. Freeman, Andrew Gardner, Joseph Gardner, William Gibbs, William Heck, James Hiddleston, Adam H. Hineman, Jacob Inghram, Louis Johnson, William Kelly, Benjamin Kinkaid, Dudley Kirkbride, Giles Lahue, Edmond Lindamood, James Lindamood, John G. Lindamood, Milo Lindamood, Peter Logan, Robert Love, Charles McConnell, David McCulloch, Enos McFadden, John McFadden, James D. McKee, Allen D. McPeek, Joseph McPeek, Philip McPeek, William T. Mahoney, Richard Masters, Benjamin Miller, John Miller, Martin Miller, Thomas Miller, William L. Morris, Rhebiah Morton, Frederick Nieswonger, Wesley Park, Daniel G. Payne, James M. Payne, Jacob Polen, James D. Ray, Orrison S. Reed, Daniel Salisbury, John Sands, Joshua Sands, Moses Shepherd, Josiah Smith, James Spence, James M. Swallow, Jacob Thompson, Thomas Van Fossen, Robert Watson, Josiah Whittam, Perry Whittam, Milton Willison, Simon Willison, George S. Worstell.

Marching orders were received by the Ninety-Second on October 7, and from that time until the following January it was on duty in the Kanawha valley. In January, 1863, it went to Nashville, Tenn., where it became a part of Crook's brigade, and from that time until

it was mustered out in June, 1865, it was almost continually on the firing line. The first engagement in which it took an active part was the battle of Hoover's Gap, and it was one of the Ohio regiments that marched with Sherman through the heart of the Confederacy to Savannah, fighting in all the engagements of that memorable campaign.

The next regiment to be organized in Southeastern Ohio was the One Hundred and Sixteenth infantry, which was mustered in at Marietta in the month of September, 1862. True to her traditions, Noble county was one of the first to answer the call with the result that a large part of Company F and practically all of Company H were recruited in the county. Those in Company F were Dighton Bates, William H. Bell, Robert Bramhall, John R. Brokaw, James Carson, Joel B. Cummings, Alfred W. Davis, John Dillon, William Fisher, Jacob Gregg, James Harrison, James F. Hughes, Joseph S. Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Johnson, Amos S. Jones, Edward S. King, Samuel King, Silas King, William King, Charles Latch, John T. McCoy, Henry Martin, Jacob Martin, John Martin, Samuel B. Matthias, Robert Martin, Garrison Miracle, Jacob Phelps, John Phelps, Richard T. Phelps, James T. Piggott, John Rake, John Rawlings, George Ray, Jacob Schwall, Thomas Shahan, Jonas Steed, George W. Smith, Jonas Smith, Freeman C. Thompson,\* James Wilson, Richard Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Isaac M. Yoho, Peter Yoho.

Wilbert B. Teeters, who had gone out as a sergeant in Company I of the Twenty-Fifth regiment, was made captain of Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, in August, 1862. William H. Spriggs was first lieutenant, and William L. Moseley second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and privates in Company H were Nathan Archer, John Armstrong, William A. Arnold, Reason Baker, Payan Bartlett, David M. Bock, Leroy D. Brown, Nathaniel Butler, William Y. Cain, Jacob Carpenter, Samuel Carpenter, John Catlett, U. J. Cheshire, Henry C. Clary, Leonard Craig, Henderson Crooks, James M. Dalzell, Benjamin C. Drake, Jacob Dudley, Joseph Dudley, Jacob L. Durnall, William J. Emmons, Charles W. Engle, Charles A. Gally, Joseph Gerald, Daniel Gorby, Matthew Grandon, Jacob Gregg, Jacob L. Gregg, Isaac Groves, John A. Groves, James Harrison, William H. Hesson, Alvah D. Hopper, Samuel Hull, Wesley James, Henry T. Johnson, Jesse Joseph, Alex. D. Kackley, John W. Kackley, Eli T. Kirkbride, James P. Kyser, John J. Kyser, George Lamp, Benjamin Larrick, John Larrick, Noah Larrick, William McBride, John T. McCoy, Stephen C. McCoy, Joseph A. McIl-

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\* For bravery at Fort Gregg, Freeman C. Thompson was awarded a medal by the secretary of war.



wee, Elijah J. Matthews, Henry C. Mathews, Samuel B. Mathews, Barney Moore, Lafayette Moore, Michael J. Moore, Nathan K. Moore, William Moran, Aaron Morris, Apollo Morris, George Morrison, John M. Mott, Greenbury Murdock, Robert Pethtel, James H. Petty, John H. Phelps, George C. Pickenpaugh, Andrew Powell, Joseph Purkey, Zachariah Raney, Jeremiah C. Rhodes, Solomon Rich, James I. Rodgers, William C. Rowland, Isaac Russell, Benjamin F. Sammons, Joseph Secrest, Simon Secrest, Hugh Shafer, James I. Shafer, David Shepherd, Irvin F. Smith, Joseph Smith, Thomas Spear, Asbury Stephens, James A. Stoneking, Dexter W. Sullivan, Jeremiah Swain, Michael Swaney, Isaiah Tribby, Andrew Trimmer, William Vorhies, George Walters, Mark E. Ward, Yoho Watson, Wesley J. Westbrook, George Wharff, Oliver K. Wharff, Damascus Wharton, Pardon J. Wiley, Elisha D. Williams, John W. Williams, William H. Williams, Jacob Wounhas, Joseph C. Wilson, Reuben Yoho.

The regiment was armed and equipped at Gallipolis soon after it was mustered into the service, and on October 27 was united with the One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio regiments in a brigade, at Buchanan, Va. During the winter it was engaged in guerrilla warfare a large part of the time. About the middle of March, 1863, it joined the army at Winchester, taking part in the military operations around that place. In the month of April it was attached to General Hunter's division and marched up the Shenandoah Valley. At the battle of Piedmont the regiment lost 176 men in killed and wounded. This was the most severe engagement which had been encountered up to this time. From April until July the time was spent in hard marching through Virginia and Maryland. On September 3, it was with Sheridan's army at the battle of Berryville, and a few days later at Opequan and Fisher's Hill. In the spring of 1865 the One Hundred and Sixteenth took part in the investment of Petersburg, fighting at Fort Gregg, Burksville and Appomattox. It was mustered out on June 14, 1865, except two companies which were transferred to the Sixty-Second, and on June 23 the men received their last pay from the government at Camp Dennison, where they were formally discharged.

On May 9, 1864, the One Hundred and Sixty-First infantry was mustered in, as part of the National Guard, for the one hundred days' service. It was composed of three battalions, one of which was from Noble county. This battalion, the Ninety-Third, was made up from Companies C, F, and H, containing one hundred and ninety-six men. Company C was officered by William A. Allen, captain; C. J. Barnes, first lieutenant; Isaac Philpot, second lieutenant. The muster roll of the company was as follows: Benjamin W. Amos, Francis R.

Baldwin, Jesse R. Barnes, Otho Barnes, Nathaniel D. Brock, John Brown, Charles Calland, William Calland, Anthony Courtney, James Cunningham, John Curtis, John M. Dailey, William Dailey, Joseph G. Davis, James Delaney, James Drake, Arthur Dunn, George Farley, Joseph Farley, Thomas A. Forshey, Joel Gant, Samuel Gant, David Gessell, John Gessell, Samuel Gessell, Henry Giller, Richard Hindman, Jesse Hineman, George Kent, William H. McBride, William McClintock, Andrew McGirk, John R. McGinnis, Josiah McGuire, John Mallett, William D. Messinger, William M. Nowdell, Thomas O'Neil, Richard Okey, Samuel Osborn, John H. Phillips, Lewis Phillips, Charles W. Philpot, William H. Piggitt, James S. Prettyman, William Purcell, Wesley W. Reed, James W. Robinson, James S. Rownd, James M. Shankland, William S. Shepherd, James R. Sheldon, Alfred B. Simonds, James R. Smith, Samuel Snyder, John W. Taylor, Franklin A. Tilton, Isaac L. Tilton, J. B. Tilton, Luther C. Tilton, Thomas Tilton, Worthington B. Tilton, Nathan B. Wharton, William H. Wharton, James Waller, Christian Weinstein, William West, Benjamin Whittington, Martin L. Wilson, William H. Wilson, William P. Wilson, Jesse Youngblue, John H. Youngblue.

The Noble county boys in Company F were John Armstrong, Oren Blake, Israel Blake, Cydnor T. Blake, Richard M. Brown, Sylvester Cunningham, Hebron Dyer, Sidney J. Glidden, Francis R. Headley, Absalom Hardin, Aurelius Hutchins, Andrew McKee, Welcome Parker, Dunlap Wiley, Jonathan Wheeler, Luther Wheeler, Allen Wheeler, James W. Webber, Enoch F. Webber.

William Fowler was captain of Company H; Benjamin Clowser was first lieutenant; and Frederick Secrest was second lieutenant. The membership of the company consisted of Charles Arndt, David Ayres, Isaac Bond, Alexander Booher, Virgil M. Bratton, John Brickey, Samuel Brickey, James Brown, Hiram Browning, Benjamin Clark, Lawrence Clark, Charles Coffield, Elijah Coffman, Jacob Cope, Robert Courtney, Harpie David, Eli Davis, Joseph Davis, William Donald, Merryman Downey, Thomas Downey, George A. Duddle, Lewis Fowler, William Fowler, John R. Fowler, Rufus Fogle, George Fry, Isaac Fry, John Fulton, George W. Gander, James M. Gray, William Glover, David Groves, Alfred Gaunt, John Halley, Isaac Hickle, Isaac N. Hickle, Abram Hamilton, Walker Hamilton, Elza Johnson, John Johnson, Uriah Johnson, Noah Kackley, James Keller, Abram King, Hiram Knight, James Laughlin, Christopher Lippett, Elihu Lippett, Alexander Lyon, George H. McCandless, William N. McCandless, Matthew McCleary, William McElroy, Finley McGary, Joseph McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, Scott Matheny, Thomas N. Newton, Levi Nicholson, Nathan Norman, Elisha Piper, Jonathan Piper, James Rhinehart, Stewart Roberts,

James Rolin, Ezra Russell, John Russell, James Simon, George Staffer, Jesse Strawd, Daniel Tuttle, Joel A. Tuttle, Joel L. Tuttle, James A. Trimmer, Abram Vernon, Mitchel West, Lewis Westcott, Harry Wheeler, Elhannon Wood.

The three companies comprising the Ninety-Third battalion were mustered in, as already stated, on May 9, and the term of their service expired early in September. During that time they saw but little of the strenuous side of military life, being employed most of the time in conducting supplies to Hunter's army in the Shenandoah Valley, though it was engaged in several sharp skirmishes around Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, and Maryland Heights.

One unacquainted with the character of the Noble county people would suppose that by this time the supply of men capable of bearing arms was well nigh exhausted. But every call for fresh troops met with a hearty response and somehow there were always found men in the county ready to enlist. The age limit was not closely applied in making up any of the military organizations of the county. Boys in their teens marched alongside of men whose hair was generously sprinkled with the silver of age, and both made good soldiers. So, when the One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth volunteer infantry was organized at Camp Chase in the fall of 1864, Noble county was represented by nearly all of Company G and a large part of Company I. The commissioned officers of Company G were Allen G. Floyd, captain; James E. Phelps, first lieutenant; Simon K. Young, second lieutenant. The muster roll of the company bore the names of David L. Adams, George W. Addlesperger, William A. Allender, Allison Archer, Esau Archer, George W. Archer, John M. Archer, Peter Archer, Church Ball, Adam C. Barnes, John H. Barnes, George H. Barry, Isaac Bates, Robert Bates, Allen Berry, Otho Brokaw, Robert Butler, Noah Cale, John H. Camden, John Clark, Thomas Clark, Job Cooper, Francis W. Craig, Henry H. Crane, Henry Cronin, John H. Crow, Greenberry Davis, William E. Davidson, Charles DeLong, James Eckles, William Eckles, Henry Enochs, James Enochs, Shephard Enochs, Jesse Finch, John Finch, Wallace Foster, John B. Gibson, James E. Harding, Lorenzo D. Hill, David Hupp, Lewis V. Hupp, Theodore Ijams, Elijah Johnson, George W. Jones, Philip Jones, Thomas Lake, Benjamin Lamley, Edward Lamley, John Lamley, James Lincicome, John Z. Long, Noah Long, Thomas McConnell, Thomas Mercer, Andrew J. Merry, David Mitchell, Nathan Moore, Robert Moran, Arius N. Morris, Christian A. Mossburgh, Henry Musser, Jr., Joseph H. Odell, Theodore Osborn, Jacob A. Palmer, Henley E. Peters, John Poulton, John W. Poulton, John Powell, William Rinehart, Frederick Roach, John A. Robinson, Sylvanus L. Robinson, Samuel F. Rock, Henry Ross, Peter Rucker, Philip Shanks, Thomas Shilling, Mathias Sheble, William Shipley, John W.



Shirk, John Smith, Benjamin Stephens, William G. Stoaks, John Thomas, Gilbert W. True, Uriah Tuttle, Ellis Vore, Alfred Walford, Thomas J. Waller, John W. West, William M. West, John White, Alexander Wickham, Jacob Wickham, Nathan Wickham, Rouse Wickham, David Wilson, Joseph Wright, and Simon K. Young.

The commissioned officers of Company I were William M. McMackin, captain; John Halland, first lieutenant; and Perry T. Nichols, second lieutenant. The rank and file of the company consisted of James Archer, William Archer, Nathaniel Bates, Connetis S. Bennett, William A. Bonnell, William H. Bucher, Thomas Boyd, John D. Calvert, Jonathan Carr, James A. Carson, Jonathan Cash, Orleana Coon, Simpson Coon, William Cummings, William Day, John Ellis, Hugh English, James S. Farley, John Gallagher, George Gardner, Joseph P. Graham, Jesse M. Gray, I. K. Gregory, James H. Gregory, William H. Hamer, Robert W. Hamilton, Aaron Hesson, Samuel Hesson, Edward W. Hill, James A. Hill, Dennis Iams, John McBride, William McFarland, John McKehis, James McLaughlin, George McPeak, Joseph Mantle, Levi Matthews, Thomas E. Matthews, William H. Miles, Robert Millner, Marion Milton, Thomas W. Oshele, William G. Parker, Alexander Pricer, Jacob Pritchard, William Rhodes, John Roads, Jacob Savier, Sylvester W. Stockdale, Thomas B. Tarleton, James Tetenish, William Tripp, Henry H. Tople, Isaac A. Vance, Anthony Williams, James Williams, Jesse Williams, Daniel Wiley, David Wilson, John L. Winch, John Wolf, and Samuel R. Yoho.

In February, 1865, came the last call for infantry troops in which Noble county participated. In that month the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth and the One Hundred and Eighty-Sixth regiments were organized, with headquarters at Barnesville. The One Hundred and Eighty-Sixth was mustered in on February 14, for one year. In this regiment Noble county was represented by Company G, with William Bramhall as captain, John Bramhall as first lieutenant, and John Mitchell as second lieutenant. The muster roll of the company contained the names of Aaron Archer, Ambrose Archer, Isaac Archer, James Archer, Nathan Archer, Sebastian Archer, Thomas Archer, Zachariah Barlow, Philo V. Barnes, Miles P. Bevans, William M. Caldwell, Abner M. Chapman, David Cline, Richard T. Crandel, Robert F. Dailey, Samuel Davidson, Henry Dunn, Thomas Edwards, Isaac Enochs, Isaac Enochs, Jr., Richmond Enochs, Alfred Farley, Elijah Forshey, John Forshey, Thomas Forshey, Joseph Freeman, Russell Glidden, Silas J. Gordon, George Grandon, Stephen Grandon, William Grandon, Isaac Harper, Mordecai Harper, William Harper, Henry W. Heidelshimer, James Hicks, George Hiddleston, John Hughey, William T. Hutchinson, Richard Iams, Samuel King, William L. King, David Kline, Robert J. Lawrence, Archibald C. Lovall,



Abraham McBride, Jacob McBride, Owen McBride, Samuel McBride, Conright McCoy, Cornelius McElfresh, James R. McPherson, Alonzo Mallett, Friendly Mallett, Lucius W. Mallett, Orrin Mallett, George Miller, Stephen Mills, William N. Mills, Thomas Murry, Eli Neptune, William D. Nieswanger, Alfred Pepper, John H. Phillips, Alexander Sands, John W. Slack, John Shusher, Harmon P. Smith, Henry Smith, Henry H. Smith, James W. Smith, John W. Smith, Peter C. Smith, James Spence, Michael H. Spence, Othey Swain, Samuel Swain, Zachariah Swain, James Swaney, Edward Y. Taylor, Melville C. Taylor, Richard Taylor, William H. Thomas, George W. Todd, Jacob Van Fossen, Adam Warner, Matthias Westfield, Benjamin L. Wilson, William Wilson, Patterson F. Yoho, William Young.

Noble county contributed Company D to the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth infantry, which was mustered in on February 25, 1865, for one year. Mathias D. Rodecker was captain of the company; George W. Beymer was first lieutenant; and William C. Calland was second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and privates were Isaac Arters, Wilson S. Bailey, Nathan Barnes, George Bircher, William H. Brown, George M. Butler, Charles W. Calland, Richard Calland, William C. Calland, Thomas Carter, Edward Cleary, Charles Craig, William Craig, John W. Curtis, John M. Danford, George W. Dotson, Charles W. Dowell, James W. Drake, Thomas A. Forshey, Erasmus I. French, William French, John W. Fry, Henry R. Guiler, John W. Hare, Abraham Kent, Cyrus Loper, James M. McGinnis, John R. McGinnis, James A. Miligan, Alexander Milton, Jason Moore, Milton Moore, Samuel Moffitt, Richard T. Norvil, William M. Nowell, Richard G. Okey, Michael M. Peters, David W. Philis, William H. Piggatt, Edward T. Reed, Joseph E. Selby, William Shepherd, James T. Slack, William T. Staats, George H. Timanus, William West, Franklin Wiley, Levi Willey, Lorin Willey, John Wilson, John M. Wilson.

Neither of these two late regiments saw much actual service, the One Hundred and Eighty-Sixth being mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 18, 1865, and the One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth at Lexington, Ky., September 26.

In addition to the infantry companies named, there were a number of Noble county men in other companies, notably Company B of the Ninth Ohio volunteer cavalry, the Twenty-Second battery, Ohio light artillery, and Company F of the Sixty-Third infantry, which was filled with Noble county recruits after the original organization was depleted by arduous service. To give an accurate account of the individual records of these men would be an extremely difficult matter, at this distant day, and is therefore not attempted. It is safe to say, though, that no matter where they were found, they did their duty,

for out of the hundreds of men that enlisted from Noble county very few were dismissed from the service for conduct unbecoming to a soldier, and less than a dozen are known to have deserted. Out of one of those desertions, however, occurred an incident that will long be remembered by the residents of Noble county, and particularly those of Noble township. The affair has been handed down to history as the "Hoskinsville Rebellion."

All along the Ohio river there were many who felt that the war could have been avoided. They were either immigrants from the Southern States, or descendants of those who had come from that section of the Union, and their sympathies were with the slaveholders to a considerable degree. Among them were some who recognized not the truth of the old adage that "Discretion is the better part of valor," and kept their tongues wagging in denouncing the government for its attitude toward the South. The draft of October, 1862, encouraged this class of mischief makers and led to the organization of such societies as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." The southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio were full of this class of people, and by the beginning of the year 1863 they had grown sufficiently bold to offer organized resistance to the Federal authorities in a few instances. One purpose of the secret orders was to have the members write to their friends in the army, persuading them to desert, and promising those who would do so the aid and protection of the society. On January 25, 1863, a young school teacher of Noble township wrote to his cousin in the Seventy-Eighth Ohio infantry. The letter contained the following extract:

"Well, Wesley, my advice to you is this, and it is not given without much reflection, knowing the danger to which such a step will expose you. Come home, if you can possibly get home, for to conquer the South is an impossibility, and the only hope for you to reach home is to desert, for to stay where you are is death, and to desert can be no worse."\*

The recipient took the advice contained in the letter, deserted his post, came home, and found concealment near Hoskinsville. In February the letter happened to fall into unfriendly hands and was published, whereupon the adjutant-general of Ohio caused two warrants to be issued for the apprehension of the deserter and also for the writer of the letter. Deputy United States Marshal Colby was sent from Cincinnati with a corporal's guard to make the arrests. Upon arriving at Hoskinsville the deputy marshal was surprised to find the men he desired under the protection of a well organized and armed mob.

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\* At the time this letter fell into the hands of the authorities it was thought to be part of a well-organized movement to demoralize the army, but it afterward developed that it was the individual act of a thoughtless young man, who, in his zeal, did not weigh the consequences of such a course.

which dared the officer to attempt to take the men. Deeming it unwise to try to serve the warrants the marshal and his posse retired and the mob became jubilant to think they had won a victory over the government. Their joy was destined to be of short duration. Marshal Colby tried to make the arrests on March 11. When he found himself thwarted he reported without delay to United States Marshal, A. C. Sands, at Cincinnati. A hurried consultation was held with Colonel Eastman, commander of the post at Cincinnati, and the result was that two companies, B and H, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio, under Capt. L. F. Hacke and Lieutenants Clotworthy and Hudson, were ordered to Hoskinsville with instructions to make the arrests at all hazards if the parties could be found. This force proceeded by rail to Cambridge, where it arrived on the evening of 18th, and the following morning took up the march to Hoskinsville. About the middle of the afternoon of Friday, March 20, the troops reached their destination to find the place almost deserted, only a few old, decrepit men and the women and children remaining in the village, the men who had constituted the mob of a few days before being in hiding in the neighboring hills. The soldiers established "Camp Hardy"\* and went into quarters to await the return of the citizens. They remained at Hoskinsville until Monday, March 23, when they broke camp and marched to Cambridge via Caldwell with seventeen prisoners. Later other arrests were made, the total number of prisoners being thirty-five, who were cited for trial before the Federal court at Cincinnati. The deserter had managed to escape to Canada and the teacher who had written the letter had also disappeared. After the war the former came back to Noble county where he is still living, but the latter never returned.

Of the men arrested nine pleaded guilty and were fined and imprisoned. Indictments were returned against ten others for conspiracy. Three of those were found guilty and fined five hundred dollars each. Some trouble was experienced by the government in getting witnesses to Cincinnati and heroic measures had to be adopted in a number of cases.† Such was the famous "Hoskinsville Rebellion." After a lapse of more than forty years the incident is referred to in a spirit of levity by the old residents of Noble county, but at the time it occurred it was no laughing matter.

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\* The camp was so named in honor of Moses D. Hardy, who had furnished the officers with the names of a number of those who participated in the insurrection of March 11.

† One of the government witnesses was John Emmons, then a boy of fifteen, now treasurer of the county. The writer acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Emmons for his recollections of the affair.

## Chapter VII.

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PROGRESS SINCE THE WAR—THE OIL FIELDS—FIRST WELLS—A MIDNIGHT EXPERIENCE—DAVID MCKEE—A CONFIDENCE GAME—RAILROAD AGITATION—THE OLD CALICO ROAD—MARIETTA & PITTSBURG COMPANY INCORPORATED—CONTRACT LET FOR CONSTRUCTION—FIRST TRAIN TO CALDWELL—THE NARROW GAUGE—ZANESVILLE & SOUTHEASTERN—TWO COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED—COMPLETED IN 1883—NEW TOWNS IN NOBLE COUNTY—DEXTER CITY—SOUTH OLIVE—DUDLEY—AVA—BELLE VALLEY—EAST UNION—MOUNDSVILLE—FULDA—GROWTH OF CALDWELL—NEWSPAPERS—INCORPORATED—PETITIONERS—VILLAGE OF THE SECOND CLASS—FIRST TRUSTEES—LIST OF CITY OFFICIALS—BANKS—FAIR ASSOCIATION—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—IMPROVEMENT BONDS—FIRE—WATER-WORKS—DEATH OF JOHN GRAY—"PRIVATE" DALZELL—SOLDIERS' REUNIONS—MOUND BUILDERS RELICS—AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW—NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—MILITIA—MEDICAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED—THE GREAT SNOW STORM—CENTENNIAL ODE.

SINCE the great Civil war the progress of Noble county has been steadily forward along peaceful lines. When her sons were discharged from the army they returned to their homes, "beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning hooks," and began the creation of new wealth to take the place of that destroyed by the ravages of war. The valor of the soldier has been extolled in history and song, but the meed of the artisan and husbandman is to be found chiefly in the cold, unsympathetic statistics that mark a nation's advancement. Yet the triumphs over the forces of nature—the deeds that distinguish civilized man from the barbarian—are no less deserving of praise than the victories of arms. Since the war the industrial development of the county has gone forward with great strides. Railroads have been constructed, thus placing the people of Noble county in communication with the outside world, and adding to their commercial possibilities; schools and churches have been founded for the intellectual development and moral welfare of the people; newspapers have been established to



chronicle their doings; and new industries opened to minister to their physical comfort.

One of these industries, and one that has contributed in no small degree to the material wealth of the county, is that of oil production. Oil was first discovered in Noble county in 1814. For many years prior to that time a deer-lick, near the place where the village of Olive was afterward started, was known to be rich in salt. In 1814 Silas Thorla, who had previously been in the employ of the Kanawha salt works, was attracted to the spot and determined to sink a well for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of salt, which at that time was worth two dollars a bushel, and hard to obtain at times even at that price. At the depth of about two hundred feet a rich vein of salt water was struck, but it was so impregnated with oil that for a time it was thought to be unfit for use. It was soon discovered, however, that by letting it stand awhile the oil could be skimmed off and the water converted into salt. A few of the settlers tried the experiment of using the oil in their lamps, but in its crude state it made so much smoke and emitted such a disagreeable odor that the attempt was abandoned. No further effort was made to utilize the oil and hundreds of gallons of it were allowed to go to waste. Much of it was gathered by peddlers and sold under the name of "Seneca Oil,"\* as a remedy for rheumatism and kindred ailments. In addition to salt water and oil, the Thorla well would at times issue gas with such pressure that the water would be forced forty or fifty feet in the air. This occurred about once a week and the salt making had to be suspended while the blowing process was under way. It was observed that the gas was easily ignited and that it burned steadily, but, as in the case of the oil, no effort was made to turn it to account.

About a year after the Thorla well was sunk, Robert and John Caldwell and an Englishman named Hill drilled a well about a half mile further up the little stream and began the manufacture of salt there. This well, like its neighbor, produced both oil and gas, but, as salt was the principal object of the quest, the by-products were allowed to go to waste. John McKee, an old pioneer, gave the following interesting recollections of this well, in an interview in the Caldwell Republican in the summer of 1870. It seems that the demand for salt was sufficient to justify the proprietors in running the works day and night, the water to supply the kettles through the night being pumped during the day. Mr. McKee said:

"One night it fell to the lot of Robert Caldwell to 'run the machine.' Everything went well with him until nearly morning, when he found

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\*The oil was so named because the Seneca Indians were known to have used a similar oil in their ceremonies, and for medicinal purposes, as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. They obtained it on Oil Creek, in western Pennsylvania.

the water nearly exhausted and had to pump more. For this purpose he mounted a platform made of puncheons to reach the spring pole; this brought him eight or ten feet above the ground and almost directly over the well. In order to have light upon his work, he carried some blazing coals upon a piece of hickory bark. He placed the bark upon the floor, seized the spring pole and commenced work; but ere his task was half completed a live coal fell through the floor and very near to the well—quite near enough to ignite the gas from the well. Mr. Caldwell said he saw a ball of fire rise upward, while the timbers cracked and the irons rattled and his hair stood on end. Slowly this ball ascended, being fully as large as a haycock, until it reached the highest branches of a hickory tree standing near, when it exploded, making a noise equal to the loudest thunder. The noise was heard for five miles in every direction. \* \* \* \* Robert Caldwell was not hurt, but a worse scared man was never seen on Duck Creek."

In August, 1859, Col. E. L. Drake, acting for a syndicate of capitalists, struck oil near Titusville, Pa. Within a few weeks an intense excitement pervaded all Western Pennsylvania and even extended to other States. A popular song, entitled "Oil on the Brain," was sung throughout the country. Shortly after Drake's discovery, David McKee, of Noble county, visited the oil regions of Pennsylvania and became interested in the oil question. Forming an agreement with George J. Duff, a Pittsburg operator, he began active operations in the Duck Creek field in the summer of 1860. Others were in the field equally as early and in a little while the oil excitement was as great in Southeastern Ohio as it had been in Pennsylvania the year previous. The first oil well to "come in" in Noble county was on the farm of Dennis Gibbs, and was drilled in the summer of 1860. A little later the second well was completed on Frank Blake's farm, and while oil was found in both places it was in small quantities and the wells were abandoned. In the fall a well was drilled on James Dutton's farm, about a mile from Macksburg. This well yielded about one hundred barrels a day and great excitement followed. In a few weeks the territory was full of prospectors and one could see derricks in every direction. The first well drilled by McKee & Duff was what was known as the "Diamond Well," not far from the present site of Dexter City, in Jefferson township. Oil was found in paying quantities but the well had to be abandoned on account of the excessive flow of water.

This much was known of the Noble county oil fields before the war began. By the fall of 1861 all work tending toward the development of the field was suspended. Like nearly every other discovery of rich natural resources the real development had to be preceded by a period of wild speculation. After the restoration of peace, attention was again directed to the possibilities of vast fortunes being acquired

in oil. Speculators from New York, New England, and Pennsylvania visited Ohio for the purpose of leasing or purchasing all the lands under which it was thought oil could be found. Companies with capital stock running into millions were organized, the sale of this stock being the principal object. Farms worth forty dollars an acre sold for a thousand, some refusing even this high figure.\* After the collapse of this bubble the real prospecting for oil commenced and has gone on until the present time. In 1903 it was estimated, by competent persons, that there were from two hundred and fifty to three hundred paying wells in operation in Noble county.

Most of the early wells were sunk only to what was called the second sand, ranging in depth from five hundred to nine hundred feet. Some were even less than five hundred. The supply of oil in these wells was soon exhausted and for a time it looked as if the entire field would have to be given up. The completion of the railroad from Marietta to Caldwell, in the fall of 1871, offered the oil producers an opportunity to get the output of their wells to market and the oil industry received a new impetus that led some of the prospectors to try the experiment of sinking wells to a greater depth. In connection with the further development of the Macksburg field a smooth piece of exploiting was done by some of the class known as "wild catters" from the Pennsylvania fields. These men put down a well, in Jefferson township, about three miles from Macksburg, sinking it to the third sand, where oil was found in abundance. They were very secret in their movements, however, and, instead of pumping the well, plugged it, took down the derrick, and announced that the experiment was a failure. Several farms in the neighborhood had been leased, the leases being contingent upon the discovery of oil. These leases were not consummated and the field was apparently vacated for good. Then one of the "wild catters," pretending to have learned that some others were desirous of testing the field, suggested to one of the farmers in the vicinity that he might, by pouring some oil on the surface around the well, lease his land to good advantage when the new men arrived on the ground. Soon afterward the supposed strangers put in an appearance, sure enough, and the "salted mine" worked fully as well as its projectors had intended. The newcomers were favorably struck with the prospects and at once began the work of leasing lands. Here is where the scheme worked the other way. The neighboring farmers, believing the well to have been a failure, as given out by the men who had drilled it, leased their lands at a comparatively low

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\* As a matter of fact very few farms were actually bought by these oil companies. Fabulous prices were offered but only in a few instances were the lands actually paid for, the main object being to dispose of the stock. Such lands as were bought were necessary to the companies to carry out their representation as owners of oil lands in the new field.

figure. Many of them sold their farms outright, at prices about equal to their value for agricultural purposes. When the lands had all been secured the development of the field was begun in earnest and in a short time the Macksburg oil region was producing more than three thousand barrels of oil daily. Some of the farmers who had parted with their lands on easy terms felt chagrined over the manner in which they had been made the victims of a confidence game, but it was another application of the old consolation, "What can't be cured must be endured."

At the close of the war the greatest need of Noble county was improved transportation facilities. As early as 1849 the Sharon Railroad Company had been incorporated by Isaac Parrish, J. M. Stone, Oliver Keyser, Elijah Stevens, and Samuel Aikens, with a capital of \$30,000. The purpose was to build a road from Sharon to the most available point on the Muskingum river in Washington county. The following summer the work of grading the road was commenced but it was soon discovered that the capital was entirely insufficient to carry out the project. In the articles of association it was provided that the road might be extended to Marietta or Cumberland, or both. In 1853, the Guernsey county court granted the company permission to increase the capital stock to \$50,000 and to extend the road to Cumberland, in pursuance of the provisions of the charter. The company was re-organized and several propositions, each more pretentious than its predecessor, were broached. After ten years spent in futile endeavors to build the road from some place on the Ohio river near Steubenville to Cincinnati, and after more than \$250,000 had been expended in the undertaking the old "Calico" road as it was called, was relegated to oblivion.

In 1866 the agitation was begun in favor of a railroad from Marietta to Point Pleasant. Meetings were held along the line of the proposed road but the people, remembering their unhappy experiences with the old "Calico" route, gave the movement at first but slight encouragement. The first interest manifested in Noble county was at a meeting held at Caldwell, on November 8, 1866. At this meeting William McKee, Dennis S. Gibbs, and George Fettes were appointed as a committee to visit Cumberland and Marietta to counsel with the people of those cities and bring about some concert of action. For a time efforts were made to revive the old "Calico" charter, but that plan was finally abandoned and preliminary surveys were made along both the east and west forks of Duck creek, for a road running from Marietta, through Caldwell and Cambridge, to some point in the interior of the State. Matters dragged along for about a year and a half, until February 19, 1868, when a meeting was held at Cambridge, at which a large number of people from Guernsey, Washington and Noble counties were present. At that time it was decided to



drop all negotiations with the old company and form a new one. The work of perfecting the organization of this new company was entrusted to a committee, consisting of Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, E. W. Mathews, of Cambridge, and James S. Foreman, a prominent attorney of Caldwell. The committee went to work with commendable zeal, and in the following September the Marietta & Pittsburg Railroad company was incorporated. In October W. H. Frazier, William C. Okey, and William W. Glidden, of Caldwell, and R. R. Dawes and William P. Cutler, of Marietta, were authorized to receive stock subscriptions and donations for the construction of the road.\* A year later a fund of \$175,000 had been subscribed in Noble and Washington counties and it was decided to begin work upon the road at once. A contract was accordingly made with Warner, McArthur & Co. to build the road from Marietta to Caldwell. For doing so they were to receive \$5,000 a mile in cash; \$4,000 in capital stock, and \$8,000 in seven per cent first mortgage bonds. Work was pushed with great vigor and in November, 1871, trains began running between Caldwell and Marietta. The arrival of the first train at Caldwell was hailed with demonstrations of joy. At last Noble county was in direct communication with that great artery of commerce, the Ohio river.

In 1872 the road was completed to Cambridge, and two years later it was extended to Canal Dover where it forms important connections with the trunk lines running north and east. The road has had a somewhat checkered career. It has several times been in the hands of a receiver. It has been known as the Marietta & Pittsburg, the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland, the Cleveland & Marietta, and is now operated as the Marietta Division of the Pennsylvania System. The stockholders have never accumulated large fortunes from the dividends received, but the road had been an important factor in developing the natural resources of Noble county, nevertheless.

About the time that the Marietta & Pittsburg railroad was completed to Caldwell, agitation was started for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Zanesville to Caldwell, and ultimately to some point on the Ohio river. The agitation culminated in the incorporation of the Zanesville, Cumberland & Caldwell railroad company, but the project received but little support from the people of Noble county, owing to the fact that all their energies were at that time being exerted in behalf of the Marietta & Pittsburg road, which was already an assured reality. In 1872 the Bellaire, Woodsfield & Zanesville railroad company was organized. Later the interests of the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Bellaire & Southwestern railroad company, with E. G. Morgan as president, and

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\*In order to secure the completion of the road to Caldwell, Noble county was required to raise \$60,000. Altogether the citizens subscribed about \$115,000 to build the road through the county.

Col. S. L. Mooney as general superintendent. Work was commenced on the road in 1876 and on Thanksgiving day, in 1879, the first train ran over the road from Bellaire to Woodsfield. The opening of the line thus far stimulated the interest in the western end of the proposed road and on December 16 a meeting was held at Summerfield to take the necessary steps to secure the completion of the road to that place, at any rate. Everyone seemed to take a lively interest in the matter and many felt that Summerfield would have a railroad before many months had elapsed. In January, 1880, the work of soliciting subscriptions and securing the right of way was begun. Then the committee met the real difficulties of the situation. Quite a number of those who had talked in favor of the road declined to give any substantial aid when called upon to do so. Through the summer the enterprise languished and for a time it looked as though the whole undertaking was doomed to failure. In December, 1880, the matter was revived by a meeting at Caldwell, at which it was proposed to make that town the western terminus of the road. At that meeting prominent representatives of the railroad company were present and proposed to furnish and lay the iron rails, and fully equip and operate the road between Woodsfield and Caldwell if the people along the route would pay for grading the road bed, secure the right of way, and furnish the ties. To do this would require a subscription of a little more than \$100,000. John W. Tipton, Fulton Caldwell, W. W. Collins, William W. Glidden, R. P. Summers, George A. Smith, and David S. Spriggs were appointed a committee to make a tentative canvass for subscriptions, and to secure the co-operation of the people of Summerfield, Freedom, Louisville, and Sarahsville in raising the amount. The work proceeded slowly and it was not until the fall of 1881 that the entire sum was subscribed.

In the meantime a company had been formed at Zanesville to build a road from that city to Beverly, to connect with the Bellaire & Southwestern. This company was known as the Zanesville & Southeastern railroad company. In January, 1882, it was consolidated with the Bellaire & Southwestern, under the name of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad company. Muskingum county donated over \$200,000 to the new scheme and work was begun at Zanesville on a line to meet the eastern end. In August, 1883, trains began running between Bellaire and Summerfield. In November of the same year trains began running between Caldwell and Zanesville, and on December 3, the first train ran through to Bellaire from Zanesville, and the B. Z. & C. was complete.\* The road has passed through the usual

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\*From Zanesville to Bellaire by the narrow gauge is 112 miles. As the road runs through a hilly country the greater part of the way, and follows the course of the streams much of the distance, numerous curves occur. This has given rise to the nickname of the "Bent, Zigzag & Crooked," a play upon the initials of the terminal stations.

trials of local roads. It was twice in the hands of receivers, and was finally re-organized as the Ohio River & Western, under which name it was still operated in 1903. In 1902 the road passed into the hands of the Appleyard Syndicate, owners of a number of interurban traction lines.

The development of the oil industry and the building of railroads led to the establishment of several new towns and villages. Dexter City, in Jefferson township, was laid off on August 5, 1870, by R. W. St. John, Hiram Flanders being the proprietor of the site. Additions were soon afterward made to the original plat by George Bell, John Smithson, J. J. Shriver, and U. J. Cheshire. Some of the lots in these additions lay in Jackson township. The town was named for Dexter W. Sullivan, who erected the first building in the place after the original plat was surveyed. Soon after Sullivan's building was commenced, David McKee began the second one, in which he placed a stock of goods as soon as it was finished, thus becoming the first merchant in the place. Dexter City is located on the line of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad, the road being completed to that point about the time the town was laid off into lots. For some time the town enjoyed a boom, owing to the railroad and the adjacent oil field, after which it settled down to a steady growth, and is today one of the important commercial centers of the county.

Two miles north of Dexter City, on the same railroad, the village of South Olive was laid out in August, 1871. Welton B. Ostrander owned the land and employed David Miller to make the survey, the original plat consisting of thirteen lots. Several additions to the original have been made by William Kirkbride and others. A railroad station was the first building erected. Soon after it was finished W. D. Guilbert opened a store in it, the first in South Olive. He was soon followed by Rice & Martin, and for a time South Olive was considered an emulator of Dexter City for commercial honors. A thriving trade was soon built up by the local merchants, and considerable business is still done there. One of the early industries was a large tobacco packing business, which was conducted by Gouchenour & Guilbert. In 1880 the warehouse that they had erected was sold to Jacob Purcell, who converted it into a modern grist mill. Three years later the mill was destroyed by fire, and this misfortune, coupled with the waning of the oil excitement about the same time, had a disastrous effect upon the town, from which it never fully recovered. Partial amends were made by the opening of the South Olive Creamery Company in 1886 which brought new business to the village.

Another village that sprang up about the same time as South Olive, was that of Dudley, where a flag station was established by the railroad company in 1871. As soon as the railroad station was built a store was opened in the structure by J. P. Arnold. A little village grew up



about the station but no official plat of the place was made until 1877. Several residences, a wagon shop, a saw and grist mill, a school house and a Universalist church were built during the next decade, but Dudley never grew to metropolitan proportions.

In April, 1873, William Lowe was employed by Levi Glover to lay out the town of Ava in Noble township, in the northern part of the county. The original survey consisted of twenty-two lots, but the town has been increased by additions to almost five times its original proportions. Ava is on the line of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad and is one of the principal trading points for the farmers of that section, and is also the center of the coal mining industry opened up in 1903.

In 1872 Benton Thorla opened a store on his farm where Belle Valley now stands. In the same year a postoffice was established there and Mr. Thorla was appointed postmaster. Three years later he employed William Lowe to lay off the town plat. When the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad was completed this place became a junction of that road and the Cleveland & Marietta, which made it quite an important point. At one time the town of Belle Valley boasted two hotels, a fine grist mill, three general stores, and several other business enterprises; being only four miles from Caldwell, the growing county seat gradually drew the trade away and Belle Valley merely held its own for two decades, but in 1903 the town took on a new lease of life by the opening of the McKee coal mines, and nearly or quite doubled its population in less than a year.

Between the time that Noble county was organized and the beginning of the Civil war the villages of East Union, Moundsville, and Fulda were projected. East Union was laid out in the spring of 1856 by Charles Burlingame for Henry Archer, who had started a store there some years before. The postoffice was established in 1859 with Allen Floyd as the postmaster, a grist mill was erected by a stock company, and for several years a thriving business was done in buying and shipping tobacco. Moundsville was projected by Isaac Davis, who laid off twelve lots there in the spring of 1861. But the war coming on just at that time the growth of the village was no doubt retarded by it. Rufus Hall built a small mill there, and being a violinist of more than ordinary ability the place soon became generally known as "Fiddler's Green." After Hall removed from the place the mill fell into disuse and the few straggling houses constituting the village took the name of "Stringtown." W. D. Guilbert conducted a store there from 1866 until the completion of the C. & M. railroad, when he removed to South Olive. The town of Fulda, in Enoch township, was laid off in June, 1861, by Charles Burlingame for John Brahler and John S. Hohmann. A number of German families had settled in this locality some years before and the town was named for



one near their old home in the Fatherland. Some time before the platting of the village a store had been opened there by Heiddlesheimer & Hohmann. Soon after the plat was filed a postoffice was established there with John S. Hohmann as the first postmaster. Fulda is chiefly noted as the site of St. Mary's Catholic church. The parish is one of the oldest and largest in that part of the State, and the church building is one of the most imposing edifices in Noble county.

During the war the town of Caldwell made but little progress. Since that time its growth has been slow but sure. Before the building of the railroad the only means of communication was by means of a hack line from Caldwell to Campbell's Station on what is now the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The distance is twenty-two miles and the hack made but three trips a week. This hack carried the mails and on the days between its trips there was a mail from McConnelsville thus giving Caldwell a daily mail service. The first school house in the town was built in 1866 at a cost of \$2,300, S. B. Pugh being the contractor. Fourteen years later the building had become inadequate to the growing needs of the school population and a more commodious structure was erected at a cost of nearly \$10,000. "School House Hill" is the highest point in the town where the building commands an excellent view, and where the best of sanitary conditions can be easily maintained.

Both political parties have been well represented by newspapers in Caldwell, though the Republican papers have received better support, owing to the fact that the party has for many years been in a majority in the county. After the suspension of the *Noble County Democrat* in 1860, that party was without a local organ until 1863, when some of the Democratic leaders induced Robert Hutchinson to buy the outfit of the old *Woodsfield Herald* and establish a paper at Caldwell. Accordingly in the summer of 1863 the *Democratic News* was launched. Nathaniel Capell soon became associated with Hutchinson, but the paper was not a financial success and the publishers sold out to Robert J. Smith, who continued its publication until 1865. The business was then transferred to McGlashan & Clymer. The latter shortly afterward retired from the firm and McGlashan changed the name to the *Noble County News*, continuing to publish it regularly until 1869, when he sold out to W. A. Wallace. Wallace published it as the *Cottage Visitor* for about two years when he turned it back to Cyrus McGlashan, who changed the name to *The Spectator*. A year later John M. Amos and F. W. Moore bought the paper, changed the name to that of the *Citizens Press*, bought a lot of new type and in many ways improved the appearance of the paper. Mr. Amos soon became the sole proprietor and under his management the paper continued to prosper until 1884, when he sold out to A. P. Jennings &

Son, who changed the name to the *Caldwell Press*. A rival Democratic paper was started in July, 1886, by C. W. Evans. It was called the *Noble County Democrat* and after about a year was consolidated with the *Press*. In 1887 Jennings & Son sold the paper to L. W. Finley & Son, who continued its publication until 1894, when the plant was sold to J. W. Bigley. In June, 1902, it passed into the hands of William C. Archer, a young man of fine attainments, who has greatly improved the appearance and character of the paper. The *Press* is the only Democratic paper in Noble county.

The first Republican paper in Caldwell was the *Noble County Republican*, as mentioned in a former chapter. It was removed from Sarahsville with the county seat by Randall Ross. In 1859 he sold the paper to John L. Shaw, who conducted it until 1866. In March of that year the ownership was transferred to Goodrich & Teters. In July, 1869, John W. Bell and Wallace H. Cooley succeeded Goodrich & Teters, and about a year later Mr. Bell retired from the partnership leaving Mr. Cooley in charge. In August, 1883, the first number of the *Caldwell Journal* made its appearance. Its publication was begun by Frank M. Martin, who had previously been connected with the *Noble County Republican* and the *Woodsfield Gazette*. From April to December, 1886, Mr. Martin had a partner in the person of J. F. Knouff, and after this partnership was dissolved the former continued the publication of the paper until May, 1903. In July, 1898, he purchased the *Noble County Republican* and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Noble County Republican-Journal*. In May, 1903, he sold out to Eastman Archer, but remained with the paper until the first of the following July. On May 3, 1899, the first issue of a new Republican paper appeared. It was called the *Noble County Leader* and was published by J. S. Harris, a newspaper man of wide experience and recognized ability. The *Leader* is still under the management of Mr. Harris and has a large patronage.\* For some time P. F. Yoho was associated with Mr. Harris in the publication of the *Leader*, but his death left Mr. Harris the sole proprietorship.

By an act of the county commissioners, February 4, 1870, the town of Caldwell was incorporated. The resolution was passed by the board in response to a petition signed by nearly every legal voter and taxpayer in the village. The names attached to the petition were: J. M. Dalzell, W. H. Summers, R. S. Allbritain, S. P. Evans, F. M. McKee, David Gookins, Worthy McKee, Cyrus McGlashan, John Martin, C. A. Foster, D. A. Foster, J. M. Burlingame, John M. Amos, Weedon Headley, S. B. Pugh, A. G. Evans, A. H. Evans, W. P. Evans, W. H. Cooley, John W. Bell, Frank Shafer, John L.

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\* Mr. Harris also publishes the *Summerfield News*.

Young, W. F. Wiley, W. H. Frazier, H. J. Hinkle, Ira Collins, D. C. Jones, P. Jackson, R. J. Singer, J. C. Bickford, G. W. Fogle, T. W. Morris, Joseph Stillwell, Adolph Michael, J. W. Kraps, F. G. Okey, C. J. Jenne, N. W. Taylor, William Glidden, Hambleton Wiley, T. H. Morris, George Winders, R. Belford, Jabez Belford, Robert McKee, J. W. Caldwell, B. B. Waller, J. D. Wiley, L. H. Davis, George Allen, W. S. Archer, A. Simmons, John Wehr, Taylor Bivens, G. A. Way, W. B. Teters, J. S. Foreman, D. S. Gibbs, E. H. Stillwell, and Irvin Belford.

The first trustees of the town were William H. Frazier, C. A. Foster, and John M. Amos. Mr. Frazier was elected chairman of the board and Mr. Amos clerk and treasurer. In November, 1871, the former resigned and William H. Summers was appointed to the vacancy. The trustees elected in 1872 were Jabez Belford, chairman; John M. Amos, clerk; and C. J. Jenne, treasurer. Soon after Caldwell was incorporated a movement was started in favor of making it an incorporated village of the second class, under the laws of the State. The question was submitted to the voters at an election held on April 8, 1872, the vote resulting sixty-one in favor of the measure and fourteen against it, and on May 20, the first election of officers occurred under the new regime. The officers of the town since that time have been as shown by the following list; together with the year of their election.

Mayors: William Chambers, 1872; William W. Ripley, 1876; E. H. Archer, 1880; Milton James, 1884; C. A. Foster, 1886; C. M. Watson, 1888; (Watson served as mayor until November, 1891, when he resigned and I. B. Phillips was appointed till the next regular election). C. A. Foster, 1892; (I. B. Phillips was again appointed in September, 1892, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Foster); A. C. McKee, 1893; I. B. Phillips, 1894; Ames F. Steen, 1895; C. O. Dye, 1896; A. O. Archer, 1898; C. O. Dye, 1900; L. B. Frazier, 1902; \* W. H. Richcreek, 1903.

Clerks: George M. Yarnall, 1872; J. W. Barnes, 1874; W. E. Tipton, 1875; M. C. Julien, 1877; J. J. McAdams, 1878; E. Perry, 1879; A. C. Okey, 1880; J. J. McAdams, 1882; R. W. Summers, 1883; C. M. Watson, 1884; J. H. Mills, 1888; Cyrus McGlashan, 1896; Adolph Michael, Jr., 1898; J. F. Raney, 1900; Cyrus McGlashan, 1901; R. P. Summers, 1902.

The record of the treasurers of Caldwell is not very clear. The first mention of an incumbent of the office, after the village was incorporated in the second class, is in 1874, when Gilead Ogle was elected to the position. M. C. Julien was elected in 1878; and again in

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\* Under the Municipal Code, passed by the Ohio legislature, October 22, 1902, the elections are held on the first Monday in April. Mr. Richcreek is the first mayor under the new order.

1880, but it is not certain whether some one else was treasurer between those dates. L. W. Glidden was elected in 1884; T. H. Morris in 1885; J. J. McAdams in 1897; and J. T. Young, the present incumbent, in 1903.

The completion of the railroad in 1871 necessitated improved facilities for commercial transactions, and in December of that year the Noble County Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$40,000. W. H. Frazier was elected president and E. P. Pierce, cashier. On March 18, 1873, the bank was merged into the Noble County National Bank, which was then organized with a capital stock of \$60,000. The president and cashier remained the same and Charles T. Lewis was elected assistant cashier. The number of stockholders was materially increased and a board of directors, consisting of W. H. Frazier, John Lemmax, Henry Large, Ezra McKee, and George A. Smith, was chosen. In 1903 the officers of the bank were: E. J. Hoge, president; J. E. Smith, vice-president; W. E. Tipton, cashier; A. C. Okey, assistant cashier. The board of directors was made up of E. J. Hoge, J. E. Smith, J. M. Maring, John Lemmax, and George E. Large. The capital stock remains at \$60,000 but at the close of 1903 the bank had a surplus of \$40,000 and undivided profits amounting to \$12,000 more.

In September, 1902, the Citizens National Bank of Caldwell was organized and it opened for business on November 3, with O. O. McKee, president; J. S. Jones, vice-president; V. E. Harkins, cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$60,000, all of which is held by residents of the county. At the close of the first year's business the bank had a surplus of \$4,000. In 1903 the stockholders decided to erect a building on the south side of the public square. The building is three stories high, the bank and a drug store occupying the ground floor, the second story being used for offices, and the third story by the K. of P. Lodge. The cost of the building was about \$35,000 and it is considered the finest and best appointed business building in Caldwell.\*

In May, 1883, the Caldwell District Fair Association was organized and in the following July it was incorporated with David Miller, president; I. M. Combs, vice-president; E. H. Archer, secretary; and G. A. Smith, treasurer. The capital stock was fixed at \$6,000, which was later increased to \$10,000. Immediately after the association was incorporated a tract of land about a half mile west of Caldwell was secured for a fair ground, a fine half mile track was constructed, and the first fair was held under the auspices of the association in September, 1884. Since that time a number of successful exhibitions

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\* National banks have also been organized at Batesville and Summerfield.



have been held, the Caldwell fairs ranking among the best in South-eastern Ohio.

Another institution that has been of almost incalculable benefit to Caldwell and the immediate vicinity is the Caldwell Building & Loan Association, which was organized in the spring of 1885. The incorporators were W. H. Cooley, who was elected the first president; O. T. Wilde, secretary; W. D. Guilbert, treasurer; Stephen Mills, John Emmons, T. C. Kane, John W. Tipton, Jr., John M. Amos, and A. C. Okey, directors. Some of the finest residences in Caldwell have been built through the agency of this association, which has been honestly and efficiently conducted from its first organization.

On April 14, 1888, the Ohio legislature authorized the municipal authorities to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000 for the purpose of providing fire protection for the property holders of the town. Two years later another act was passed increasing the amount to \$15,000, a portion of which was to be used for improving the streets. In 1897 two disastrous fires occurred, the first on May 4, destroying nearly all the buildings on the south side of the public square, and the second on June 1, which destroyed all the buildings, in the square, bounded by four streets, north of the public square. These unfortunate events stimulated the demand for better protection against conflagrations of a like character in future. Steps were accordingly taken to construct a water works system that would not only be an important factor in extinguishing fires, but which would also supply the citizens of the town with water for drinking and domestic purposes. On November 10, 1897, the council adopted a resolution awarding the contract for the construction of water works to Davis & Archer, of Bellaire, for \$14,000, and at the same time a contract was awarded to the Hughes Steam Pump Co., of Cleveland, for \$1,500 for an engine and boiler for the same. The completion of the works gave to the people of Caldwell an abundant supply of good water, established a feeling of security against losses by fire, and enhanced the value of property. In connection with the water works plant is the city electric light plant.

In a little cemetery near Hirambsurg stands an unpretentious slab of plain, white marble, bearing the inscription: "John Gray, died March 29, 1868, aged 104 yrs. 2 mon. and 23 days. The last of Washington's companions. The hoary head is a crown of glory." John Gray was born near Mount Vernon, Va., January 6, 1764. In his boyhood he was employed by George Washington on numerous errands. His father fell at the battle of White Plains, and the son enlisted in the Patriot Army in 1781, where he served until the close of the war. John Gray was twelve years of age when the Independence of the United States was declared; fifty-one when Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo; and seventy-three when Victoria mounted

the English throne. He lived to see the American arms victorious in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the war between the States. In 1829 he settled in what was afterward Noble county and there passed the remainder of his life. In 1866 he was granted a pension of \$500 a year, by an act of Congress, but he lived only two years to enjoy it. According to the records of the pension office at Washington he was the last surviving pensioner of the Revolution, and he was probably what the inscription on his tombstone declares—"the last of Washington's companions." The last years of his life were spent in a humble home, about two hundred and fifty yards from the little cemetery, where his mortal remains found their final resting place, and where a number of his relatives lie buried. Many interesting incidents are told of the old veteran by Noble county people who knew him, and it is probable that in future a suitable monument will mark his grave.

In connection with the Civil war it is worthy of note that Noble county furnished the only private soldier who afterward achieved a national reputation. James M. Dalzell, better known to the public as "Private" Dalzell, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio volunteer infantry as a private, though he was promoted sergeant major for gallant conduct. In 1866 he was appointed to a clerkship at Washington, where he remained for two years, devoting his evenings to the study of law; in 1868 he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Caldwell he began the practice of law and took an active part in political affairs. His name was soon widely known through his contributions to the leading newspapers of the country, and as a public speaker in political campaigns he had few equals. In 1871 he conceived the idea of a general national reunion of soldiers who had served in the Union army during the war. A call was issued for such a meeting, at Lansing, Michigan, on March 4, 1872. Owing to insufficient advertising and lack of support, the reunion was a failure. A second effort was made with Washington, D. C., as the meeting place and March 4, 1873, as the date. This reunion was but little more successful than that at Lansing the previous year and most of those who had become interested in the movement grew discouraged. Not so with "Private" Dalzell. Undismayed by two failures he made a third effort, selecting his home town for the meeting place and September 15, 1874, as the time. Here he had the co-operation of his old comrades in arms and September proved a much better month for a reunion than March. For months prior to the time fixed for the meeting Mr. Dalzell kept the newspapers busy in publishing his articles relating to the project, with the result that many took an interest in the matter. Congress passed resolutions recognizing the reunion as a national affair and granted the use of a number of pieces of artillery with an appropriate supply

of ammunition. General Sherman and other prominent commanders were present; nearly every northern State was represented in the vast crowd, which was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 people. The reunion was held in a beautiful grove just west of Caldwell where the program was carried out according to the original plan. Old acquaintances were renewed and old friendships cemented at this first, and greatest, national reunion of Union soldiers. Notwithstanding Caldwell had at that time but one line of railroad the crowd was not inconvenienced for want of accommodations and everybody went away happy, but none more so than "Private" Dalzell, who had witnessed the successful culmination of his long cherished scheme. Reunions were also held at Caldwell in 1875 and 1876 but neither of those later meetings equaled in magnitude or interest that first great reunion. Mr. Dalzell represented Noble county in the Ohio legislature for four years from 1875 to 1879, and in 1882 he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination. The convention met at St. Clairsville, and after nearly three hundred ballots adjourned without making any nomination. After that he retired from politics and devoted his time to the practice of his profession.

All through the Ohio Valley have been found the ruins of structures, in the shape of mounds, erected by some ancient but long since extinct population. Several of these mounds have been found in Noble county. In 1872 a number of scientists came to the county for the purpose of exploring one known as the Bates Mound in Beaver township. Among the relics taken from the mound were three skeletons of gigantic stature, grim mementos of a pre-historic race. They measured over eight feet in height and recalled to mind the children of Anak reported by the spies sent out by Moses to reconnoiter the Promised Land. Upon being exposed to the air the bones soon crumbled to dust but the scientists who had made the investigation expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the discovery.

In 1889 the first election under the Australian ballot law was held in Noble county. The first election commissioners for the county under the new system were J. F. Knouff and George Rhodes, Republicans, and Peter Miller and L. H. Barry, Democrats. Schools of instruction were conducted by both parties for the purpose of instructing the voters as to the workings of the law. Notwithstanding some friction occurred in the change from the old to the new method of voting the system worked well and met the general approval of the voters. So well had the schools of instruction done their work that a smaller percentage of votes were thrown out in Noble county, on account of defects, than in most of the counties of the State. Since that time the system has grown in popular favor and few of the

electors of Noble county would express themselves in favor of the old method of casting their ballots.

By an act of the legislature, passed March 8, 1892, an additional judgeship was created in the eighth judicial district. The subdivision is composed of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey and Noble counties, and is known as the first subdivision of the eighth district, and had two judges previous to the act of March 8, 1892. Under the provisions of the act the first election for judge was to be held on the first Monday in April, 1892. At that time William Chambers, of Noble county, was elected judge and continued to hold the office for ten years.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Noble county was not called on to furnish any volunteers but a number of Noble county boys, who were serving in the regular army participated in the military operations in Cuba. Among them were Stephen M. Archer, who held the rank of captain in the Seventeenth United States infantry, Oliver M. Knouff, and William H. Wehr, now foreman in the *Republican Journal* composing room, who was wounded in the hip at El Caney, Harry Collins and Pursell Archer, both of whom were in the artillery service and fought at El Caney and the other engagements around Santiago. About a year before the beginning of the war a company was organized at Summerfield, known as the Guilbert Rifles, and was mustered into the Ohio National Guard as Company E of the Seventh regiment. The company numbered sixty men, the first captain being Robert W. Calland, a veteran of the Civil war, and who was afterward promoted to major of the Seventh regiment. A signal honor was paid to this company on the occasion of the reception to Admiral Dewey at Wheeling, Va., February 22, 1900, when it was selected as escort to the admiral and assigned the post of honor in the procession. The company was named in honor of W. D. Guilbert, auditor of State, who is a citizen of Noble county. In 1903 the commissioned officers of the company were Grant S. Hastings, captain; Luther Danford, first lieutenant; and Clyde McClintock, second lieutenant. This is the only company of the National Guard in the county, but it is regarded as one of the best drilled in the State, owing in a great measure to the skill and perseverance of Captain Calland, who aroused a military pride in the bosoms of the young men constituting the company.

Prior to 1869 the physicians of Noble county had never established a local medical society. The pioneer doctor, with a practice covering a territory extending over a radius of ten to twenty miles, out at all times of night and in all kinds of weather, visiting his patients over roads that were at times almost impassable, had but little time for association with his professional brethren. Mounted upon a good horse, with a stock of medicines in the old-fashioned pill-bags thrown



across the rear of his saddle, he combatted disease in his own way according to his best judgment. Among the early physicians of the county were William McKee and David McGarry, of Olive; J. F. Capell and William S. Spriggs, of Sarahsville; John Kirkpatrick and Francis Slater, of Sharon; J. M. Stone and N. P. Cope, of Hiramshurg; John Keller, of Mt. Ephraim; Joseph Wilcox, of Batesville; R. P. Summers and David Frame, of Summerfield; John Martin, G. A. Way, and J. W. Kraps, of Caldwell. There were others but these were perhaps the most prominent in their day. In the summer of 1869 there was organized and incorporated The Noble County Medical Society, with the following charter members: Drs. Mechem and R. B. Taylor, Summerfield; John Martin, J. W. Kraps and G. A. Way, Caldwell; W. G. Martin, Harrietsville; Charles Schreiber, Sharon; R. C. Downey and W. P. Spriggs, Sarahsville. Dr. John Martin was the first president and G. A. Way the first secretary. This organization continued in existence for several years and held regular quarterly meetings, many other physicians joining at intervals.

On April 20 and 21, 1901, occurred one of the heaviest falls of snow ever known in the county. It began snowing early on Saturday morning, the 20th, and continued without cessation for thirty hours. In that time three feet of snow fell, interfering greatly with the ordinary business pursuits, and almost blocking the highways to travel. Few people attended church that Sunday morning. The bells hung silent in the steeples, sending forth no invitation to come to worship, while everyone who was able to lend a hand turned out to clear the roads or clean the snow off the flat roofed buildings to prevent their collapse under the great weight. For once the old settler was nonplussed. From his storehouse of recollections he could bring no reminiscence of a similar phenomenon in the years gone by, and as the date of the great snow was so late in the season it is quite probable that it will not occur again in many years. Future generations, when a heavy fall of snow comes, can sit around the firesides and hear old men tell of the great snow storm of April, 1901.

In celebrating the centennial of Ohio's admission into the Union it fell to the lot of Noble county to furnish the poet, who wrote the ode that was widely used in the exercises of the public schools of the State. The ode was written by J. Milburn Harding, a young attorney of Caldwell, and was first used in the Caldwell public schools on February 27, 1903. On Sunday, March 1, it was published for the first time in the *Ohio State Journal*, and soon afterward was used in the public schools of Chillicothe. It was published in the *Caldwell Republican Journal* on March 26, and during that month was widely used in the schools as the best tribute to Ohio's

progress and patriotism. The poem, which is reproduced below, tells in graphic language the story of the State's redemption from savagery to civilization. It has been preserved in the report of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Ohio, for 1903, and was published in the quarterly journal of the society.

### OHIO CENTENNIAL ODE.

Columbia's pride, Ohio, grand and fair,  
Where wealth and beauty are beyond compare,  
Where labor, truth and knowledge have control,  
Thy name is peer upon the honor roll.  
Ohio, first-born of the great northwest,  
Nursed to thy statehood at the Nation's breast  
And taught the wisdom of the Ordinance Rule,  
No slav'ry chain, but e'er the public school.  
Ohio, name for what is good and grand,  
With pride we hail thee as our native land;  
With jealous pride we sing our heartfelt lay  
To laud thy name, this first Centennial Day.

One hundred years and half as many more  
Ago, from ripples on proud Erie's shore  
Far to the south where, beautiful and grand,  
The placid River's wave kissed untrod sand,  
The dusky twilight of the forest old  
Concealed the native Indian, wild and bold.  
Within the awe of that primeval wood  
The white-skin captive, pining, lonely stood  
And longed to lift the prison veil to roam  
From savag'ry to join dear ones at home.

Here lived the greatest, noblest Indian men.  
Retreating from their eastern glade and glen,  
They crossed the river, called this land their own  
And hoped to hunt and fish and live alone.  
Here came another race. The renegade,  
The scout, the trapper, followed each his trade.  
Here, too, the priest and bishop, with sad face,  
Converted souls, built missions, "Tents of Grace."  
But they are gone. The annals of the strife  
That brought to one race death, another life,  
Have oft been writ, by deeds not free from stains,  
In noblest blood that coursed a race's veins.

Then came forth through the gate-way of the West  
 That band of war scarred soldiers, all in quest  
 Of peaceful homes. Their river voyage past,  
 The Mayflower of the West her moorings fast  
 To Buckeye faith. With noble, pure desire  
 Debarked that crew—to found a new Empire.  
 They brought with them their all; but, e'er they, came  
 The purest laws that Liberty could frame.  
 Mere settlers followed them. With steady stroke  
 And fire they cleared the land of native oak,  
 And reared their cabin homes. Soon did appear  
 The rude log schoolhouse of the pioneer.  
 One decade and a half of honest toil  
 Create a state of Freemen on Free Soil.

One century of statehood—statehood such  
 As all the World proclaims the guilding touch  
 Of man's long strife for liberty, and one  
 Full-gemmed with purest deeds that men have done.  
 When Tyranny, in dark expiring throes  
 A few times dared on our horizon show  
 A cloud of war, Ohio's noble sons  
 Were first to bear and last to stack their guns,  
 With Erie's waters mixed their crimson blood;  
 They reached and crossed the Rio Grande's flood;  
 They 'Starred and Striped' the Montezuma's halls;  
 They filled the ranks at Lincoln's several calls,  
 And fought till Freedom won. Ohio's roll  
 Was near Four Hundred Thousand men, each soul  
 Free born and taught, for that great civil strife.  
 Ohio men in every fight were rife.  
 In cabinet and battle camp each plan,  
 A Stanton, Chase, a Sherman, Sheridan  
 Or Grant direction gave. The slave is free.  
 The breeze but one Flag floats from sea to sea.

Pure, noble women, honest, learned men  
 For peace and progress here have ever been.  
 Each morning's breeze, throughout our hills and dells,  
 Wafts on its wings chimes of ten thousand bells;  
 Ten thousand fields of sheep and kine give voice;  
 Ten thousand whistling factories rejoice;  
 Four million people rise, from slumber sweet  
 In happy homes, their daily tasks to meet.

Ohio, pearl of western forest sea,  
Where lived a Race in dark antiquity  
To speak to us of industry and toil  
With tongues entombed in mounds of clay and soil;  
Ohio, guardian of eternal right,  
The lamp of justice burned but dimly bright  
Till thou, from off thy Northwest Throne,  
Interpreted, with will and arm of stone  
That grand old page, where Heaven's guided pen  
And said, "Born free and equal are all men;"  
Ohio, may thy "Jewels" number rise  
To guard thy name a thousand centuries.



## Chapter VIII.

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BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY—AREA—SURFACE—SOIL—CROPS—  
TOBACCO—OCCUPATIONS—MINERAL PRODUCTS—SANDSTONE —  
COAL—IRON—SALT—NATURAL GAS—TAXABLE PROPERTY IN  
1903 — MORTGAGES — CHURCHES — METHODIST EPISCOPAL —  
CATHOLICS — BAPTISTS—PRESBYTERIANS—DISCIPLES—OTHER  
DENOMINATIONS—EDUCATIONAL GROWTH—SCHOOL STATISTICS  
— FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS — MASONS — ODD FELLOWS —  
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—SONS  
OF VETERANS—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—LIST OF OFFICIALS SINCE  
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—POLITICAL—ELECTION  
STATISTICS—CENSUS REPORTS—DISTANCES—GENERAL REFLEC-  
TIONS.

**N**OBLE COUNTY is situated in the southeastern part of the State and is bounded on the north by the county of Guernsey; on the east by the counties of Belmont and Monroe; on the south by the county of Washington; and on the west by the counties of Morgan and Muskingum. The area is a little over 400 square miles, the county containing 258,560 acres. It is one of the hilliest counties in the State. A ridge running east and west through the county divides it into two main slopes. This watershed runs through Marion, Center, Noble, Buffalo, and a corner of Brookfield townships. North of it the streams flow in a northwesterly direction to the Muskingum river. These streams are the three forks of Will's creek—Buffalo fork, Seneca fork, and Beaver fork—with their lesser tributaries. South of the ridge the principal streams are the east, west, and middle forks of Duck creek, which flow southeast to the Ohio. Although the surface is exceedingly uneven the soil is of that limestone formation that makes it strong and productive. The hill-sides are well adapted to grazing while the bottom lands along the streams produce bountiful crops of all kinds of cereals. Fruit is also grown in abundance and is of great variety. One of the most profitable crops is tobacco, which is raised throughout the county and is generally of a fine quality.

Agriculture is the principal occupation, though several important mineral products are to be found in the county. Limestone is found

in every township and in several localities there is sandstone well adapted for building purposes. The largest of these deposits is near Whigville, in Marion township, where the ledge measures in some places forty feet in thickness. Another large bed of sandstone is on Reasoner's Run in Jackson township. Iron ore is also found in some parts of the county. It is said to be of excellent quality but has never been worked to any great extent. What is known as the Meigs creek coal has been found at several points and it is believed that it underlies the entire county. At numerous points it crops out and at such places mines have been opened and worked to good advantage. The coal is not of the best quality, however, containing but about forty-five per cent of fixed carbon, and leaving a large amount of ashes and clinkers. The vein varies from three feet to five and a half feet in thickness and is mined without much difficulty. This enables the producers to put it on the market cheaply and the chances are that the local demand will be supplied by the local mines for some time to come.\* The Meigs creek coal is mined in drifts or banks. In addition to this vein extensive testing shows the existence of two other veins of excellent coal, the Cambridge, or No. 7, at a depth of about 180 feet and the Hocking Valley, or No. 6, at a depth of about 280 feet, underlying the entire Duck Creek valley, north of Caldwell. There are now three shafts working in the different veins just north of Belle Valley, the Chris McKee plant being the finest in the valley between Caldwell and Cambridge, and is equipped with the latest improved electrical mining machinery. Practically all of the coal lands on both sides of the Marietta branch of the Pennsylvania railroad north of Caldwell, for a mile on each side have been bought outright. Other mines have already been located and at no distant day the little city of Caldwell will become the center of an important coal mining industry. The Caldwell Mining Car and Manufacturing Company was organized in 1892 and is now making cars, tipples, and other coal mining supplies, and their products are used not only in the various mines in the Duck Creek and Will's Creek valleys, but are shipped to nearly every State in the Union.

In early times when salt was scarce and hard to obtain its manufacture was conducted at several places in the county, salt water being found almost anywhere by drilling a well. When the railroads were opened through the county it was soon discovered that salt could be more easily obtained through commerce and the salt works of Noble county were discontinued. The oil industry, described in a previous chapter, is one of the principal sources of wealth. A few years ago when natural gas began to be utilized for fuel in Western

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\* A full, technical description of the coal deposits of the county may be found in the report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, volume V, chapter XIX.

Pennsylvania, various parts of Ohio, and in Eastern Indiana, the attention of certain persons in Noble county was directed to the conservation of the gas from the wells in the oil district, a product which had hitherto been allowed to go to waste. As a result of their endeavors the people in the principal towns and villages, and many of the farmers of the county, have for some years enjoyed the benefits arising from the use of this gas as a clean and economical fuel. The experience of the Noble county gas fields does not differ materially from that of others. In time the pressure began to decrease, the long hard winter of 1903 was so severe a test that many found the supply of gas inadequate to their needs and returned to the use of coal, which, though not so clean nor so convenient, they found more reliable.

The casual observer, in passing through Noble county, might conclude, from the uneven surface, that the people are rough in character and poor in property. Such, however, is not the case. The men who settled the territory were of industrious habits and their descendants have proved themselves to be men of the same distinctive quality, who have by their energy wrested wealth from the rugged hills. In 1903 the real estate of the county was appraised for taxation at \$3,874,010, and the personal property at \$1,858,319, making a total of \$5,732,320, or about \$1,250 to each family. Few agricultural counties can make a better showing. The census of 1901 gave the number of families on the farms at 2,815. Of these 1,726 owned their homes free from encumbrance, 563 were mortgaged, and the remainder were tenants. Schools and churches were among the first institutions to be established, distinguishing the early settlers as believers in education and as a moral, reverent and God-fearing people.

The oldest church in the county was probably the Methodist Episcopal church at Carlisle, founded about the year 1812. At first it was only a class, with Elisha Enochs as leader, but in 1820 a log house was erected and the congregation regularly organized. Among the early inhabitants of the county the Methodists were the most progressive and aggressive of any of the religious denominations. The first Methodist church in Summerfield was erected in 1830, though a class had been in existence there ever since the year 1819, Nathaniel Capell being the first leader. A Methodist church was established at Sarahsville about the time the town was laid out and is therefore one of the oldest in the county. Thomas Barry and William Shaw were among the leaders at this point. The church at Mount Ephraim was organized in 1830, with Joseph Graham as class leader, and in 1844 the first building was erected for the congregation. This building was replaced by a larger one in 1880. In 1832 a few Methodists in the vicinity of Harrietsville got together and organized a class with Jonas Lovett

as leader. After a school house was built the congregation was organized into a regular church, meetings were held in the school house until 1869 when a church building was erected. In 1836 Methodist churches were organized at Mount Tabor in Stock township and at Crumtown in Elk township. Two years later a meeting-house, as the early church buildings were generally called, was erected by the Methodists at Sharon. This afterward became one of the strongest congregations in the county. The old building was superseded by a larger and finer structure in 1870. The Middleburg Methodist church was organized. For some time class meetings had been conducted under the leadership of Henry Enochs. Jacob Miller was the first pastor of the church at Middleburg. In 1859 the Methodist church of Caldwell was founded. The church was really organized at the old village of Olive years before Noble county was created. After the location of the county seat at Caldwell, Samuel Caldwell donated a lot for a church site and the congregation removed to the new county seat. It is the oldest church in Caldwell. Some of the most prominent citizens of Caldwell were among the membership. After the completion of the railroad from Marietta to Caldwell the Methodists turned their attention to the founding of new churches in the villages that sprang up along the line of the railroad. In 1872 the church at Dexter City was organized, meetings being held for a time in the school house with Rev. Luther Timberlake as the pastor. Two years later the church building was erected, the first in Dexter City. In 1881 William Kirkbride offered to give the Methodists a lot in South Olive if they would build a church there. The same year the South Olive Methodist church was organized by Rev. George Willis. Although small at first, the congregation soon became one of the largest and most active in the county. Methodist churches were also established at an early day at Batesville and in Buffalo township.

Next after the Methodists came the Catholics. In 1819 Rev. Edward Fenwick came from Maryland, as a missionary to the settlements northwest of the Ohio. The same year he organized Catholics about Batesville into a parish and founded a church. It was at first known as St. Dominic's but was later changed to St. Mary's. The parish prospered and in a few years numbered several hundred members. In 1840 the "Congrégation of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary" was organized at Fulda. During the next nine years Father Kremer visited the church twice a month, and it was not until 1853 that the first church edifice was dedicated. It is now one of the strongest religious organizations in the county with a good parochial school. St. Michael's, at Mount Ephraim, was founded in 1841 and was for some time under the same pastoral charge as St. Mary's of Fulda. Another Catholic organization that was conducted



for a time as a mission of St. Mary's was that of St. Henry's, established in 1868, and located about two miles east of Harrietsville in Elk township.

On February 8, 1825, a number of Baptists gathered at the house of Ezekiel Dye, Sr., in Brookfield township, and organized a Baptist church. This church, afterwards known as the Brookfield Baptist church, was the first organization of that denomination in the county. In the spring of 1826 a log building was erected. On May 26 and 27 the Meigs Creek Association met in this building before it was fully completed. Another Baptist congregation was organized in 1825, in the vicinity of South Olive. It was re-organized in 1843, at which time it took the name of the New Harmony Baptist church. In 1856 a neat frame church was built, the membership having grown to about one hundred. Five years after the organization of these two churches the Manchester Baptist church was established, taking its name from Manchester township in Morgan county. A minister by the name of Gabriel was the first pastor. Another Baptist church was organized near Hirambsurg, in 1850, and after struggling along for a number of years under the most discouraging circumstances was finally disbanded. The Roadfork Baptist church, in Elk township, was established in 1857, with Henry Lyons as the first pastor. Meetings were held in the school house until 1859 when the congregation built a home of its own. The Baptist church at Caldwell was established in 1861 by Rev. G. W. Churchill. The church building was erected the same year at a cost of about \$1,200. For some time the growth of the church was slow, owing to the Civil war, but later it prospered and at the present time it is the largest Baptist church in the county.

A Presbyterian church was founded at Olive as early as 1820 and was for many years supported by the board of Home Missions until it grew strong enough to sustain itself. Among the early pastors was John Arthur, though but little is known of the early history of the congregation. In 1823 the Presbyterians erected a church building at Sharon. It was used also by the United Presbyterians. The Presbyterian church at Caldwell was organized on July 27, 1868, by Rev. H. C. Foulke, of Cumberland, assisted by other ministers, the membership numbering less than twenty at the time of the organization. Churches were established by the Cumberland Presbyterians at Pleasant Hill, in Center township, in 1845, and at Hirambsurg in 1870. The first named church afterwards passed into the hands of the Methodist Protestant denomination, which also had congregations at Belle Valley, Hoskinsville, and in Jackson, Noble and Center townships.

Christian churches were organized in the county at Mount Ephraim, in 1839, by John Burnett, an evangelist; in the northwestern part of

Enoch township, about the close of the Civil war; and at Middleburg in 1879. Other churches were those of the United Brethren at Fredericksdale, and in Olive, Enoch and Jackson townships; the Wesleyan Methodists at Summerfield, Sarahsville and in Beaver township, the last named being founded as early as 1822; St. John's Evangelical church, established in Elk township in 1842; Mount Hope Evangelical Lutheran church at Batesville, in 1828; and the Universalist church at Dudley, in 1878. For more than a quarter of a century the believers in the doctrines taught by the Universalist creed had been holding meetings in this part of the county, but it was not until after the building of the railroad that they became strong enough to venture upon the organization of a congregation and the erection of a building. Some of these congregations have given way to others of later creation showing evidences of greater vigor and vitality, but it can be said that the people of Noble county believe in the precepts of the Christian religion.

The history of the educational progress of Noble county is but a repetition of the experience of all new countries. As population increased, the growth of the school interests kept pace with the development along other lines. The log house, with the huge open fireplace, the greased paper windows, and the puncheon seats, gave way to the more modern brick or frame structure, offering greater comforts to the pupils and better facilities for imparting instruction. Uniform text books were adopted, which permitted the arrangement of the scholars into classes, while the constant accumulation of the school funds afforded a larger revenue for educational purposes. Under these conditions the schools of the county have prospered. In 1901 the State department of education reported 133 school buildings in the county, with 155 rooms, the property being valued at \$103,250. The term of school was 29 weeks in the township schools and 32 weeks in the separate districts. The number of teachers employed was 216, at salaries ranging from \$30 to \$55 per month. The total revenue reported amounted to \$70,069.51, of which \$46,781.55 was expended, leaving a balance of \$23,178.96 in the treasurer's hands at the close of the school year—certainly a satisfactory financial condition. Of the 6,230 boys and girls of school age 3,864 were enrolled in the schools, 124 being in the high school grades, and the average daily attendance for the year was 2,647. The total number of graduates from the county high schools since their establishment was given as 184. Good buildings have been erected in all the principal towns and villages, and in most of the country districts. Caldwell, Middleburg, Batesville, Summerfield and Dexter City are noted for the superiority of their schools.

No history of Noble county would be complete without some mention of the secret, benevolent and fraternal societies. The Masonic

fraternity was the first to enter the field by the organization of Sharon Lodge, No. 136, which was instituted in March, 1846, with only eight members, the Worshipful Master being Rev. Patrick McCue. In 1903 the Lodge had a membership of forty-three, W. L. Walters being the Worshipful Master. In 1857 this lodge erected a two story building, the first Masonic building in the county. The second Masonic lodge to be organized was Olive Lodge, No. 210, at Sarahsville. This lodge received its charter on December 4, 1851, soon after Sarahsville had been selected as the county seat. Eight charter members were enrolled, with J. Y. Hopkins as master of the lodge. In 1903 the lodge had forty-one members and J. M. Murphy was the master. Summerfield Lodge, No. 425, F. and A. M., was organized in 1869, receiving its charter on October 20, of that year, with twelve charter members and George W. Mason as master. In 1903 C. W. Farley was the master and the lodge had a membership of forty-seven. Noble Lodge, No. 459, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Caldwell, October 17, 1872, with fourteen charter members and William H. Frazier as the first Worshipful Master. The membership of this lodge in 1903 was sixty-one, E. G. Chamberlin being the Worshipful Master. Summerfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, was organized in September, 1870, with fourteen charter members. The charter of Summerfield Chapter was surrendered about 1890. Cumberland Chapter, No. 116, was instituted January 6, 1869, at Cumberland. On February 18, 1889, the place of meeting was changed to Caldwell. In 1903, Cumberland Chapter had about sixty members, and Homer L. Hastings was the High Priest.

Olive Lodge, No. 259, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Olive, December 4, 1854. In 1861 the meeting place was changed to Caldwell. In 1903 the lodge had a membership of one hundred and four and a fund of several thousand dollars invested. On August 23, 1866, Batesville Lodge, No. 382, I. O. O. F., was instituted. For some years the First National Bank of Batesville occupied the lower story of the Odd Fellows building. The lodge had a membership of sixty-one in 1903. The next organization of Odd Fellows was Keith Lodge, No. 466, at Keith's in Jackson township. Peter and Adam Keith were among the charter members. A hall was built in 1884, and in 1903 the lodge had ninety-four members on the rolls. Dexter City Lodge, No. 496, was instituted on August 22, 1871. It prospered from the start and soon owned a good hall and property worth several hundred dollars. The membership in 1903 numbered sixty-one. Two Odd Fellows' lodges were organized in 1873; Gem Lodge, No. 552, at Sharon, and Noble Lodge, No. 563, at Harrietsville. The former was instituted in July and the latter in December. At one time Sharon Lodge had the largest and best furnished hall in the county. It is still in a prosperous condition,



reporting an active membership of sixty-seven in 1903. The lodge at Harrietsville never grew to the proportions of some of the others in point of membership but those belonging to it have shown their devotion to the principles of the order by their liberality in charitable work. In 1903 the membership numbered thirty. South Olive Lodge, No. 763, has been organized more recently and has a membership of forty-nine. M. C. Ogle, of this lodge, was a Deputy Grand Master in 1903. Lodges of the Daughters of Rebecca have been organized at South Olive, Batesville and Caldwell, the total membership being one hundred and twenty-five.

Within the last fifteen years six lodges of the Knights of Pythias have been instituted in Noble county. The first of these was Caldwell Lodge, No. 280, which in 1904 had a membership of seventy-nine; Batesville Lodge, No. 331, reported thirty-one members; Rado Lodge, No. 632, thirty-three; Autumn Lodge, No. 646, located at Summerfield, one hundred and sixteen; Spring Lodge, No. 705, at Hiramshurg, fifty-five; and Jewel Lodge, No. 726, at Dexter City, fifty-eight. The total membership in the county was three hundred and fifty-seven and in three of the lodges a section of the Endowment Rank was maintained. Concerning the growth of this order the last Journal of Proceedings, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, said: "Pythianism is at a premium in Noble County. All the Lodges report prosperous conditions with good future prospects."

Upon the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic the Noble county veterans took steps to establish local posts of the order. The first mustered was at Dexter City, July 8, 1884, with thirty charter members. It was named the John M. Moseley Post in honor of the captain of the first volunteer infantry company recruited in Noble county, and who died at Cheat Mountain, Va., September 27, 1861. The Post number is 470. Noble Post, No. 491, was organized on September 18, 1884, at Caldwell, with forty-eight charter members. On January 21, 1885, John Brown Post, No. 504, was organized at Summerfield. It received its name from Capt. John Brown, who enlisted from Summerfield as first lieutenant in Company D, Ninety-Second volunteer infantry. He was promoted captain in July, 1862, and died from wounds received in the battle of Chickamauga. At the time the post was mustered nineteen charter members were enrolled, among them being R. W. Calland, who organized the militia company at Summerfield in 1897. Following the establishment of Grand Army posts came the organization of camps of the Sons of Veterans. On July 29, 1885, James A. Trimmer Camp, No. 53, was organized at Caldwell, with seventeen members, and on September 20, 1886, William C. Simmons Camp was instituted at Batesville with ten members.

Noble county has been fortunate, ever since its formation, in having



its affairs administered by public servants who were both honest and efficient. No scandals have attached to her civil officers, and but few of their official acts have been deserving of severe criticism. Following is a list of the judicial, executive and administrative officers since the organization of the county in 1851, with the year in which each went into office to serve until his successor was elected and qualified, as shown by the succession of dates. The county has been in the eighth judicial district ever since its creation. Some of the common pleas judges in the list were residents of other counties of the district.

*Common Pleas Judges.*—Archibald G. Brown, 1851; Richard Stillwell, 1852; John E. Hanna, 1854; Charles C. Convers, 1855; Corrington W. Searle, 1855; Lucius P. Marsh, 1857; Nathan Evans, 1859; Ezra E. Evans, 1863; Moses M. Granger, 1867; Frederick W. Wood, 1870; William H. Frazier, 1872; Lucius P. Marsh, 1874; E. W. Mathews, 1884; J. W. Campbell, 1885; William B. Crew, 1891; William Chambers, 1892; J. H. Mackey, 1902.

*Clerks of Courts.*—Isaac Q. Morris, 1851; Theodore Parrish, 1852; William C. Okey, 1855; Isaac Q. Morris, 1860; James Stevens, 1862; Willbert B. Teters, 1866; Irvin Belford, 1872; Henlev E. Peters, 1878; Lawrence H. Barry, 1884; Isaac W. Danford, 1887; W. W. Ackley, 1893; E. C. Chamberlain, 1896; A. A. Day, 1903.

*Probate Judges.*—Gilman Dudley, 1852; D. F. Sanford 1855; (died in office in 1857 and Samuel McGarry appointed to the vacancy). Samuel McGarry, 1857; Dennis S. Gibbs, 1864; Jonathan Dilley, 1870; A. P. Jennings, 1876; John H. Brown, 1879; D. M. Morrison, 1885; C. Foster, 1888; Andrew Brotton, 1891; M. B. Archer, 1894; L. W. Wheeler, 1900.

*Sheriffs.*—Joseph C. Schofield, 1851; F. M. Mason, 1853; Samuel Danford, 1855; William McKitrick, 1859; Eliab Matheny, 1863; William H. Summers, 1867; Anderson C. Lawrence, 1871; Freeman C. Thompson, 1875; David Miller, 1879; Isaac E. McKee, 1883; Henry J. Cleveland, 1885; T. W. Parrish, 1890; J. M. Murphy, 1894; H. F. Hancher, 1898; T. M. Thurlow, 1902.

*Prosecuting Attorneys.*—Jabez Belford, 1851; (resigned in October and S. W. P. Cochran appointed, serving until 1853). E. A. Bratton, 1853; Jabez Belford, 1854; William H. Frazier, 1856; James S. Foreman, 1866; James M. Dalzell, 1870; David S. Spriggs, 1872; William Chambers, 1876; J. M. McGinnis, 1878; Nathan B. Wharton, 1882; Capell L. Weems, 1885; Charles A. Leland, 1888; A. M. Morris, 1894; H. W. Kuntz, 1900.

*Auditors.*—Robert Barkley, 1851; Henry Taylor, 1854; John W. Tipton, 1858; George Bell, 1860; John W. Tipton, 1862; Norvel W. Taylor, 1866; Richard L. Allbritain, 1870; Jonathan F. Knouff, 1872; Daniel Neuhart, Jr., 1878; Walter D. Guilbert, 1881; A. C. Okey, 1887; W. J. Johnson, 1892; Homer L. Hastings, 1898; W. J. Shiveley, 1904.

*Recorders.*—Robert Hellyer, 1851; James K. Casey, 1854; John Stevens, 1854;\* Thomas W. Morris, 1859; Jabez Belford, 1862; Benjamin Waller, 1864; Thomas Lloyd, 1870; Enoch W. Wickham, 1876; H. M. Reach, 1888; J. D. Newton, 1894; Conrad Harmon, 1900. (Harmon was re-elected in 1903).

*Treasurers.*—Samuel McGarry, 1851; Philip McWilliams, 1852; James F. Capell, 1854; William Vanmeter, 1858; Abraham Simmons, 1862; Chrysostom Foster, 1866; William L. Moseley, 1870; George A. Smith, 1874; George W. Wysearver, 1878; Thomas M. McVay, 1880; Azariah C. Cooper, 1884; James F. Rannels, 1888; J. H. Shankland, 1892; G. S. Ullman, 1896; John W. Emmons, 1900; Mark Warren, 1904.

*County Commissioners.*—Commissioners are elected for terms of three years. After the organization of the first board in 1851 lots were drawn so that the term of one commissioner would expire in each year. As a consequence of this arrangement one member of the board is elected each year, for a full term of three years. In the list where the regular order of dates is broken it is an evidence that the commissioner whose term expired in that year was re-elected. Jacob Lyons, Timothy Smith, and John Noble, 1851; (in April). Alfred Ogle, 1851; (in November). Elijah Hatheway, 1852; J. Archer, 1855; Jonathan Eichelberry, 1856; Robert McKee, 1857; William Crum, 1858; James Ball, 1859; John Lemmax, 1860; E. P. Sullivan, 1861; George Wilson, 1862; William W. Stringer, 1863; William J. Gregg, 1865; James Eakin, 1867; William Long, 1869; Robert Calland, 1871; John Moore, 1873; William Ross, 1875; John Conner, 1876; Samuel Hatheway, 1877; Adam Hamilton, 1878; John N. Shafer, 1879; John Smithson, 1880; Isaac Crow, 1881; W. W. Collins, 1882; Julius R. Greves, 1883; J. R. Gorby, 1884; N. B. Barnes, 1885; (Greves, Gorby and Barnes each served two or more terms). C. J. Eagler, 1889; Charles Craig, 1890; I. M. Combs, 1891; D. L. Shafer, 1895; E. C. Brown, 1896; J. S. Archer, 1898; F. M. Calland, 1902; W. M. Wilson, 1903.

*Surveyors.*—George Bell, 1851; John H. Jeffries, 1853; Charles Burlingame, 1855; Henry Miller, 1866; David Miller, 1872; William Lowe, 1878; Levi D. Merry, 1881; C. S. McWilliams, 1888; G. H. Willson, 1894; E. S. Danford, 1900.

*Coroners.*—(It is probable that this list is not complete as records of some of the elections could not be obtained). David McGarry, 1851; (elected in April). John Bainum, 1851; (elected in Octo-

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\* Hellyer resigned in April, 1854, and Casey was appointed to serve the remainder of the term. In October Stevens was elected but died in office in 1859 and T. W. Morris was appointed to the vacancy. He was elected in November, 1859, and served until 1862, when his deputy, Jabez Belford, completed the term.

ber). Martin Beatty, 1855; Lewis Groves, 1856; Allen Floyd, 1858; F. M. Brown, 1861; Richard S. Deal, 1863; Robert C. Downey, 1867; Michael H. Neville, 1873; H. J. Downey, 1875; Joseph H. Hilton, 1879; W. S. Bebout, 1882; F. O. Neptune, 1884; John D. Aldridge, 1886; Corwin E. Bugher, 1888; G. T. Snode, 1890; O. O. McKee, 1892; J. G. Duff, 1894; J. W. Bebout, 1898; D. B. Horton, 1902.

*Infirmiry Directors.*—The term of office of the infirmiry directors is three years, and, like the commissioners, one is elected annually. The first full board was elected in Noble county in 1861. After this board no further records of the directors can be found until 1867. Ezra McKee, John Miley and Morris Danford, 1861; Samuel Laughlin, 1861; James Ball, 1867; W. W. Rhodes, 1867; Jonathan Miller, 1868; James N. Hedge, 1870; Robert Barry, 1872; Anderson Brigas, 1873; Stephenson Trimmer, 1874; William Musser, 1875; Samuel Laughlin, 1876; J. W. R. Newton, 1879; J. B. Clark, 1880; John N. Graham, 1881; George Weekley, 1885; Peter Vorhies, 1886; Richard Iams, 1887; Thomas R. Davis, 1889; George Davidson, 1890; Arch. Osborne, 1891; Sylvester Reed, 1893; D. N. Brown, 1895; L. W. Palmer, 1897; J. W. Ruby, 1899; G. A. Bell, 1903.

*Members of the Legislature.*—For ten years after the crection of Noble county it had no direct representation in the general assembly of the State. During that time the voters continued to cast their ballots for legislators in those counties to which they had formerly belonged.

From 1862 until 1900 the county was allowed a member of the lower house. Since 1902 it has been in the Morgan-Noble joint district. By the census returns of 1900, neither Morgan nor Noble counties had sufficient population to allow them separate representation. By an amendment to the constitution adopted at the election of 1903 every county in the State is allowed separate representation. In the future Noble county will constitute a separate representative district. The boundaries of senatorial districts are fixed by the State constitution, and as Noble county was formed after the formation of the present constitution, the constitutional convention adjourning a few days after the act creating the county was passed by the legislature, the voters have continued to cast their ballots for senators as though still in the counties from which the territory was taken. The county is divided by the senatorial line nearly in the center, several townships being divided. This has caused a good deal of confusion in voting, and many mistakes have been made that were impossible to correct. Noble is the only county not mentioned in the constitution of the State. The constitution was adopted in the fall after the creation of the county, but the convention which drafted the constitution

adjourned just a few days before the act creating the county was passed.

The western townships are in the fourteenth district, with Washington and Morgan counties, and the remainder of the county is in the nineteenth district with the counties of Guernsey and Monroe. Since the allotment of a representative to the county, elections have been held regularly for members of the general assembly, with the following results:

*Representatives.*—Oliver Keyser, 1862 and 1864; Charles Hare, 1866 and 1868; Bethel Bates, 1870; Benjamin F. Spriggs, 1872; William Van Meter, 1874; James M. Dalzell, 1876 and 1878; Henry R. Smith, 1880 and 1882; Levi W. Finley, 1884; Thomas C. Williams, 1886; C. L. Weems, 1888; Chris. McKee, 1890; Thomas C. Williams, 1892; David J. Green, 1894; Charles A. Leland, 1896 and 1898; Chris. McKee, 1900; L. F. Cain, 1902; Dr. E. LeFever, of Morgan county, 1904.

*Senators.*—W. P. Sprague and John D. O'Connor, 1862; William F. Curtis and John D. O'Connor, 1864; S. S. Knowles and R. Savage, 1866; Abraham Simmons and William Lawrence, 1868; Rodney M. Stimson and James O. Amos, 1870 and 1872; P. B. Buell and John W. Laughlin, 1874; Richard Stanton and J. B. Williams, 1876; John Irvine and J. B. Williams, 1878; F. B. Pond and F. M. Atkinson, 1880; F. B. Pond and A. J. Pearson, 1882; Gilbert Smith and W. S. Crowell, 1884; A. W. Glazier and William Lawrence, 1886; T. F. Davis and David H. Mortley, 1888; H. J. Cleveland and J. A. Buchanan, 1890; John Q. Abbott and Jesse B. Forbes, 1892; John Q. Abbott and Walter S. Hardesty, 1894; George Falloon and John H. Morgan, 1896; Charles A. Cable and David C. Kennon, 1898; S. H. Bright and J. E. Hurst, 1900; D. H. Moore, and J. Edward Hurst, 1902;\* D. H. Moore and Alexander Smith, 1904.

In the first few years of Noble county's corporate existence the Democratic party was in the majority, but, as in many other localities, the issues growing out of the Civil war changed the political complexion of the county and since that time it has been reliably Republican by majorities ranging from twenty to seven hundred votes, the largest majority for governor being in 1901, when Nash defeated Kilbourne in the County by 751. The following table shows the vote for governor since the Civil war:

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\*In the list the first named senator was from the 14th and the second from the 19th district.



Year.	Republican.	Democratic.
1865.....	Cox.....1,995	Morgan.....1,912
1867.....	Hayes.....2,021	Thurman.....1,973
1869.....	Hayes.....2,006	Pendleton.....1,914
1871.....	Noyes.....1,974	McCook.....1,926
1873.....	Noyes.....2,065	Allen.....1,992
1875.....	Hayes.....2,088	Allen.....1,987
1877.....	West.....2,058	Bishop.....2,037
1879.....	Foster.....2,317	Ewing.....2,008
1881.....	Foster.....2,182	Bookwalter.....1,906
1883.....	Foraker.....2,192	Hoadly.....2,093
1885.....	Foraker.....2,335	Hoadly.....2,053
1887.....	Foraker.....2,433	Powell.....2,133
1889.....	Foraker.....2,446	Campbell.....2,135
1891.....	McKinley.....2,447	Campbell.....2,033
1893.....	McKinley.....2,577	Neal.....1,984
1895.....	Bushnell.....2,467	Campbell.....1,910
1897.....	Bushnell.....2,522	Chapman.....2,178
1899.....	Nash.....2,540	McLean.....2,075
1901.....	Nash.....2,426	Kilbourne.....1,675
1903.....	Herrick.....2,536	Johnson.....1,922

In each of these elections a few votes were cast for some third party candidate. The largest vote of this character was in 1887, when Sharp, the Prohibition candidate, received 124 votes, and in 1895, when Coxey, the Populist candidate, received 172 votes.

The population of Noble county has remained almost the same ever since the organization. In 1860, the first United States census after the county was erected, the population was 20,751, and in 1870 it was 19,949. The following table shows the population by townships at each census since 1880:

Township.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Beaver.....	1,829	1,685	1,459
Brookfield.....	1,000	908	897
Buffalo.....	804	813	1,033
Center.....	1,850	1,937	1,611
Elk.....	1,539	1,467	1,357
Enoch.....	1,480	1,321	1,202
Jackson.....	1,267	1,216	1,266
Jefferson.....	1,506	1,297	1,169
Marion.....	1,582	1,737	1,606
Noble.....	1,420	1,588	1,407
Olive.....	2,332	2,604	2,581
Seneca.....	1,004	1,014	934
Sharon.....	1,221	1,105	1,024
Stock.....	1,543	1,353	1,235
Wayne.....	761	708	635
Total.....	21,138	20,763	19,466

Of the towns Caldwell had a population of 602 in 1880; 1,248 in 1890; and 927 in 1900. Batesville 327 in 1890, and 312 in 1900; Summerfield 435 in 1880, 582 in 1890, and 511 in 1900; Sarahsville 249 in 1880, 306 in 1890, and 279 in 1900; Dexter City 278 in 1890 and 217 in 1900. The estimated population of Caldwell in 1903 was 1,500.

In 1900 the census department required that in taking census of towns that the work be confined within the corporate limits. This rule was not so rigidly enforced in 1890. This accounts for the apparent falling off in the population of Caldwell.

TABLE showing the principal points of interest in the county, the township in which each is located, the general direction and distance from the county seat.

Town or Village.	Township.	Direction.	Distance.
*Ava.....	Noble.....	North.....	8 miles.
Batesville.....	Beaver.....	Northeast.....	20 miles.
*Belle Valley.....	Noble.....	North.....	4 miles.
Carlisle.....	Stock.....	East.....	11 miles.
Crooked Tree.....	Jackson.....	South.....	9 miles.
*Dexter City.....	Jackson.....	South.....	8 miles.
Frederickstown.....	Elk.....	East.....	12 miles.
Fulda.....	Enoch.....	East.....	7 miles.
Harrietsville.....	Elk.....	Southeast.....	15 miles.
*Hiramshurg.....	Noble.....	North.....	6 miles.
Hoskinsville.....	Noble.....	Northwest.....	6 miles.
Kennonsburg.....	Wayne.....	Northeast.....	16 miles.
Middleburg.....	Jefferson.....	Southeast.....	9 miles.
Mount Ephraim.....	Seneca.....	Northeast.....	10 miles.
Newburg.....	Enoch.....	Southeast.....	8 miles.
Renrock.....	Brookfield.....	Northwest.....	9 miles.
*Sarahsville.....	Center.....	Northeast.....	7 miles.
Sharon.....	Sharon.....	West.....	3 miles.
*South Olive.....	Olive.....	South.....	6 miles.
*Summerfield.....	Marion.....	Northeast.....	18 miles.
*Whigville.....	Marion.....	Northeast.....	14 miles.

\* Distance by railroad.

Although one of the first counties settled, Noble is the youngest of the eighty-eight counties constituting the State of Ohio. More than a hundred years have elapsed since the first hardy pioneers penetrated the wilds of the Northwest Territory and founded settlements in what is now the great State of Ohio, and over half a century has passed away since the county of Noble was erected. What changes have come in that time! The sturdy forests have disappeared under the woodsman's ax, and where they once grew in their majesty is now seen the fields and orchards of the husbandman. The wild beasts that roamed through these forests in search of their prey have also disappeared and

in their stead have come the flocks and herds of domestic animals that mark the progress of civilization. The log cabin has been supplanted by the more pretentious residence of modern times; the self-binder has taken the place of the old fashioned cradle and the steam thresher has relegated the flail to oblivion. Through the valleys, once untrodden by the foot of civilized man, is now heard the whistle of the locomotive, while from the hills come the merry chimes of the school bells, calling the youth to the preparation of their duties as citizens in later years. The post-rider has been displaced by the magnetic telegraph, and the long distance telephone places the people of the county in direct communication with all the important cities of the State. And while the people enjoy all these advantages of modern civilization much of it is due to their own heroic efforts. In peace or war the record of Noble county is one of steadfast devotion to duty. In the foregoing pages it has been the aim to note the development of the county's resources and the establishment of her institutions. In the second part of this work will be found some special mention of the men who have materially aided in this development, and from that part of the work the reader can gain some idea of the magnitude of the business interests of the county.

## Biographical Sketches.

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CASSIUS O. DYE.—Ezekiel Dye was the first of that name to settle in what is now Noble county. He was born in New Jersey, removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., and in 1804 removed once more to Ohio, settling in what is now Brookfield township, then a part of Morgan county. He took up land from the government, the deed being signed by President James Madison. The place is still known as the "Old Dye Settlement," and a portion of the original land purchase still remains in the possession of the descendants. Ezekiel Dye was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, taking prominent part in the battle of Monmouth. He was married twice, the first wife being Betsy Cox, of Pennsylvania, and of the same family as "Sunset" Cox. She bore him ten children: Thomas, Ezekiel, Vincent, William, John, Amos, Rebecca, Polly, Sarah, and Acha, all of whom are now deceased, leaving descendants in Eastern Ohio. The second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah (Egbert) Paul, and to them were born nine children: Joseph, Louis, James, Furman, Morgan, Betsey, Lucinda, Charlotte, and Cynthia, all of whom are now deceased except Furman, the youngest. Mr. Dye was a nephew of Anthony Applegate, of Revolutionary fame, who was shot in his own door by the Tories. Furman Dye was the youngest child of Ezekiel Dye, and was born in March, 1820, at the old homestead near Renrock, now Noble county. He was reared in that vicinity, and has spent his entire life in Morgan and Noble counties. He received a good education and taking up the study of medicine, prepared himself for that profession, but never practiced. He has always been a man of note in the section of the state in which he lived, taking a prominent part in public affairs as a political speaker. He was married to Lucy McElroy, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of Samuel McElroy, of Irish descent and an early settler of Eastern Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Dye were born seven children: Laura, now Mrs. Carr, of Coshocton; Wayland, a physician, now deceased; Henrietta, deceased; Courtland H., deceased; Georgia, wife of J. A. McClellan of Cumberland; Cassius O.; and Forrest R., city editor of the *Zanesville Signal*. Furman Dye and wife are both living and enjoying their old age in the village of Renrock. Cassius O. Dye was born in Morgan county, on November 28,



1866, and was reared and educated there. He began his career as a teacher, and followed that vocation for about eight years, in the meantime reading law. In 1892 he came to Caldwell and continued his studies in the offices of J. M. McGinnis, and in March, 1893, he was admitted to the bar, beginning to practice immediately, and continuing to the present time. In the spring of 1895 he was elected mayor of Caldwell, serving one term, and in the spring of 1899 he was again elected to that position, serving another term. In the fall of 1897 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative in the state legislature, and although the county is about six hundred Republican, he was beaten by only eighty-eight. Mr. Dye was married in 1888 to Florence Thorla, daughter of F. W. Thorla, an old resident of Brookfield. Four children have been born to them, Valerie Ethel, Dorothy Edith, Donald Leslie, and Florence Muriel. Mr. Dye is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being district deputy Grand Chancellor for the counties of Noble, Washington, Morgan and Monroe. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. ALFRED M. MORRIS.—Isaac Morris, the first of the family of which the Hon. Alfred M. Morris is a descendant, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in an early day. He located in what is now Stock township, Noble county, then a part of Monroe county, and was a man of distinction and prominence and of great influence in his community. He was the father of a large family, of whom James Morris was one of the sons. James Morris was born in Stock township in 1823, was reared and educated there, and was a farmer by occupation. During the Civil war he served as a private, taking part in the Virginia campaign, the siege of Vicksburg and Sherman's March to the Sea. At the close of the war he returned to Noble county, remaining there the rest of his life. In 1844 he married a Miss Archer, of an old family of Noble county, and to that union were born four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons are living: Martin, of Michigan; Simon, of Carlisle; and Stephen, of Texas. The oldest child, Albert, now deceased, was born December 25, 1845, in Stock township, was reared, educated and lived the most of his life in Noble county. He was engaged the most of his life in the mercantile business. He served as a private about eighteen months during the latter part of the Civil war, taking part in the battles around Chattanooga, and from there to Atlanta. He was married in 1866 to Martha Moore, daughter of an old resident of Noble county. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Alfred M., Jennie, wife of Jacob Claypool of Guernsey county; and Minnie, wife of Charles Hayman of Licking county. Mr. Morris married for his second wife, Belle Clark, and to them was born one child, Charles Roscoe,

who with his mother survive Mr. Morris who died January 7, 1901. Alfred Maywood Morris, the subject of this sketch, was born at East Union, Noble county, January 1, 1869. He was reared in Noble county, was educated at the East Union schools until he was sixteen years of age, and at the Normal School at Caldwell. At the age of fourteen he received a teacher's certificate, and at the age of sixteen began teaching, following that vocation for ten years. During the last three he read law with James M. McGinnis, of Caldwell, and in December 1892, was admitted to the bar. Mr. Morris began the practice of his profession at once, and in the fall of 1893, was elected prosecuting attorney of Noble county, and re-elected in 1896, serving until January, 1900. Two years later he formed a partnership with his former tutor, James McGinnis, which still continues. He was married in 1890 to Mariba Harris, a daughter of Sampson Harris, an old resident of Noble county. Four children have been born to this union: Ronald, deceased; Opal, Lucy, and Geneva. Mr. Morris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

MARTIN B. ARCHER.—In the very first years of the nineteenth century, five families from northwestern Virginia and western Pennsylvania settled in what is now Noble county, the place of settlement being known as the "East Fork of Duck Creek," lying between Crum Town and the source of the stream. The history leading up to this settlement is very interesting. At the close of the eighteenth century, Patrick Archer and his brother came from Ireland to this country, Patrick locating at Waynesburg, Pa., and the brother at Baltimore. It is impossible to follow the history of the brother but suffice it to say that a number of the leading men of Maryland in after years were his descendants. Patrick Archer had a very large family, only one of whom ever came to these parts—James; he had a family of six sons and four daughters, most of whom in turn were married and had families; these were the first of the Archer name to settle in what is now Noble county. The names of the children were: James, Jr., Michael, Simon, Jacob, Joseph, Nathan, Rachel, Nancy, Betsy, and Polly. Most of the sons served in the War of 1812. James Archer, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania, was a farmer by occupation, following that all his life. He married Rhoda Enochs, a daughter of Captain Enoch Enochs, an officer in the Revolutionary war. Howe in his history reports him to have been killed in a battle with the Indians near the Ohio, but this is a mistake, as he came to what is now Noble county with his family, and died there. Mr. Enochs was a Hollander and a man of remarkable force of character and broad intellect. He had several noted descendants, among whom was General William H. Enochs, of Civil war fame. James and

Rhoda (Enochs) Archer were the parents of James (3), Amy, Cynthia, Stephen, Henry, Enoch, Joseph, and Jacob, and two daughters, one of whom married John Dye and the other Mr. Dailey. James Archer (3), was the oldest son of the family, and was born in Virginia in 1800, coming to Ohio with his parents when but a child. He received a good education, was a farmer all his life, and besides that was a local preacher in the Methodist church for a number of years. He was a man of great influence and integrity, and was commonly known by his friends as "Preacher Jim." He married Cynthia Morris, daughter of Isaac Morris and they became the parents of George, Jonas, John W., Stephen M., Isaac, Celia, and Cynthia. Stephen M. Archer was born in what is now Stock township, in 1837, received a common school education and has always lived in Noble county, engaged in farming, stock raising and tobacco dealing. He married Rachel Matheny, daughter of Cyrus Matheny, a Methodist minister and old resident of Noble county. Mr. and Mrs. Archer are still living in Noble county, the parents of six children living, who are: Martin B.; Rosa, wife of W. T. Hague; Cicero M., a farmer in Marion township; Eastman W., in the mercantile business at East Union; Esther, wife of Charles Craig; and Stephen M., Jr., principal of schools at Maple Grove, Seneca county. Martin B. Archer, the subject of this sketch, was born in Stock township, August 26, 1860, was educated in the common schools and at the Normal. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in farming until 1890, when he entered the mercantile business at East Union for three years. In 1887 he was the Republican candidate for county treasurer but was beaten in the convention by five votes. In 1893 he was unanimously nominated for Probate Judge, elected, re-elected in 1896, leading the presidential ticket by one hundred fifty-two votes. In the fall of 1900 he was upon the Republican state electoral ticket for the fifteenth district, and was elected. He has frequently been a delegate to conventions of his party. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar, and after the expiration of his term as Probate Judge, he began the practice of his profession. Mr. Archer was married November 30, 1887, to Arabella Rutherford, daughter of Joseph Rutherford, an old resident of Center township. Five children are the fruits of this union: Bertie, Jessie, Katie, Howell C., and Grace. Mr. Archer is a member of the Masonic Order.

**JAMES R. KEENAN.**—James Keenan was the first of the name to settle in the territory now comprised in Noble county. He was born in Waynesburg, Pa., was reared and educated there and engaged in the occupation of a stock drover. He came to Ohio in 1838, locating at the head waters of Captina Creek, probably in Franklin township. Mr. Keenan died there and the family remained until 1847, remov-



ing to Quaker City. Thomas and Margaret (Rinehart) Keenan were the parents of four children, Thomas, Hugh, James, Jr., and Alice, all but one of whom are living. Thomas Keenan was born in Waynesburg, Pa., in 1832, coming to Ohio at an early age. He was educated in the common schools and in Meadville College, Pa., working his own way in the latter case. He followed teaching for a number of years, then took up farming, continuing until his death in 1888. He was a Captain of the Home Guards at Quaker City, his especial duty being to guard a trestle on the B. and O. Road between Spencer Station and Barnesville. This he did and protected it when Morgan made his raid through Ohio. Mr. Keenan was twice married, in 1860 to Tamar Reed, by whom he had one daughter, Clara N., now a resident of Beaver township. He was married the second time to Maria Reed, a cousin of the first wife, and a daughter of James P. Reed, a native of Virginia, and to them were born seven children: Emmett and Emma, twins, the former principal of the high school at Batesville; the latter wife of Philip Kreamer of Somerton; Ella, wife of Thomas M. Burrough; James R.; Martha, the county superintendent of schools of Custer county, Idaho; Margaret, now Mrs. McGowan; and Thomas, of Shenandoah, Iowa, where he holds the position of vice-president of a Normal College and is professor of higher mathematics; he was a student of the State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., and at the age of nineteen, through the recommendation of the faculty he secured the position of professor of higher mathematics in the Lincoln State Normal School, at Lincoln, Nebraska, holding that position until the buildings burned and the institution was abandoned. The mother died March 3, 1895, at Batesville. James R. Keenan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Batesville, September 15, 1868. He was reared and educated there, spent some years on the farm, and then three years in the oil fields. He was married in 1893 to Bertie Gebhart, of Batesville, who died in 1898, leaving two children, Pauline and Thomas. Mr. Keenan was married the second time to Florence Robinson, daughter of John W. Robinson, an old resident of Caldwell. In 1894 Mr. Keenan began the study of law under F. B. Dondna of Quaker City, and in 1897 was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon the practice of law at Batesville, where he remained until 1900, removing then to Caldwell. Mr. Keenan is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in religious matters affiliates with the Methodist church.

ROBERT C. DOWNEY.—Thomas Downey, the grandfather of Robert C. Downey, was the first of that family to locate in what is now Noble county. He was born of Irish parents in Maryland in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was reared in that state, received



a common school education and adopted farming as an occupation. In the early part of the last century he removed to Ohio, locating for a short time in Harrison and Belmont counties, and coming to Noble county in 1822, where he took up land from the government. Thomas and Margaret (Tracey) Downey were the parents of fourteen children, eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to maturity, but are now among the silent majority. Their names were: Bazel, Walter, Merriam, Joseph, Enhram, Thomas, Doctor, John, Elza, Jacob, Chloe, Margaret, and Rebecca; four of these having descendants in Noble county. Doctor Downey was the seventh son of Thomas Downey, was born in Maryland in 1807, received a common school education, and was fifteen years of age when his parents located in Ohio. He followed the vocation of a farmer, and was supervisor of Noble township for twenty-five consecutive years. He was twice married, in 1831 to Elizabeth Hellver, a native of Virginia, who became the mother of six children: Lucinda, deceased; Robert C.; Rachel, wife of Perry Davis; John G.; Hiram J., deceased; and Nancy Jane, wife of Isaac McLaughlin, of Franklin, Ind. Mr. Downey died February 28, 1891. Robert C. Downey, the subject of this sketch, was born in Noble township May 11, 1834. He received an academic education, taught school and followed farming a number of years, and in 1859 took up the study of medicine. He spent two years in the medical department of Michigan University and graduated from the Sterling Medical College at Columbus in 1863. Immediately after his graduation he entered the service as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Ohio volunteer cavalry, remaining with them until after the surrender at Appomattox, after which he returned to Noble county and began the practice of his profession at Sarahsville. Dr. Downey came to Caldwell in 1884, and for the last ten years has conducted a dipsomania cure. He filled the office of Coroner of Noble county for four years. Dr. Downey has been married four times; first in 1853, to Jane Bugher, who died in 1855, leaving one son, Luther U., now a practicing attorney at Gasport, Ind. The second marriage was in 1860 to Mollie E. Noble, daughter of John Noble, an old resident of Noble county, who died in 1863. The third marriage was in 1867 to Mrs. Lizzie (Jones) Ball, a daughter of Elias B. Jones, an old resident of Noble county; she passed away in 1883. Dr. Downey was married in 1884 to Angie L. Swank, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Downey is a member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a supporter of the Methodist church.

**WILLIAM C. OKEY.**—A history of Noble county would certainly be incomplete without mention of this venerable gentleman, whose well known form is familiar to nearly every man, woman and child in the

county. In deference to his years and long and successful experience as an attorney and counselor at law, he is familiarly known as "Judge" Okey, though his life has been spent in private practice and he has seldom given a thought to the honors of office. Judge Okey was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, August 24, 1828. His entire life has been spent in the vicinity of his birthplace, and his early years were given to labor upon the parental farm. The environments of those days were such as to inure him to the hardships and privation of pioneer life, and develop that sturdy manhood which has followed him through a long career of usefulness. His father was James Okey, a typical pioneer of Monroe county, a citizen of prominence and usefulness, serving the people in the capacity of a magistrate for twenty-one years, and twice as a representative in the Ohio legislature. Mr. Okey, the subject of this review, attended the district schools of his neighborhood, usually only a few months during the winter seasons, and devoted the balance of his time to the labors required on the undeveloped home farm. By close application to his work in the subscription schools, he was enabled to pursue the higher studies in an academy, and in time was qualified to teach school. While thus employed and during vacations he took up the study of the law under private tutors, and made rapid progress in this direction. In 1849 he entered the law office of Nathan Hollister at Woodsfield, continuing his studies with only temporary interruptions, until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar. A year following he opened an office in Sarahsville, which was then the county seat of the recently formed Noble county, the firm name being Hollister, Okey & Hollister. Mr. Okey made rapid strides toward a position of prominence in his profession and was early recognized as a capable, honest and trustworthy young attorney. But even the most experienced in the profession did not find the law a source of great recompense in the early fifties; and Mr. Okey was induced to accept an appointment as clerk of the courts of Noble county, in 1855. He was his own successor at the following election, and after serving about three years voluntarily retired to resume his law practice. By the expressed will of the people, the county seat was removed to Caldwell during Mr. Okey's term as clerk, and he followed the seat of government to the new location, being thus one of the first settlers of Caldwell. When the war cloud darkened the land, he promptly laid aside personal considerations, and volunteered his services in Company E of the Ninety-Second Ohio volunteer infantry, and was chosen to the second position in command of his company. The exposures of camp and field, and the arduous duties of those stirring times, impaired his health and he was obliged to retire from the service in 1863, receiving an honorable discharge by reason of disability. He soon resumed his professional work and has continued

a prominent and honored citizen all these years. In 1866 he formed a law partnership with Jabez Belford, a prominent attorney of the county, and this continued until the death of Mr. Belford in 1882. Mr. Okey has never been an office seeker, but has always manifested a deep interest in politics, local and general. He has been a firm and unwavering supporter of the Democratic party, though not at all times in full sympathy with some of the principles advanced by that time honored organization. In 1870 Mr. Okey accepted the nomination of his party for the office of Judge of the court of Common Pleas, and while the district was known to be overwhelmingly Republican, he entered the contest to lead a forlorn hope. His defeat was a compliment to himself in that he succeeded in reducing the majority polled for his competitor, to a very small margin, and carried his own county by a majority of three hundred fifty. This was the only time in his history that he would consent to enter a political contest, and possibly had he been assured of success, he might have reconsidered this action. In recent years Mr. Okey has relaxed some of his former professional energy and ambition, and has allowed the mantle of his well earned popularity to fall upon the shoulders of his son, Joseph A., who wears the dignity with becoming honors. Mr. Okey has been twice married, choosing for his first companion in 1851, Miss Julia Ring, of Monroe county, who lived but ten years, and then Miss Ruth Caldwell became his wife, and the mother of his two sons, Joseph A. and Edwin Forrest. The former is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and of the Cincinnati Law School, and is a well known and successful attorney in Caldwell. The other son is a telegraph operator, located at Woodsfield. Mrs. Okey is a daughter of Joseph Caldwell, one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Caldwell and a family well and favorably known throughout the county. Though well past the "three score and ten years" allotted to man Mr. Okey is still in the enjoyment of a fair degree of health, and in possession of all the natural faculties. For many years he has been a communicant in the Baptist church, and has taken an active interest in things spiritual. He has been a member of the Masonic Order from early manhood. Such in brief is the life, full of years and replete with good works, and when the final summons shall come to lay aside the weapons of this world's warfare, the record of a well spent life should be a passport to the well earned rest.

ENOCH W. WICKHAM.—Nathan Wickham, a native of New York State, was the first of that name to locate in what is now Noble county. He came to Ohio in the early part of the last century, probably about 1810 or 1812, locating in the township of Enoch, near the town of Caldwell. Of the large family of children, one, Jeremiah, was born

in 1820 in Enoch township, grew to manhood there and followed the calling of a farmer all his life. He was married in 1838 to Miss Esther Ackley, a daughter of Daniel Ackley, one of the first settlers of Noble county. Mrs. Wickham is still living at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of eight children: Nathan, who lost his life in the Civil war; Daniel, a farmer; Nancy Jane, wife of Jesse Archer; Jacob, a soldier in the Civil war, now a farmer; Milberry, died in infancy; Phoebe, deceased; Enoch W.; and Martha A., who also died in infancy. Enoch W. Wickham, the subject of this sketch, was born in Noble county in 1855, and was reared and educated there. Upon reaching manhood he followed teaching for three years, leaving that to enter politics. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the position of County Recorder, re-elected in 1878, 1881, and 1884 serving until January 1888. He then entered the insurance business at Caldwell, and has been so engaged since, at the present time the firm of Wickham & Ackley doing practically all of the fire insurance business of Caldwell and surrounding country. Mr. Wickham was married in 1876 to Ella Harman, a daughter of Garrett Harman, an old resident and prosperous farmer of Noble county, Ohio.

THOMAS M. THURLOW.—Silas Thorla, now spelled by some of his descendants Thurlow, was the first one of his family to locate in Noble county. He was born in New England in 1775, and was a son of Thomas Thorla, also a native of New England, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a surveyor, and came to Ohio thinking it a good opening for his vocation, and took up government land, which is still in the possession of his descendants. He was a leader in the community and acted as a local preacher for a number of years. His wife was Susannah Swett whom he married in New England, and she was the mother of the following children: Ruth, John, Daniel, Dillie, Rhoda, Benjamin, Silas, Lois, and Wesley. Benjamin Thorla was born in Massachusetts in 1809, and at the age of eight years he came with his mother to Ohio, where he engaged in farming after reaching manhood. He was married to Jane Dyer, a native of Maryland, and to them were born: William, a farmer in Missouri; Susanna, widow of James McCune; Mary, wife of Thomas Morris of Kansas; McDonald and Jane died in infancy; McDonnell, a farmer, and old soldier; Louisa, wife of William Yetter of Kansas; Benjamin and Lillie, deceased; and Benjamin. The father lived to a good old age, passing away in 1897. Thomas M. Thurlow, the subject of this sketch, was born January 24, 1855, in Noble county, and was reared on the old farm, and followed that vocation all his life. In the fall of 1901 he was elected Sheriff of Noble county, and is now serving his first term. He was married October 8, 1877, to Sadie Aisqueith, a daughter of William Aisqueith, an old resident of Noble



county, and to this union has been born one son, Silas, who is superintendent of the Marietta Chair Factory, one of the largest concerns of the kind in that section of the country. Mr. Thurlow is a Knight of Pythias.

JAMES HENRY MILLS, son of Stephen Mills, was born in New York City in 1855. At the age of six years he came with his parents to Ohio, where they located in Stock township. He was reared and educated there, and upon reaching manhood, he engaged in the business of contracting and building, at which he has been very successful. In 1880 the family moved to Caldwell and purchased a planing mill which was conducted in partnership until 1901, when Mr. Mills bought the interest of the other members of the family and has been conducting it alone since then. Mr. Mills was married in 1878 to Belle V. Mason, of Monroe county. She died in 1886 leaving three children: Lena, Willis, and Howard. Mr. Mills was married a second time to Oegie C. Danford, of Belmont county, and to this union has been born one child, Emma Bernice. Mr. Mills is a member of the Masonic order, having filled the position of Worshipful Master of Noble Lodge, No. 459, for a number of years. He was reared in the Methodist faith but is not a communicant of any church.

TAYLOR BIVENS, a liveryman of Caldwell, is a native of Virginia, having been born in Charlestown, January 16, 1844. He is a son of Thomas E. Bivens; the father was born in Maryland, near Frederickstown, was reared and educated there, and upon reaching manhood learned the trade of a carriage maker. He removed to Charlottesville and while there was married to Eleanor Watson; to them were born five children, all of whom are now deceased except the subject of this review, Taylor Bivens. In 1853 Mr. Bivens moved to Ohio and settled at Sharon, and after the death of Mrs. Bivens, he married Miss Betsy Archibald for his second wife. To this union were born three children, all of whom are also deceased. Mr. Bivens died in 1867. Taylor Bivens was nine years old when his parents moved to Noble county, and he has since made that county his home. He was educated in the common schools, and upon reaching manhood engaged in the business of buying and selling horses, following that all his life. For over thirty years he has also conducted a large livery business, and has been extraordinarily successful in the undertaking. In 1864 he was married to Margaret Boggs, a daughter of Reuben Boggs, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born four daughters, Catherine, Lottie, Minnie and Grace, the latter now Mrs. H. H. Smith. Mr. Bivens is a very staunch citizen of Caldwell, though of a retiring disposition, a man who never seeks prominence in any way, but is content with the duties that come to his hand.

ALVERSON C. OKEY, assistant cashier of the Noble County National Bank, of Caldwell, was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, April 16, 1858, and is a son of F. G. Okey. He was educated in the Caldwell schools and spent his early years as a clerk in his father's store. In 1879 he accepted a position in the Noble County National Bank, leaving that after two years to accept the position of clerk in the county auditor's office, under W. D. Guilbert for a period of six years and ten months. In September, 1888, Mr. Okey was appointed county auditor for one year to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of the same year, he was elected for a three year term, to begin in 1889. In the following year he was elected assistant cashier of the Noble County National Bank, which position he still holds. Mr. Okey was married in November, 1897, to Mary Belford, a daughter of Cyrus Belford, an old resident of Noble county. Mr. Okey is a member of the Methodist church.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON OKEY, the oldest man in business in Caldwell, is a native of Monroe county, and was born there on July 4, 1828. He was educated in the common schools and at the Seminary at Woodsfield, and began his business career as a merchant at Woodsfield, remaining in the business for eight years. He spent three years in Pittsburg, and at the oil excitement in Noble county, he returned to Caldwell in the spring of 1865, entering a partnership in the drug business with Dr. John Martin. After two years Dr. Martin disposed of his interest to Worthington McKee, who in turn soon sold out to Mr. Okey, who has since conducted the business alone. In 1867 he was appointed revenue collector for Noble county, and filled that position until the office was abolished by legislation. Mr. Okey has been twice married, first in April 1857, to Marinda Myers, of Monroe county, who died in May 1858, leaving one son, Alverson Carey. The second marriage was to Minerva Myers, a sister of the first wife, on November 20, 1860. To this union have been born five children: Emma, the wife of Charles Tipton; William Arthur, clerk in the Caldwell postoffice; Flora Alta, deceased; Clifford Taylor, a practicing physician of Columbus; and one child who died in infancy. Mr. Okey is a member of the Methodist church of Caldwell.

WILLIAM E. TIPTON.—John Wesley Tipton, the father of the subject of this review, was born near Cadiz, Harrison county. December 28, 1825. His father, William Tipton, was a Methodist minister and a farmer in that county, and a very well educated man for his time. Mr. Tipton was educated at Madison College in Pennsylvania, and upon reaching manhood, engaged in the mercantile business in Belmont county, remaining there about three years, and then removed to Noble county, where he took up the same business in the

old town of Olive. In 1858, Mr. Tipton was elected auditor of Noble county, re-elected in 1862, and again in 1864, thus serving in all three terms. After retiring from serving the public, he re-engaged in his old calling in the mercantile business, and conducted it for thirty years, retiring in 1896. Mr. Tipton was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Jane Richards who became the mother of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: Thomas Weston, deceased; William Edmund, cashier of Noble County Bank; John Wesley, Jr., dealer in horses; Mary, wife of M. C. Grimes, of Irondale; Charles Fremont, salesman in a mercantile establishment; Francis Marion, salesman in Pittsburg; Elizabeth Jane, wife of a Mr. Knox, of Freeport; Freddie, deceased; and Edgar Richards, also a salesman. It is worthy of mention that a brother of Mr. Tipton, Thomas Merton Tipton, was elected to the legislature of Ohio in 1845, served as Chaplain in the army for four years, and after the war, was elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska, whither he had moved, and served eight years. He has considerable reputation both in and out of Congress. William E. Tipton, cashier in Noble County Bank, and a son of John W. Tipton, was born in Guernsey county May 24, 1851. At the age of four years, he removed to Noble county, where he received a common school education, and was for several years associated with his father in his mercantile business. He conducted a store in Senecaville for six years, and engaged in the fire insurance business for a short time in Caldwell, when he received the position of teller in the bank. He was promoted from one position to another as his ability became known, until he is now cashier. Mr. Tipton was married in October 1872, to Elizabeth Martin, of Monroe county, and to this union have been born three sons: John C., an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles E., a student in the Cincinnati Law School; and William H., who is a student of the State University in Columbus. Mr. Tipton is a member of the Methodist church.

ARCH WILEY.—John Wiley, one of the first settlers in what is now Noble county, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Noble county at about the same time as the Caldwells and McKees families. He entered land from the government and took up farming as a vocation. Mr. John and Charity (Severs) Wiley were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are dead. Thomas was one of the sons and was born in Olive township February 5, 1809, where he spent his life, in the calling of a farmer. Thomas and Maria (Scott) Wiley were the parents of eight children who grew to maturity: Emeline, deceased; Delilah, widow of William McCune, of Belle Valley; Archibald; Eliza J., deceased; James, a farmer in Missouri; Dunlap, a farmer of Caldwell; and Mary E., wife of William Corns.

Mr. Wiley died in 1869, on the old home farm of his father. Archibald Wiley, the subject of this review, was born in Olive township, September 14, 1835, and has always lived on the land entered by his father. He received a fair common school education, and has supplemented it by extensive reading, so that now he is one of the broad minded men of the community. His patriotism caused him to enlist as a private in 1861, in the Twenty-Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, Company I, with which he served in the following engagements: Allegheny Mountain, Slaughter Mountain, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Bull Pasture Mountain, and many others. At the battle of Gettysburg he received two slight wounds, while at the close of the battle only seventy-five of the men responded at roll call. Mr. Wiley was captured by the enemy, but escaped. He was employed in the hospital service for a time, and then transferred to another regiment, where he served until the close of the war. Mr. Wiley was married in 1865 to Mary E. Brown, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Baalam Brown, an old settler of what is now Marion township. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have no children. Mr. Wiley is now retired and is enjoying the rest which belongs to those who have so valiantly served their native country and fellow men.

DAVID A. LORENZ, a well-to-do farmer of Noble county, was born at Marietta, June 28, 1864, and is a son of Jacob Lorenz, a native of Germany. He attended the public schools of his native city and when but a boy of thirteen years started out to earn his own living, which he did by working in a butcher shop at Marietta for one year. He followed this occupation in Caldwell until 1897, when he sold his interests and bought a farm in the outskirts of Caldwell, and has since devoted his time to farming. He was married in May, 1888, to Martha A. Eyssen, a daughter of Charles Eyssen, an old German resident of Noble county. Four children have been born to this union: Nira M., deceased; Walter M., Lola M., and Minnie C. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN HUTCHINS, a well-to-do farmer of Noble county, was born in Washington county near the line between that county and Noble, in 1830. His father, also John Hutchins, came to Washington county with his parents from Maine, when he was a small child, and lived there all his life. Mr. Hutchins grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, and a large practical one from his surroundings. He has lived in various places in Noble county, and for the past twelve years, about one mile south of Caldwell. He was married December 16, 1855, to Margaret Buchanan, of Washington county, who died in 1893, having become the mother of three children: Florence, wife of Rev. A. K. McCall; Loretta, and



Ernest, a farmer near Macksburg. He was married a second time to Mrs. (Tilton) Ogle, of Noble county, in 1894. Mr. Hutchins is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. The family is Baptist in religious affiliation.

THOMAS H. MORRIS, one of the prominent citizens of Caldwell, was born in Monroe county November 3, 1841, where he was reared and educated. At the age of eighteen he went to Belmont county to work at farm labor, remaining there a year, and then went to Quaker City to serve an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, of the Ninth Ohio cavalry as a private and served until the close of the war. He was on detached duty most of the time as a blacksmith, but still was in some spirited engagements, principally among which was the battle of Kingston, N. C. After the close of the war he engaged in blacksmithing for a short time in Woodsfield, and for about twenty years at Caldwell, taking up at that time the planing mill business. Mr. Morris followed that occupation for some time, and since 1899, has lived a retired life, free from business cares. Mr. Morris has never been an office seeker, but has served the city of Caldwell for ten years as treasurer, and the township of Olive for a shorter time. Mr. Morris was married on September 16, 1862, to Martha Marsh, a daughter of Joseph Marsh, an early settler of Noble county and to this union have been born two children, Allie A., now Mrs. Brown; and Norval T., an engineer of Marietta. Mr. Morris is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in religious affiliations both he and his wife are Methodists.

OSCAR MILLER.—William Miller, an early settler of what is now Noble county, was born in England in 1776. When a boy of fifteen years of age, he started to come to America to join two of his brothers, but on the way was seized and impressed into the British Navy, where he was kept for thirteen years. Upon his release he visited his old home a short time, and again tried to get to America. This time he was successful, locating in Maryland, where he followed the occupation of farming. With his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, he removed to Ohio and located in what is now Beaver township, in 1831, and lived there the remainder of their days. Mr. Miller died in 1859 at the age of 83, his wife having preceded him in 1851. One child was born to them, William, who was born in Maryland in 1818 and was about thirteen years old when his father moved to Ohio. Like his father he engaged in farming, but was not so engrossed in it as to forget his duty as a citizen. He was a very prominent man in all local politics, was chiefly instrumental in establishing the township cemetery in Beaver, filled the office of township trustee and Justice of the Peace a number of years, and otherwise fulfilled the duties which

came to his hand. Mr. Miller was married to Sarah A. Perry, a daughter of John Perry, an old resident of Beaver township. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, and were: Henry, a life insurance man of Zanesville; David, deceased; Anna, the wife of J. A. Fry, of Kenton; Oscar; Edgar, superintendent of the Bradford schools in Pennsylvania; Ella, wife of C. E. Wilson, of Batesville. Mr. Miller died in 1887, and his wife in 1900. Oscar Miller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Beaver township in 1851, was reared and educated there, and taught one term of school, which he soon found was not to his liking. After spending a few years on the farm, he took up the watch making business, and worked at that for thirteen years, when failing health compelled him to give it up. He engaged in the carpenter trade, and has successfully followed that occupation since. Mr. Miller is a very enterprising man, and it is largely due to his efforts that Caldwell has grown so much of late. Mr. Miller was married February 21, 1873, to Laura J. Roach, a daughter of F. J. Roach, an old resident of Beaver township. Mr. Miller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LONDON RACEY, an early settler of Noble county, was born in Hampshire county, Va., in 1796. He received but three months schooling, but having strong determination and a mind to work he fitted himself for a teacher in the schools of that time. He lived in Virginia until early manhood, when he came to Ohio, locating in Harrison county, where he became acquainted with Miss Susannah Barnhouse, who was a native of Loudoun county, Va., and whom he married; they afterwards moved to Morgan, now Noble county. To them were born fifteen children of whom but four are living: George A., of Noble; Peter, of Oregon; Samuel, of Iowa; and Arthur W., of Caldwell. Landon Racey died in 1855, his wife surviving him fourteen years. Arthur W. Racey was born in Noble county, March 31, 1840; he was a resident there until 1859, when he went to Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, locating in Illinois where he worked on a farm until the war broke out; he then enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Illinois infantry, May 24, 1861. The first eight months were spent in Missouri, wintering at Otterville, near Sedalia; the regiment moved to Fort Henry and crossed to Fort Donelson, and after the fall of the latter point it proceeded to Pittsburg Landing; taking part there and at Hatchie River, and in the siege of Vicksburg. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., June 24, 1864, and returned to Noble county, Ohio, the same year. He was married Sept. 7, 1865, to Nancy B. McGee, a native of Amsterdam, Jefferson county, Ohio, his wife being a daughter of William and Elizabeth

McGee, who located in Noble county in 1841. Mr. Racey is a member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

JOHN W. ROBINSON, the oldest hotel man in Noble county, and a proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at Caldwell, is a native of Maryland. He was born in Calvert county, May 4, 1830, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fowler) Robinson, both natives of Maryland. When Mr. Robinson was two years of age, he came with his parents to Ohio and located at Barnesville, in Belmont county. He never was in school but being of a studious turn of mind, acquired the ability to read, and, through reading, a good knowledge of the world. In his boyhood days he was bound out to a merchant, Mr. Barnes, and at his death, was transferred to a shoemaker, Mr. Uncles, of whom he learned the trade. In 1851, Mr. Robinson came to Noble county, locating at Carlisle, and engaging in his trade there and at Sarahsville until he enlisted in Company G, of the One Hundred Eighty-Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving until the close of the war. After the war he worked at his trade in various places until 1881, when he entered the hotel business, first at The Eagle, and then the Exchange. Mr. Robinson was married February 4, 1852, to Henrietta Collins, daughter of H. B. Collins, an early settler of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of nine children: Ellen J., wife of E. J. Cater, of Zanesville; Francis E., of Caldwell; John L., deceased; William B. and Mary B., (twins), the former a stockdealer at Barnesville, the latter widow of E. S. Burnham; Amanda, deceased; Joseph C., night watch at the Car works; Walter P., deceased; and Florence J., the wife of James R. Keenan. Mr. Robinson has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-five years.

JOHN WESLEY TIPTON, JR., a prominent citizen of Caldwell, was born in the old town of Olive, November 18, 1854, and is a son of J. W. Tipton, Sr. He was educated, grew to manhood, and has lived all his life in that county except for two years spent in Washington county. For some time he clerked in his father's store, and had some experience in a wholesale house at Zanesville, but did not like the indoor life. In 1887 he engaged in farming and stock raising, and has since been in that business, paying particular attention to the raising of horses. Mr. Tipton has filled the position of township clerk of Olive, and has served as a member of the village council of Caldwell. He was married September 30, 1879, to Ella McGlashan, a daughter of Calvin McGlashan, an old resident of Noble county. Three children have been born to this union: Clarence R., Fred L., a student in the Marietta College, and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton are members of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell.

**WILLIAM WOOD WINDER.**—John Winder, deceased, was an early settler of Noble county. He was born in Pennsylvania, and while but a child, his parents moved to Belmont county, where he was educated and where he grew to manhood. He chose farming as the most suitable occupation for him, and followed it with much attention, and therefore much success. To John and Martha (Daniels) Winder, were born four children; David, a farmer in Olive township; Elizabeth J., wife of Matthew Steen, of Olive; Alexander, deceased; and William Wood. Mr. Winder died in 1894, and his wife in 1898. William Wood Winder, youngest son of John Winder, was born in Olive township, November 9, 1853, and has spent most of his life there. He received a common and high school education, and held a very good position as an employe on the railroad for three years, when he entered the mercantile business, remaining in that for about four years. Since that time he has been salesman and collector for different firms, and has found it a very profitable undertaking. Mr. Winder was married in 1879 to Arminda B. Smith, of Belmont county. Mr. Winder is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**WILLIAM E. ROBES.**—William Henry Robey was born in New Gottingen, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1837, was reared and educated there, and learned the trade of a plasterer, which occupation he has followed the most of his life. In 1882 he moved to Seneca township, and two years later entered the marble business at Mount Ephraim, still continuing in that line. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought office. He was married in 1857 to Nancy A. Dilley, a daughter of William Dilley, an old resident of Guernsey county. To this union were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Linn; Cynthia Ann, wife of William R. Riddle; William E.: Susan, wife of Isaac Morrison; Addie, deceased; Minerva, wife of John Smith, died in 1895; Nina, now Mrs. Davidson; and Pearl, wife of Thurman Hazzard. Mrs. Robey is a member of the Christian church. William E. Robey, a grocer in Caldwell, was born in New Gottingen, August 17, 1862. He received a common school education there, came to Noble county at the age of thirteen, and engaged in farming, hiring out as a day laborer. At the age of sixteen he learned the plasterer's trade, and followed that vocation until 1897. At that time he located in Caldwell and engaged in the produce business and in three years sold that to enter the grocery business, at which he is still profitably employed. Mr. Robey was married in 1885 to Rosanna Craft, a daughter of Campbell Craft, an old resident and merchant of Noble county, and to them have been born two children, Hiley and Norval. Mr. Robey is a member of the Christian church. Campbell Craft, father of Mrs. Robey, is a prosperous farmer in Seneca township, and was for a time engaged in



the mercantile business at Mt. Ephraim. He was married in 1859 to Mary Ellen Love, and to them were born four children; Hiram Wesley, Rosanna, Maud Alline, and George. Mr. and Mrs. Craft are members of the Christian church.

THOMAS MARTIN McVAY, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians in Noble county, was born in Franklin township, Monroe county, March 12, 1842. He was reared on the farm there and received his preliminary education in the district schools. He taught school for four years, reading medicine in the meantime, and in 1863 he began the practice of medicine at Harrietsville, two years later locating at Dexter City, where he practiced until 1880. He was elected treasurer of Noble county in 1879, re-elected in 1881, and retired in 1884, when he resumed the practice of medicine at Caldwell. After three years he built the Caldwell Woolen Mills, and shortly sold out to enter a general store at Dexter City, which he conducted in connection with his practice of medicine until 1889, when he again sold out to take up his residence on his newly purchased farm of two hundred forty-six acres, located near Harrietsville, and continued in the practice of medicine. The life of a farmer was not entirely pleasing to him so he returned to Caldwell, to resume the practice of medicine there, and while there he also became the owner of the Caldwell Flouring Mill. In 1891 he again sold his interests in Caldwell, and moved to Summerfield where he has since been in the practice of his profession. Dr. McVay was married October 22, 1864, to Lovina Pryor, born April 11, 1843, a daughter of William and Louisa Pryor, old residents of Noble county, and to them have been born six children: Miles W., born Sept. 14, 1865, a merchant in Summerfield; William H., born April 26, 1867, now deceased; Maggie M., born January 16, 1869, a milliner; Minnie M., born April 30, 1873, deceased; Albert A., born January 4, 1875, in business with his brother; and Ara A., born March 2, 1877, in business with her sister. Miles W. was married Nov. 8, 1893, to Sarah A. Wells, born Sept. 28, 1866, and two children have been born to them, Grace, born May 11, 1895, and T. M. born Dec. 29, 1896. Dr. McVay is a member of the Masonic order, holding membership in the Macksburg lodge, and an Odd Fellow, a member of Reliance lodge of Summerfield, Ohio.

JOHN W. ROUSE, a prominent merchant of Summerfield, was born near Woodsfield, Monroe county, April 18, 1853, was there reared and educated in the common and Normal schools of Woodsfield. He followed the vocation of a school teacher for three years, but abandoned it to become a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Mr. Rouse was engaged in that occupation in different places for fourteen years,

and in 1887 purchased William W. Paull's interest in the firm of Rownd & Paull, in which he has since been associated, the firm name being Rownd & Rouse. In 1903, the First National Bank of Summerfield was organized, with Mr. Rouse as president and a capital stock of \$25,000. The directors are: L. Curtis, E. P. Sullivan, J. R. McClintock, W. W. McClintock, John Kaiser, Dr. J. W. Morris and J. W. Rouse. The officers: J. W. Rouse, President; E. P. Sullivan, vice-president; W. H. Philpot, cashier. Mr. Rouse was married in 1889 to M. Alma Williams, a daughter of William T. Williams, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born two daughters, Frances G. and Lucy C. Mr. Rouse is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Summerfield, was born in Stafford, Monroe county, November 4, 1860; where he grew to manhood. He received his primary education in the common schools of that county, attended the Normal schools in Monroe and Noble counties, and engaged in teaching for about two years, before taking up the study of medicine. He entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, graduating in 1885. Dr. Williams began the practice of his profession at Harrietsville, where he remained four years, continued at Macksburg three years, and later came to Summerfield, where he has since practiced. In 1890 he was elected by the Board of Trustees of the Athens Insane Hospital, as assistant superintendent of that institution, and filled that position until 1892, when the change of administration caused his retirement. Dr. Williams was married December 31, 1900, to Mary E. Calland, a daughter of William Calland, an old resident of Noble county. Dr. Williams is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND B. TAYLOR.—Rev. Edward H. Taylor, a pioneer Methodist minister in southern Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania and was taken by his parents to Jefferson county, when a boy. He grew to manhood there and at the age of eighteen years began preaching, which calling he followed all his life. His first circuit was all the territory south of the national pike, and between the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. He was married in 1823 to Lydia Barstow, a native of Rhode Island, and to them were born six children: Edward F., a retired farmer in Kansas; Richmond B.; Cornelia Ann, deceased; Rev. Thomas Taylor of the Ohio M. E. Conference, now stationed at Columbus; Melville C., at Marshall; and Olivia R., widow of Shepherd Wilson, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Rev. Taylor died in 1856, and Mrs. Taylor in 1880. Dr. R. B. Taylor was born in New Lisbon, February 3, 1828. He was four years of age when his parents moved

to Summerfield, and it was here that he grew to manhood. At the age of seventeen he took up the study of medicine and after reading it for five years, began the practice of it at Summerfield, where he followed that profession for thirty-three years, excepting the time he was in the army. In 1865 he enlisted as a private in Company G of the One Hundred Eighty-Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and two weeks after was detailed as acting assistant surgeon, and stationed first in the hospital at Cleveland, Tenn., then in the brigade hospital at Dalton, Ga., and finally in the general hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1881 he went to Kansas where he practiced his profession for ten years, returning to Summerfield, where he now resides. Since 1860 the doctor has been a local minister in the M. E. church, and for a great part of that time, a local deacon. He has been twice married; in 1849 to Martha J. Kirby, of McConnellsville, who died in 1893, leaving four children: Rev. Edward H. Taylor, of Mitchell, Ind.; Rev. M. B. Taylor of Dresden; Lydia A., wife of H. B. Faber; and Truman E. Taylor, M. D., deceased. Dr. Taylor was married in 1901 to Sarah C. (Parvell) Buell. In politics he is a prohibitionist.

GEORGE W. BOYD.—Thomas Boyd, one of the earliest settlers of Noble county, was born and reared to manhood in Belmont county. He moved to Noble county in an early day, entered land from the government, and engaged in farming. He married Nancy Wiley, of an old Noble county family, and of the seven children born to them, all are now dead. John Boyd, the oldest son of Thomas Boyd, was born in Sharon township, and always lived in Noble county, a farmer by occupation, and somewhat of a real estate dealer. John and Margaret (Shepherd) Boyd were the parents of nine children: Thomas, farmer in Sharon township; George W.; Hester, deceased; the latter two, twins; Robert M., deceased; Sarah Ellen, deceased; William Riley, deceased; Lafayette, of Enoch township; Theodore, and John N., of the same township. Mr. Boyd died in 1892, and his wife in 1890. George W. Boyd was born in Enoch township in 1843, where he has always lived the life of a farmer. He was married in 1868 to Helen M. Woodford, a daughter of Aranda Woodford, an old resident of Noble county, and to this union were born eight children: Laura Bell, wife of A. E. Harris; Maggie, wife of C. M. Carpenter; William R.; Charles A., of Olive; John S.; Catherine Alis, wife of J. C. Swank; Nellie May, and Carrie Adelpia. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both the subordinate lodge and the Encampment. Aranda Woodford, father of Mrs. Boyd, was a native of Olive township, and a farmer by occupation. He married Mercy Ellis Wheeler of an old Noble county family, and to them were born eleven children, only four of whom are now living. Those deceased are, Lucretia, Lois Ann,

George, Catherine, Eunice Ann, Andrew Jackson, and Allen Moses. The living are, Eliza Jeannette, wife of Sylvester Cunningham; Helen Maria; Isabel, wife of Thomas Boyd; and Leve Woodford, of Nebraska.

ARTHUR OGDEN ARCHER, comes of an old and highly respected family of Ohio, a family that has sturdy, noble men, prominent in the history of the county and of the state. The grandfather, Absalom Archer was a son of Simon Archer, and a native of Stock township, where he lived the quiet life of a farmer. His wife, Rhoda Swainey, of an old and pioneer family, was the mother of five children: Isaac, who gave his life on the altar of his country in 1865; Aaron; Adaline, whose daughter, Rhoda McGovern, is a Sister of Charity in Nebraska; George W.; and Andrew Jackson, who died in boyhood. The father Aaron Archer, was born in Stock township October 24, 1844. He served in Company G., of the One Hundred Eighty-Sixth Ohio Volunteers, in the war and was injured in an explosion at Chattanooga, but after a short time in the hospital, rejoined his regiment. He followed farming as an occupation after his discharge, until 1890, when he moved to Caldwell. He was married to Cordelia Riddle, daughter of Michael and Susanna Riddle, one of the substantial citizens of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Archer are the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Isaac E., ex-school teacher and railroad man, and one of the Superintendents of decorations of the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, now of Columbus, Ohio; Columbia A., wife of Marshall E. Merry, a well known and prominent stock dealer of Caldwell, and the mother of one child, L. Walton, a musical prodigy of ten years of age, who began his career as a pianist at six years of age and who frequently sings at concerts; Marcella Archer, the youngest child, a student of Hiram College and now manager of the Ladies' Department in the A. E. Starr Department Store at Zanesville; and Arthur Ogden. Mr. A. O. Archer was born on his father's farm in Stock township. He received an academic education, and at the age of twenty years began the study of law under the tutorship of Judge Charles A. Leland, of Caldwell, later Associate Supreme Judge for the territory of New Mexico. After three years study, he was admitted to the bar, standing second in a class of fifty-nine, only seventeen passing the examination. Mr. Archer began the practice of his profession at Caldwell, where he remained six years, going at that time to Lorain, and was successful in his practice there. At the age of twenty-three he was elected Mayor of Caldwell, a very high compliment to his ability, being the youngest mayor ever elected in the city, and at that time, the youngest mayor in the state of Ohio. He has been a member of the Cabinet for the Fifteenth Congressional District of the Ohio



Republican League, and has in many ways served his party. Mr. Archer is one of the successful young members of the Ohio bar, and his past brilliant record augurs well for his future. As an orator he is without a peer in southeastern Ohio; there has been no political campaign since he was nineteen years old, with which he has not been prominently connected, and rarely has there been a public occasion without Mr. Archer delivering an address. On March 5th, 1904, Mr. Archer received the appointment of Assistant United States Attorney in the Dawes Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes of Muskogee, Indian Territory. He is the attorney representing the government in the enrolling and allotting of lands in the Choctow and Chickasaw Indian nations. This appointment is an unusual recognition of eminent ability in one of his years and is especially gratifying to Mr. Archer's friends.

URIAH SPRINGER.—Jacob Springer, an early resident of Noble county, was born in Carrol county, in 1819, where he grew to manhood, received a limited education and adopted farming as an occupation. In 1841 he transferred his farming interests to Noble county, and has since lived there. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B of the Seventy-Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, as a private, and served ten months, his regiment doing guard duty all the time at Alton, Ill. Jacob and Mary (Flory) Springer were the parents of ten children: Henrietta, Daniel, Simeon, deceased; Samuel, of Noble county; Uriah; Washington; Lydia, widow of Wesley Robbins; Tabitha J.; Catherine, wife of Josiah Presdee and Jemima, of Noble county. Mr. Springer died in 1887, and his wife in 1894. Uriah Springer was born in Noble county June 14, 1846, and has always lived there but for three years spent in Missouri. He enlisted as a private in Company C, of the Twenty-Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving over two years, and being in the following engagements: Honey Hill, and several skirmishes along the Savannah and Charleston railroads. After the war he took up the life of a farmer, and for the past ten years has been in Olive township. Mr. Springer was married first to Harriet J. Bonnar, daughter of Vincent Bonnar, an old resident of the county, who died in 1874, leaving one child, Louise J., now Mrs. Murray, of Noble county. In 1876 he married Rosanna Mossberg, a native of Belmont county, and five children have come to bless this union: Etta I., wife of Silas Roher; Walter; Verna M., wife of William Farley, of West Virginia; Angeline, wife of Alonzo Kohart; and Modlene, deceased.

DAVID RADCLIFF, a farmer and early settler of Noble county, was born in County Down, Ireland, January 16, 1813. His parents both died when he was young, and he came with his brother to America,

settling in Noble county in 1830. He entered government land in Olive township, engaged in farming and wood cutting most of the time. Aside from these interests he followed keel boating along the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, making trips as far as New Orleans. In 1837 he married Jane Miller, a daughter of William Miller, one of the oldest Irish settlers of southern Ohio, and who at the time of his death, was the oldest Mason in Ohio, and said to be the oldest in the United States. He lacked one month of one hundred years at his death. Mr. and Mrs. Radcliff were the parents of seven children: Margaret, deceased; William, farmer in Olive; Martha, wife of Joshua Davis; Ann, wife of William Willey; Mary, and George, died young; and David H. Mrs. Radcliff died in 1898, and Mr. Radcliff in 1902. Mr. Radcliff was a member of Sharon Lodge No. 136, Free and Accepted Masons; he and his wife were members of the Universalist church at Dudley, Ohio. David H. Radcliff was born in Olive township October 24, 1865, where he was reared and educated, and where he has followed the life of a farmer. Mr. Radcliff was married March 9, 1893, to Georgiana Allison, and to this union have been born: Robert Kenneth, Harvey Allison, deceased, and Orton Dale. Mr. Radcliff is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Castle Hall Lodge No. 280 at Caldwell; Keith Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 466, and Keith Encampment No. 245. He and his wife are members of Rebecca Lodge at Caldwell.

WILLIAM RADCLIFF, oldest son of David and Jane (Miller) Radcliff was born in Olive township March 30, 1840, where he was reared and educated, and where he has followed the strenuous life of a farmer since reaching manhood. Mr. Radcliff was married in 1864 to Eliza Shriver, daughter of J. J. Shriver, of an old Noble county family. She died in 1883, leaving three sons, George, a farmer in Sharon township; William Elmer, a student at the Starling Medical College; and David W., a school teacher. Mr. Radcliff was again married in 1885 to Mrs. Jane Danford, a daughter of W. W. Stringer, and to them have been born two children; Mary Jane and Charles Francis. Mr. Radcliff is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordinate Lodge, and Encampment at Keith.

JOHN RADCLIFF, the elder of the three brothers who came to Ohio from Ireland, was born in County Down, in 1803. Settling in Noble county in 1830, he lived there twenty years, following the trade of a stone mason, and then moved to Randolph county, Illinois, where he became a farmer, until his death in 1868. Mr. Radcliff was married in Ireland to Sarah Jane Smith, and to them were born six children, two of whom, David and Margaret, are living, and the others, John, William, Mary Jane, and Francis, are now deceased. Mrs. Radcliff

died in 1875. David Radcliff was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1830, and was about two months old when his parents came to America. He was reared in Noble county and has spent his life in farming in that county but for ten years spent in Illinois. He was married in 1849 to Lois Ann Woodford, a daughter of Aranda Woodford, and old settler of Noble county, and to them have been born nine children, Charles, John, and William, deceased; and Sarah, wife of John C. Blake; Martha Marinda, wife of Ansel Blake; Eunice, wife of B. A. Landaker; Aranda M.; Lillie, wife of Martin McAtee; and Margaret Jane, deceased. Mrs. Radcliff died in September, 1900. Mr. Radcliff is a member of the Universalist church.

**WILLIAM HAGA.**—John Haga, one of the earliest settlers of what is now Noble county was a native of Pennsylvania. In the early part of the Nineteenth century he came to Ohio, and took up land from the government in Jackson township, removing later to Sharon township where he lived till his death in 1875. John and Susan (Day) Haga, were the parents of Milo, of Olive township; Adam, deceased; Amanda and Susan, twins, the former the wife of Stephen Delancy, of Iowa, and the latter the widow of George Baker, also of Iowa; Jacob and Benjamin deceased; Mahala, wife of Ralph Kirkpatrick; Matilda, wife of Rufus Tilton, and Paul, both of Olive township. Milo Haga was born in Pennsylvania, and at the age of two years was brought by his parents to Ohio, Noble county, where he has lived the life of a farmer. He was married to Rebecca Wagner, who died in 1846, leaving two children, William Morgan, and Francis Marion. The second marriage was to Rebecca Tilton, a daughter of Hebron Tilton, who also died, leaving four daughters and two sons: Susan, wife of Samuel Archer; Matilda; Rufus; Melissa, wife of George Spear; John; and Mahala, wife of Samuel Gardner. Francis M., the second son, was born in Noble county in 1844, where he was reared and has followed farming all his life. He was married in 1875 to Elizabeth Shriver, a daughter of Nicholas Shriver, and to them have been born six children: Alvali R.; Rebecca, wife of Linas Treadway, of Caldwell; Anna May, wife of Daniel Landaker; Minnie Myrtle, wife of Thomas Briggs; Nicholas Milo, and Alice Frances Elizabeth. William Haga, the eldest son of Milo Haga, was born in Noble county in 1842, and has always lived in Olive township, following the occupation of a farmer, residing at home and caring for his aged father.

**JAMES N. BROWN.**—George W. Brown, an early resident of Noble county, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania with his parents when he was sixteen years of age. He was a son of Jeremiah B. Brown, a glass blower by trade, who took up farming on coming to Ohio. and con-

tinued that until his death in 1864. George W. was the oldest son, and was born in 1815. He grew to manhood in Noble county and spent his life there. In 1861 he enlisted in a Michigan battery of light artillery, serving three years, after which he resumed his occupation of a farmer. He was married in 1836 to Mary Ann Shafer, a daughter of Conrad Shafer, an old resident of Noble county, and to that union were born eight children: James N.; Jeremiah B., deceased; George W., of West Virginia; Caroline, wife of Joseph Rutherford; Margaret M., wife of Isaac Hickel; Mary Ann, wife of Lewis Moore; Isabella, wife of Joshua Davis; and Lucinda, deceased. Mr. Brown died in 1894, and his wife in 1896. James N. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was born in Center township, December 29, 1836, and has always made Noble county his home. He chose the most independent occupation in the world, that of a farmer, and has been particularly successful in it. He was married in 1857 to Isabelle Mansperger, and to this union have been born eleven children: John, a farmer of Meigs county; Emma, wife of John K. Hedge; William, a carpenter in Caldwell; Edward L., a farmer of Jackson township; Anna, wife of Rev. J. E. Iams, of New York; Asbury, an oil driller; George, a teacher; Ira, an oil driller; Frances, Charles, and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the United Brethren church.

**SYLVESTER CUNNINGHAM.**—Ebenezer Cunningham, an old settler of Noble county, was a native of Maine, being born there in 1790. While but a boy he engaged as a sailor with his uncle, and on the ship *Fox* made two trips to Liverpool, England. During his absence upon his second trip, his father William Cunningham, removed to Ohio, settling in Olive township. On his return from the trip, Mr. Cunningham went west to join his parents, and soon after his arrival, the War of 1812 breaking out, he walked to Zanesville to enlist in the army, under the command of Captain Carnes. The company marched from Zanesville to Fort Erie and there joined General Harrison's command. At the call of Commodore Perry for volunteers from the land forces, Mr. Cunningham and his mess mate volunteered their services, and were taken aboard the flag ship *Lawrence*. They assisted in getting the ship over the bar, and the following morning came the great battle of Lake Erie. Mr. Cunningham was an active participant in that battle, at the close of which only nine men on the ship were able to walk, and some of them, Mr. Cunningham among them, were wounded. After the battle he was put in charge of one of the captured vessels, and thus served during the winter. The following spring he was discharged, and returned to Noble county to his occupation of farming, which he did on a small scale, and worked at the millwright business also. He was a Jackson Democrat, but never aspired to office. Ebenezer and Sally (Morgaridge) Cunningham



were the parents of ten children: George, William, John, Sally, Elmira, Parmelia, all deceased, Ebenezer, Ambrose, Francis Gilead, and Jane Rowland, still living. George Cunningham was born near Dexter City in 1817, and always lived in Noble county, a carpenter during the summer season and a cabinet maker during the winter. He was not an office seeker, but served his township as trustee and treasurer, besides several minor offices. He was married to Matilda Ogle, a daughter of James Ogle, a native of Ireland and one of the early settlers of Noble county, and they were the parents of seven children: Sylvester, Charlotte, Jeannette, Marilla, now Mrs. Brown; Alvaretta, wife of Rufus Haga; Nancy Jane, and an infant, deceased. The father died in 1874, and the mother in 1890. Sylvester Cunningham, a well-known farmer of Dudley, was born in Olive township January 14, 1844, and there was educated and grew to manhood. When only twenty years of age he enlisted in Company F of the One Hundred Sixty-First Ohio volunteers, serving a little over a year. During that short time he was in the battles of Newmarket, Lynchburg, Harper's Ferry, Manassas Junction, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Mount Jackson, Appomattox Court House, and many minor engagements. After his discharge he tried carpentering for a time, but owing to ill health, he was obliged to give it up for farming. He has served his township as trustee, clerk, and as school director for twenty years. He has been a delegate to the Democratic state convention four times and to every Congressional convention for years. Mr. Cunningham was married to Eliza Woodford in 1867, and five children have come to bless their union: Nancy Jane, now Mrs. Davis; Austin Ludwig, a farmer; Matilda Alice, now Mrs. Sanford; Alta Eleanora Hurst, now deceased; and Mary Icephine, also deceased. Mr. Cunningham has been a member of the Caldwell Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows for nearly forty years, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

**WILLIAM DAVIS.**—Levi Davis, Sr., an early settler of Olive township, was born in the state of Maine, in 1800. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to Ohio, locating in Noble county, where he grew to manhood, always living on the farm occupied by William W. Davis. Levi and Betsy (Hutchins) Davis, were the parents of ten children: Rhoda Ann, Joseph C., Levi, Levi, Jr., Benjamin E., Elizabeth P., all deceased; Daniel V., of West Virginia; William W.; Rosanna M., wife of Joseph R. Webber of Montana; Amy R., wife of Benjamin B. Tilton, all living. Mr. Davis died in 1877, and his wife in 1885. William W. Davis, a well known farmer of Noble county, was born in Olive township on the place where he now lives, in 1835. He was reared and educated there, and in 1857 was married to Catherine L. Woodford, daughter of

Aranda M. Woodford, an old resident of Noble county. They were the parents of eight children: Aranda, Benjamin M., George E., Joseph Wilbur, deceased; Noble, Eddie Otto, Dock, Frank W., all of Olive township. The mother died in 1881. Mr. Davis was again married in June 1888, to Edith Gattrell, of Washington county. Mr. Davis is an ardent temperance man, and practices in private life what he advocates in public.

JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, a farmer of Noble county, was born in Enoch township in 1859. He is a son of John W. Hutchinson and Abigail (Tuttle) Hutchinson, both natives of Noble county. The father was a cooper by trade, but followed farming as an occupation most of the time. He died at South Olive in 1862, and Mrs. Hutchinson is still living. There was a family of four children, Jane, John W., Jr., and Mary and Amy, deceased. Mr. Hutchinson was reared in Noble county, and given a common school education. He chose as his occupation one that seemed to offer him the most independent livelihood, that of tilling the soil, and he has been very prosperous in his calling.

FRANCIS R. DUTTON, a farmer of Olive township, was born in Washington county, June 30, 1857, and is a son of Smith W. and Marilla (Ogle) Dutton, the former a native of Washington county, and the latter a native of Noble county. Mr. Dutton was reared and educated in Washington county, and at the age of twenty-three removed to Noble county and engaged in farming. He was married in 1879 to Elizabeth A. Shriver, a daughter of Johnson J. Shriver, an old resident of Olive township. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are the parents of seven children: Mary Luella, wife of Richard Parish, of Bealington, W. Va.; Eliza, wife of Charles Boyd, of Olive; Carrie Marilla, Columbia Ellen, Ruth, Florence (deceased), and Clement C. Mr. Dutton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Keith, of both the subordinate and the Encampment.

FRANK GLIDDEN.—John Glidden, an early settler of Noble county, was a native of Maine. He received a fair education, took up the study of medicine and after completing his studies, moved to Ohio, locating at Marietta, then at several places, and finally near Caldwell, where he practiced his profession and taught school, until his death in 1816. He was married to a daughter of Samuel Allen, an old resident of Noble county, who is said to have erected the first water mill in the county. They were the parents of three children, Sidney, James and John. John Glidden, the youngest son, was born on the day of his father's death, January 16, 1816, the father living just long enough to give him a name. He was reared and educated in

Noble county, learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed until incapacitated by the amputation of a finger, and then took up farming. John and Matilda (Delong) Glidden, were the parents of ten children: Sidney, Isaac, Nancy, Mary, and Edwin, deceased; and Emily, widow of J. B. Tilton; Martha, wife of Milo Stevens, of Kansas; Frank; Ruth, widow of Lafayette Tilton; and William, a resident of Muskingum county. Frank Glidden, the subject of this review, was born in Olive township, in 1850, where he has always lived. He received a common school education there and began farming at an early age, which he continued until 1897, when he engaged in the oil and gas business. Mr. Glidden was married May 4, 1873, to Sarah Murdock, a daughter of James B. Murdock, an old resident of Noble county, who lived to the advanced age of one hundred years, three days. They were the parents of seven children: Samuel, a farmer; Martha, wife of Jacob Wells; William; Edwin, farmer; May, Sidney and James, the last two being deceased. Mr. Glidden is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Dexter City.

**TIMOTHY B. KENT.**—William Kent, one of the early pioneers of that portion of Monroe county, which is now included in Noble county, was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio in 1817, and became an extensive land holder, conducting besides, an old country tavern. William and Ann (Neiswanger) Kent were the parents of nine children, all of whom are dead but Mary Ann. Mr. Kent died in 1856. Josiah Kent, the oldest son of William Kent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and was only four years old when his parents moved to Ohio. He received his education there and followed farming as his occupation, until 1852, when he went to California, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and engaged in gold mining for seven years. He returned to Noble county and resumed his farming. Mr. Kent was married in 1836, to Lewenna Bates, a daughter of Timothy Bates, one of the early settlers of the county, who died in 1860, having become the mother of four sons. They are: Israel A., a resident of Illinois; Abraham, of Colorado; William T., of Iowa; and Timothy B. Two daughters, Ruth and Susan, died in infancy. Mr. Kent was married a second time to Catherine Trenner, of Brookfield. He died in 1866. Timothy B. Kent was born in Seneca township March 12, 1849, and lived in Noble county until he was of age, when a desire to get away from the old environments caused him to cross the continent to California. He remained only a year, engaged in farming and cattle herding, and then returned to Noble county for a short time. For nearly eight years he was engaged in the mining business, in Nevada and Colorado, returning again to Noble county to resume his farming. Mr. Kent was married in 1882 to Rebecca C. Brown, daughter of George W. Brown, an old resident of Noble county, and

to them was born one child, George Clinton, now deceased. Mr. Kent is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Kent died February 6, 1904.

ORIN G. TILTON.—Soon after the War of 1812, four brothers, Hebron, Benjamin, Joseph and Davis Tilton, came to Ohio, locating first in Steubenville, and soon after in Noble county. Hebron Tilton was born of Welsh parentage on Martha's Vineyard and there grew to manhood, following the business of codfishing along the coast. After coming to Ohio, he took up government land and became a farmer for the rest of his life. He was the father of eight children by his first wife, and one by his second. Alden D. Tilton, second son of Hebron Tilton, was born on Martha's Vineyard in 1814, and was five years of age on his arrival in Ohio. He received the usual education of those days, and followed farming as his occupation. He was married to Julia A. Gibbs, a daughter of Dennis S. Gibbs, an old, well remembered, resident of Noble county. Mr. Gibbs erected the first frame house on the west fork of Duck Creek, and it is still standing in good repair, occupied by Orin G. Tilton. He was a native of Maine, a carpenter by trade, and a man of great ambition. He paid for his land by working at his trade thirty-two miles distant, walking it on Saturday nights and Monday mornings, without missing a day's work. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were the parents of seven children, only two of whom lived to grow up, Orin G., and Mary L., the wife of Columbus McAtee. Mr. Tilton died in 1885, and his wife died in 1904 at the age of eighty-two years. Orin G. Tilton, the only surviving son of Alden Tilton, was born in Olive township, October 20, 1849, where he grew to manhood, engaging in farming most of the time, and conducting a store at Dudley for three years. He was married October 29, 1870, to Adaline Blake, a daughter of Francis Blake, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born four children: Charles E., of Caldwell, Wesley B., of Dudley, Nora M., and Alden D. Mr. Tilton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, subordinate and Encampment, Rebecca, and the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN K. ANDERSON, a well known farmer of Noble county, was born in Center township April 3, 1837. He is a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Keller) Anderson, who were the parents of six children, three of whom are living, Matilda and Ezekiel of Illinois, and John K., the only one living in Noble county. The father died in 1842. Mr. Anderson was early thrown upon his own resources and consequently his education was only such as the schools of the community afforded. He adopted farming as the occupation most to his liking, and has always followed it. He was married in 1860 to



Susanna Casner a daughter of John Casner, an old resident of Noble county, who came from Maryland in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of eight children: William Asbury, deceased; Mary Catherine, wife of John Morris of Cambridge; John Wesley; Charles Henry; Wilbert Ezekiel; Elizabeth, deceased; Alice, and George W. Mr. Anderson and family are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

**DANIEL M. BUCKEY.**—George S. Buckey, one of the old residents of Noble county, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1802. He was reared in Virginia, and was for some time an overseer of slaves in the south, and also a boat man on the Ohio River, running from Steubenville to St. Louis. He came to what is now Noble county in 1834, purchased a farm and engaged in farming. He also took up government land on Long Run, near Macksburg, but never occupied that land. He was married to Henrietta Wheeler in 1825. To this union were born eight children: Elizabeth, wife of Captain Rhinehart, and now deceased; Nancy Ellen, wife of John Lady, deceased; John V.; William H., who was killed by a horse; Daniel M.; George F., deceased; Samuel B.; and Sarah Ann, wife of Benjamin Clark, all of Noble county. Daniel M. Buckey was born in Noble county, August 11, 1839, where he was reared and educated, and where he has followed his chosen occupation, that of farming. In 1863 he enlisted in the Ohio State Guards, in which he served a year, being then mustered into the United States service, as a member of Co. H. of the One Hundred and Sixty-First Ohio volunteer infantry, but never saw service on account of illness. Mr. Buckey was married to Sarah M. Drake, on July 31, 1863, and they are the parents of six children: George B.; Elisha H.; Ulysses H.; Edward F.; Joseph B.; and a daughter who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Buckey are members of the Methodist Church at Ava.

**R. A. BUCKEY.**—John V. Buckey, a farmer of Noble county, was born in Brook county, Virginia, on December 12, 1833, and at four years of age came with his parents to Ohio, locating in Noble county, where he has always lived. He has been a farmer for many years, and has been also very successful in all his undertakings. He enlisted in 1864 in Company H of the One Hundred Sixty-First Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Buckey was married in 1863 to Sarah E. Clark, a daughter of William Clark, an old resident of Noble county and they are the parents of five children: Mary H., wife of John Fowler, of Noble township; William S., married Jennie Kackley; Robert A., married Iona Knight, living in Noble township; Lucy A., wife of John Hamilton of Byesville; and Clara Emma, wife of Jacob Webber, of Byesville.

WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN, one of the older citizens of Noble county, was born in Lancaster county, Virginia, October 15, 1833. His parents died before he was ten years old, and the children, six in all, came to Ohio, where two uncles lived in Barnesville, Belmont county. Mr. Bridgeman was reared and educated there, and on reaching manhood, went to Monroe county, and engaged in the occupation of a tobacco pacer, for ten years. After that he was a tiller of the soil in Marion township for twenty years, and in 1892 removed to Noble township, where he has since resided. Mr. Bridgeman was married in 1857, to Mary Ann Herrell, of Morgan county, and to them have been born nine children: Nancy Jane, deceased; John W., of Noble township; Rachel L., wife of James H. Danford, of Whigville; Anna, wife of William Danford, of Marion township; Samuel, a resident of Pennsylvania; Lena G., wife of Will Erton, of Pennsylvania; Martha Frances, wife of J. W. Bond, of Noble township; Charles R., of Montana; Emma R., wife of William Perry, of Center township. Mr. Bridgeman is a member of the Christian church.

HERMAN BATES.—Ephraim Bates was the progenitor of the large Bates family which reside in the southern portion of Ohio. He was a native of England, being born there in May, 1744. In early manhood he came to America, locating in New Jersey, where he remained until 1815, when he went to Ohio, and settled at Sarahsville. Mr. Bates and his son entered one hundred acres of government land in Center township, and built upon it the first grist mill to be erected in the county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving, it is thought, in a New Jersey regiment. He was the father of nine children, among whom was Timothy Bates, who was probably a native of New Jersey, and who located in Seneca township in an early day, taking up government land, and engaging in farming. Mr. Bates was twice married, first to Ruth Moore, who became the mother of fourteen children, only one of whom, Timothy, is now living. The second marriage was to Mrs. Anna Hughes. Mr. Bates died in 1867. Bethel Bates, the second son, was born in Seneca township March 12, 1809. He received only thirteen days of school, but was energetic enough to educate himself. He took up farming, and followed that occupation all his life. At the election in 1869, he was chosen to represent Noble county in the Ohio Legislature, and served one term. During this session the XVth Amendment to the United States Constitution came up for ratification, and Mr. Bates took an active part in its behalf. The contest was exciting and close but the Amendment was ratified. He refused a re-election on account of ill health. Bethel and Mary Ann (McGhee) Bates, were the parents of thirteen children: Abram, of Indiana; Hughey, deceased; Rebecca, now Mrs. McNutt; Harriet, now Mrs. Moore; Simeon, deceased; Lewis,

deceased; Patrick; Rosaline, now Mrs. Snode; Herman; Luanna, now Mrs. Groves; Susanna, now Mrs. Christopher; Bethel; and Levi, deceased. Mr. Bates died November 2, 1899, and his wife is still living on the old homestead, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Herman Bates was born at the old homestead on April 10, 1845, received a common school education, and grew to manhood there. He chose farming as his occupation as did his father. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, of the Seventy-Eighth Ohio volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was in the following engagements: Siege of Vicksburg, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro, Sherman's March to the Sea, Siege of Savannah, and Bentonville. After the war he lived in Illinois until 1895, except for one year spent in Ohio, then returned to Noble county. Mr. Bates was married in 1870, to Emaline Stewart, and to them have been born six children: Robert B., of Douglas county, Illinois; Simeon O., of Paris, Illinois; Samuel R., of Redman, Ill.; Cora D., wife of Clifford Harris, of Columbus; Myrtle and William F. Mr. Bates is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

**ROBERT F. LOWE.**—Robert Lowe, one of the early residents of Noble county, was a farmer in those pioneer days, and was the first to bring the name into Noble county. James Lowe, his son, was born in Sharon township, in 1829, was a school teacher for a time, but followed farming the most of his time. His wife was Catherine O. Donovan, a native of London, England, who came to America with a neighbor family when she was eighteen years of age, and lived with that family in Sharon until her marriage. They were the parents of eight children: Arcelisa Ann, widow of Charles Morrison; Robert F.; Mary, Rosa, and William, deceased; Andrew J.; Minnie and Linnie, (twins). Mrs. Lowe died in 1896, and Mr. Lowe, in 1898. Robert F. Lowe was born at the old homestead in Sharon township in 1856, and has followed the plow most of the time as his occupation. He was married in 1882 to Isaphene Walters, a daughter of Harvey Walters, an old resident of Noble county. They are the parents of five children, Earle D.; Pearl, deceased; Murley Myrtle, Mott Morton, and Erie Otella. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

**WILLIAM N. CORNS,** of Noble township, is a native of Muskingum county where he was born July 24, 1851. When a boy of fourteen, he lived with his parents in Allen county for two years, but returned to the old home where he lived until he was nineteen. At that time he went to Caldwell to work at the carpenter's trade, and remained there for about six years, when he decided that following the plow was preferable, and so purchased a farm near Caldwell, making that his

home since. He was married in April 1871, to Martha Jane Nesselroad, daughter of John Nesselroad, an old resident of Noble county. She died in March, 1895, leaving three sons: Arthur Elwood, of Pittsburg, Pa.; John N., also of Pennsylvania; and Archibald Wiley. Mr. Corns was married a second time to Mrs. Mary Ellen Hutchins, a daughter of Thomas Wiley, an old resident of Noble county, and to them one daughter has been born, Gaynell G.

HARVEY BARNHOUSE.—The first of the Barnhouse family to settle in Noble county were four brothers: Jacob, George, Benjamin and Sampson; all natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Noble county in 1839 and entered and purchased land. Thirty-two years later Benjamin removed to Muskingum county where he died. George went to Missouri a few years later and never returned; the remaining members of his family are living there still. Sampson moved to Morgan county, where his descendants live. Jacob remained in Noble county, following farming as an occupation until his death in 1845. He was married soon after locating in Ohio to Mrs. Elizabeth Hull, also a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born four children: Susanna, deceased; Abner, of Sharon township; Jacob, a resident of Nebraska; and Harvey. Mrs. Barnhouse died in 1895. Harvey Barnhouse, the subject of this sketch, was born on the old homestead where he now lives, in 1843. He was educated in the common schools of the time; he chose farming as an occupation and has followed it ever since. He has served his township in the capacity of trustee and now holds that position, having been elected for three years in 1902. Mr. Barnhouse was married in 1873 to Anna Martha Pearson, of Muskingum county, and their union has been blessed with nine children: Oliver, deceased; Silas Seymour, who married Anna E. Lomley in 1898, they having three children, and residing in Noble township; Abner Clyde, who married Rebecca Dudley in 1898, residing in Brookfield township and having two children; Lizzie, the wife of Ellis Fogle, whom she married in 1900, they having two children and living in Noble township; William D.; Cora; Jacob Wilber; George Clement; and Charles Ivan, still at home. Mr. Barnhouse has been a member of the Masonic order since 1871, and is also a member of the Grange.

ANDREW J. BROWN.—Dexter Brown, an early resident of Noble county, was a native of Providence, Rhode Island. He learned the carpenter trade and engaged in that business until he came west in the early part of the last century. He first located at Worthington, Franklin county, where he remained three years, and then entered 166 acres of land from the government in section nineteen, in Noble township, and there lived the remainder of his life, a tiller of the soil. He



was not politically ambitious, but served the county as commissioner for a short time. Dexter and Mahala (Hicks) Brown were the parents of eight children: Edmund, Lydia, and Charles deceased; Caroline, widow of Jacob Lyons; James D., of Perryopolis; John, of Kansas; Andrew J.; and Sarah, widow of A. Lyons. Andrew J. Brown was born on the old homestead in Noble township, in 1832. He was reared and educated in his native county, and has followed the occupation of a farmer there all his life. He was married in 1870 to Martha J. Cozzens, daughter of Albin E. Cozzens, a native of England, who came to Noble county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of eight children: Mahala, Rebecca, now Mrs. Smith; Etta and John Andrew, deceased; Viella Vista, wife of E. W. Rayley, of Marietta; Inez Arizona, Joseph, and Ruth. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Hoskinsville.

SILAS WILEY.—William P. Wiley, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first of the name to settle in Noble county. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born there in 1785, and in early manhood came to Ohio, entering two 160-acre tracts of land in what is now Section seventeen of Noble township. With the exception of a few years, he spent the rest of his life on the new farm. Mr. Wiley was a very religious man, and was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church at Hoskinsville. His first wife was Miss Dye, who became the mother of thirteen children only one of whom is living, Rebecca, wife of Nathaniel Cain, of Olive township. The other children lived to raise families, the mother dying in 1840, and the father in 1859. William Wiley, the youngest son of William P. Wiley, was born at the old homestead in Noble township February 22, 1823, where he received a limited education, and adopted farming as an occupation. He was married in March, 1848, to Ruth Belford, a daughter of Daniel Belford, one of the earliest settlers of Noble county, and to them were born five children: Almilda, wife of David Ayers, of Marietta; Silas; Abigail, wife of John McLaughlin, Lewis Walter, and a baby unnamed, all deceased. Mr. Wiley died February 24, 1896, and his wife is still living on the old home place. Silas Wiley was born near Belle Valley April 11, 1855, and was reared and educated there. He taught school for seven winters and then took up farming as his occupation, being also interested in the grist mill at Belle Valley. He has served his township as clerk for some time, and takes an active interest in political affairs. Mr. Wiley was married February 24, 1881, to Eliza McCune, daughter of William McCune, an old resident of Noble county, and have three children to bless their union: Albert, Miriam, and Oelo. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Caldwell; Knights of Pythias of Hiramsville, and of the Patrons of Industry.

CHRIS MCKEE, a prominent farmer of Noble county, was born near Caldwell December 13, 1840, and is a son of Ezra and Alma (Wescott) McKee. The father was born near Stanleyville, Washington county, in 1802, and has lived at Caldwell since he was seven years old. He was a very prominent man in his time, served his city as Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, and served his state in the Legislature in 1836-7, and again in 1850-51, and was the author of the bill creating the new county of Noble. He built the house in which the first court was held in Caldwell. Mr. McKee, the father, was twice married, first to Abigail Wescott, who became the mother of five children; and for his second wife, Alma Wescott, a cousin of his first wife, and a native of Rhode Island, who became the mother of four children: Mary, Manley, both deceased; Chris, and another child also named Manley. Mr. McKee died in 1875, and his wife in 1899. Chris McKee grew to manhood in Noble county and received a limited education, and at the age of twenty-two, being of an adventurous disposition, went to Oregon across the plains, where he was engaged in gold mining for a time. He was engaged in the same occupation for a few years in Idaho, and then gave it up to return to farming in his native county. Mr. McKee was also in the lumber business for about twenty years, and has been interested in the oil and gas industry and somewhat in coal mining. In 1889, Mr. McKee was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature when his county was four hundred Republican, and again ten years later, when the Republicans were even stronger, showing how highly he was esteemed by his fellow-men. Mr. McKee was married in December, 1865, to Martha A. Scott, of Belmont county, and to them have been born four children: Louis, deceased; Irvel, Cora B., now Mrs. Connor; and Myerly T.

DANIEL WEBSTER BATES, a prominent educator of Noble county, was born in Center township, in 1860. He is a son of Isaac Bates and Rachel (Brothers) Bates, both natives of Noble county. The father was born in 1838, educated in the schools of the times, and has followed farming on the old homestead all his life. Mrs. Bates was of an old family of Noble county, and became the mother of thirteen children: Daniel Webster; Jacob; John, of Pennsylvania; Isaiah, and Mary Moore, also of Pennsylvania; William, Martin, Joseph, James Garfield; Isaac Hayes, deceased; Isaac Blaine, and Deborah Jane, deceased; and Deborah Carter. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Christian church, and active in its work. Daniel W. Bates was educated in his native township and through extensive study in private, and at the age of sixteen began teaching school. He has found this line of work so interesting and so well fitted to him, that he has continued it to the present time. He finds benefit in mind and

boy to engage in farming during the summer months, and in this way can lead a quiet life full of study and meditation. Mr. Bates was married May 30, 1882, to Elizabeth Devolld, daughter of Peter Devolld, of Olive township, and to them have been born four children: Linus, Levi, Bertha, and Earl.

**BENJAMIN F. YOUNG.**—William Young, Sr., grandfather of Benjamin F., was a very early resident of Noble county where he located in 1825. He was a native of Rhode Island, was reared and educated there, and for sixteen years before leaving his native state, he was superintendent of a cotton factory there, owned by a Mr. Sprague, father of Gen. Sprague of Civil war fame, and afterward Governor of Rhode Island. Mr. Young and his wife, Dorcas Smith, with several children, drove in a two-horse wagon across the Alleghenies to Ohio, where he took up land from the government, and became an extensive land holder, owning at one time, twelve hundred acres. Of the ten children born to them, only one, John Q. A., of Brooklyn, is living. The father, Henry J. Young, a son of William Young, was born in Rhode Island, in 1819, and was six years of age when his parents moved to Ohio. He has spent all his life at farming in Noble county. Henry J. and Mary A. (Davidson) Young were the parents of ten children: Sarah, Elizabeth, John W., William G. and Amy, are deceased; Benjamin F.; Caroline, wife of M. Shaw; Henry Clay, of Delaware county; Mary A., wife of Frank Adduddle; and James F. Mr. Young died February 28, 1890; his wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Benjamin F. Young, was born in Center township February 9, 1849, was reared and educated there and has spent his life in farming in Noble county, except for eighteen months in the mercantile business at Sarahsville. Mr. Young was married April 26, 1871, to Susanna Rucker, daughter of an old resident, Wyatt Rucker. They are the parents of nine children: Mary J., now Mrs. Merry; Sarah E., now Mrs. McGovern, of Dresden; Angie C.; Weltha Lillian, and Earnest Bradford, deceased; Henry J., of Canton; William J.; Benjamin F. Jr.; and Susan Winifred. Mr. Young is a prosperous farmer and one of the substantial men of the county.

**RODERICK C. ARCHER.**—John Wesley Archer, deceased, was the third son of "Preacher Jim," as James Archer was familiarly called, and was born in Stock township, where he grew to manhood, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. After his marriage, he moved to Center township, making that his home the rest of his life. John Wesley and Frances (Deverel) Archer were the parents of nine children: Robert, Maggie, Frances, and Sophia, deceased; Maria, Lionel, Susan, (now Mrs. Withington, of Kansas), Roderick C., and Hattie.

Mr. Archer died in July, 1882, and his wife still lives at the old homestead in Center township. Lionel married Anna Lincium, and has four children. Roderick C. married Georgia Settles, who died August 14, 1901, leaving no children.

**JACOB FOGLE.**—Jacob Fogle, a very early resident of what is now Noble county, and grandfather to the subject of this article, entered government land in Center township, and lived there, a tiller of the soil, all his life. Of the seven children, all of whom are dead, Elijah was one, father of Mr. Fogle, of whom this is written. He was born in Center township, and lived there until his death in 1841, a farmer by occupation. Elijah and Sallie (Mayborn) Fogle were the parents of eight children, only one of whom, Jacob, is living; they were: Peter, Jonathan, Amy, Hannah, Rufus, Luther, Sallie, and Jacob. Jacob Fogle, was born in Noble county November 1, 1836, was there reared and educated, and on reaching manhood chose the time-honored occupation of an agriculturist, and has been interested only in that all his life. Mr. Fogle was twice married, first to Margaret Bryan, daughter of Garry Bryan, an old resident of the county, who became the mother of four children: Miles, a merchant in Zanesville; Nancy Ellen, now Mrs. Vanfleet, of Wisconsin; Sarah Catherine, deceased; and Mary, now Mrs. Davis, of Zanesville. The second marriage was to Mrs. Sallie (Merry) Miller, daughter of Colton Merry, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born three children: Abigail, now Mrs. Oliver, of Zanesville; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Oliver, of Summerfield; and Ambrose, a merchant of Summerfield. Mr. and Mrs. Fogle are members of the United Brethren church.

**JOHN H. YOUNG,** a farmer and dealer in live stock, was born in Noble county, December 25, 1851. He is a son of Robert J. Young and grandson of William Young, the father a native of Rhode Island, born in 1825, but long a resident of Noble county. The mother, Catherine Boyers, a native of Pennsylvania, is now living in Sarahsville. There were eight children: William, Thomas Edgar, John Wesley, all deceased; Eliza Ann, now Mrs. McLaughlin; John H.; Robert, of Monroe county; George W., of Wheeling, W. Va.; and Margaret D., wife of Herman Ulrich, of Chicago. The father died in 1868. Mr. Young has always taken an active interest in politics, but he has never aspired to office. A farmer by occupation, he is interested also in live stock, and is a dealer in leaf tobacco. Mr. Young was married November 17, 1870, to Johanna Hedge, daughter of James Hedge, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born six children: Herman E., merchant and postmaster at Sarahsville; James E., coal operator at Sarahsville; John W., engaged in the same business; Celina Louise; Hugh G., at home, and Hannah, deceased.



JAMES BATES, a farmer of Noble county, was born in Seneca township March 6, 1867. He is a son of Simeon Bates, and a grandson of Bethel Bates, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this history. The father was born in Seneca township in 1836, and always lived in Noble county, following the occupation of a farmer. Simeon and Mary (Kirkbride) Bates were the parents of fourteen children: Robert, of Guernsey county; Sheridan, of Marion township; James, of Center township; Irvin, of Marion township; William, of Center; Frank, of Seneca; Peter, of Seneca; Garfield, of Guernsey; Clyde, of Wayne; Ray, Daisy, Harley, Ella Pearl, and Dock, the two last ones deceased. Mr. Bates died in 1897, and his wife is still living in Wayne township. James Bates was reared and educated in Noble county, and has been a farmer since growing to manhood. He was elected trustee of Center township in 1899, and re-elected in 1902, his second term having not yet expired. Mr. Bates was married April 20, 1894, to Eva Lou McCarty, daughter of John McCarty of Sarahsville, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Elizabeth, Ethel Marie, and John Sherman. Mr. Bates is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and a man deeply interested in the good of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM D. MERRY, a prominent educator of Noble county, was born on the place where he now lives in Center township, on August 1, 1867, and is a son of Colton Merry, an early settler of Noble county. He was educated at the district schools and at the summer sessions of the Caldwell Normal School, teaching in the meantime. By close application to his studies he secured a fine education, and holds a life certificate from the state board of examiners. He has been engaged in teaching for twenty years, having secured his first certificate in 1883. In 1894 Mr. Merry was appointed a member of the school board of examiners for Noble county, and filled that position for six years. At the Republican county convention, of 1904, he received the nomination for county auditor on the first ballot, receiving seventy-four out of a total of one hundred fourteen. Mr. Merry was married May 4, 1892, to Mary J. Young, a daughter of Benjamin F. Young, and to them have been born two daughters, Susan Isabella and Adah Marguerite. Mr. Merry is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Caldwell Lodge No. 280.

WILLIAM C. ARCHER.—Bell Archer, a prominent educator of Noble county, was born June 4, 1845, and is a son of Simon and Elizabeth (DeLozier) Archer. He is a grandson of Nathan Archer, who is the youngest son of James Archer, Sr., and Rebecca (Morris) Archer, a daughter of Isaac Morris, who was a nephew of Robert Morris, the Financier of the Revolution. Nathan and Rebecca Archer were the parents of ten children: Simon, Stephen, Henry, Thomas, James,

Rose, Teener, Lucinda, Sophia, and Elizabeth. Simon and Elizabeth Archer were the parents of four children: Bell, Sylvenus, Marcellus, and Mary A. Mr. Archer, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in the public schools of his native county, which education he supplemented by diligent private study. He has been a teacher since 1865, holds a state certificate, and has served as examiner of Noble county for twenty years, being a member of the board at present. Mr. Bell Archer was married September 4, 1866, to Clara J. Thompson, and to them have been born three children, Effie C., William C., and Blanche R. Effie C. is now the wife of W. H. Smith, superintendent of the Newport, Ohio, schools, a graduate of Lebanon College, and a member of the bar since 1900; and the other daughter is still at home. William C., the only son, was born March 30, 1876; he has had a first class education, taught school for several years, studied law under Judge Follett of Marietta, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He was connected with the Zanesville *Herald* for a short time, and in 1902 bought the *Caldwell Press*, the Democratic paper of the county, which he is now editing. He was married in 1898 to Monica Collins, and is the father of one child. Mr. Bell Archer is a man of broad culture, and one who has made his mark in the world entirely through his own efforts.

JOHN McWILLIAMS, a farmer of Noble county, is one of the old McWilliams family which came to Ohio in a very early day. The grandfather, Philip McWilliams, was the first of the family to settle in the county, having done so in 1808. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1794, settling first at Wheeling, Va., but on account of the destructive storms, moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, taking up land near Gibson's Station, later moving to Noble county, where his descendants now live. At the organization of Noble county, he served as its first treasurer, and filled many other positions of trust in the county. He was the father of ten children, only one of whom is living, Mary, widow of Charles Noble, now of Kansas. The father, William McWilliams, was the youngest son of Philip, and was born in Guernsey county, July 6, 1826. At an early age his parents came to Noble county, and he became a farmer of that county, upon reaching manhood. He was a man of affairs, and served his county in various capacities, particularly as commissioner. He married Louisa McCollum, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and their union was blessed by the birth of six children: Frank, and Jennie, deceased; Ella, now Mrs. Little, of Sarahsville; John, of the same place; William, of Center township; and Arthur, a druggist of Ulrichsville. William McWilliams died in 1895; his wife still lives on the old homestead near Sarahsville. John McWilliams, the subject of this review, was reared and educated in Noble county, and

took up farming as his principal occupation, although he is a man of varied interests. Aside from his farming he is an extensive dealer in live stock, and in wool. Although not an office seeker, he has always taken an active interest in political affairs, being at present the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Noble county. He was married to Rose L. Seerest, a daughter of Frederick Seerest, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born two children, Clara and Fred, both in school.

ISAAC HENRY BASS, a farmer of Center township, was born in Belmont county, near Barnesville, November 24, 1849. He is a son of Joseph Oxley and Ann (Hayes) Bass, the father a native of England. There were two children, Malinda Jane, now Mrs. Parker, of Lockwood, Missouri, and Isaac. The mother died in 1855, and the father in 1877. After the death of his mother, Isaac Bass went to live with his uncle, Job Johnson, of Belmont county, remaining with him until his twenty-second year. He received only a limited education and took up the occupation of farming, which he has followed all his life. In the spring of 1873, he moved to Noble county, going a short time afterward to Colorado, where he engaged for thirteen months in the tinker business, returning at that time to Noble county, where he has followed his old occupation since. Mr. Bass was married January 16, 1875, to Margaret Carter, daughter of Robert Carter, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born two children: Emma Dell, now Mrs. Stottsberry, of Byesville, and Herbert Clyde, of Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Bass are members of the United Brethren church at Fredericksdale.

LEVI D. MERRY, an educator and farmer of Noble county, was born in Center township on the same section of land on which he now lives, June 16, 1850. He is a member of the family so well known to the residents of the county, the grandfather, Ambrose Merry, being one of the earliest settlers of Center township, though a native of New York where he was born in 1770. He came to Ohio in 1817, making the journey by wagon, and in 1819 located in Noble county, where he is said to have had the first bearing orchard in the county. He was a typical pioneer, and followed farming all his active years. Mr. Merry's children were born in New York, all but Calton, and are: Rufus, Rouse, Benson, Calton, Samantha, Miranda, Amanda, Betsy and Hannah, most of whom have descendants in Noble county. Ambrose Merry died in 1864, at the advanced age of ninety-four. The father of Levi D., was Calton Merry, who was born in Belmont county in 1817, being two years old when his father moved to Noble county. He entered land in Noble county, paying for it by working on the docks in the Muskingum River, walking to and from his work,



twice a week, a distance of twenty-five miles. Mr. Merry was married in 1836, to Elizabeth Weekley, who became the mother of ten children: Mary, Margaret, Josephus, Andrew J., and Benjamin H., now deceased; Sally now Mrs. Fogle; Abby, wife of Rev. Headley, of Caldwell; Ada, now Mrs. Brown; Maria, now Mrs. Cranston, and Jacob M., of Kansas. Mr. Merry was a Whig, later became a Republican, casting his last vote for Hayes in 1876. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. By a second marriage, he was the father of two children, Rufus E., of Caldwell, and William D. Mr. Merry died in 1878, and his wife in 1894. Levi D. Merry, son of Calton Merry, received a common school education, and attended for one term the Normal School at Lebanon. He began teaching at the age of twenty, and has taught every winter since with the exception of six when he was engaged as county surveyor. In addition to his school, he has carried on his farming, stock dealing and surveying, and has proved himself to be a man who can turn his hand to any honest labor and make a success of it. In the fall of 1888, he was appointed on the board of school examiners, serving a little over two years. Mr. Merry was married in 1882 to Sue L. Neyman, of Guernsey county, who died in 1887, the mother of three children: Charles Calton, Edward Livingstone, and Levi Delbert. Mr. Merry is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge at Caldwell.

NATHANIEL BATES.—Isaac Bates, son of Ephraim Bates, is the progenitor of a large family in and around Noble county, and was an early settler of that county. A native of New Jersey, he settled first in Pennsylvania, then removed to Ohio, locating near Sarahsville, where he was interested in farming and milling, in later life moving to Indiana, where he died. He was twice married, first to Kate Moore, who died in 1813, the mother of six children: Daniel, Jacob, Israel, Isaac, Samuel, and Phoebe. By a second marriage to Miss Powell, there were born: Catherine, Nathaniel, Abraham, George, Andrew, and Richard. Daniel Bates, a native of Pennsylvania, oldest son of Isaac Bates, a farmer of Noble county, and his wife, Jane Heddleison, a native of Scotland, were the parents of, John, Isaac, Joseph, Margaret, Robert, and William, of whom the first three are now deceased. Jacob Bates, the second son of Isaac Bates, was a native of Noble county, born in 1810, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer, and that of a cooper to some extent. He was prominent in the affairs of the county and one of the substantial citizens. Jacob and his wife, Jane Davidson, a native of Virginia, were the parents of Sarah J., Caroline, and Daniel W., deceased; Phoebe; Phelps; Isaac; Catherine Province; Mary A., the wife of the subject of this review; and William T., nearly all of



Center township. Mrs. Bates died in 1877, and Mr. Bates in 1883. John Bates, the oldest child of Daniel Bates, and grandson of Isaac Bates, was born in Center township, in 1825, and has since lived there following the occupation of a farmer. He was married in 1844 to Easter Christiana Lincicome, and they were the parents of Daniel, William (deceased), Nathaniel, Jane, now Mrs. Weekley of West Virginia; Hannah, now Mrs. Moore, of West Virginia; Caroline; Mrs. Sarah Ann Archer, deceased; and Isaac, of Marion. Nathaniel Bates, the second son of John Bates, was born in Enoch township, November 4, 1847. He lived there until he was sixteen years of age, receiving a limited education, and in 1864, enlisted in Company I of the One Hundred Seventy-Sixth Ohio volunteers, serving one year. After his discharge he engaged in farming in which he has been extraordinarily successful. He was married July 1, 1868, to Mary A. Bates, and to them have been born eight children: William H., Christina C., both deceased; Sarah J., now Mrs. Mansperger, of Center township; Charles M., a resident of Guthrie Center, Iowa; Jacob B., also of Iowa; John W., Isaac T., and Olive E. Mr. Bates is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DIGHTON M. BATES, a farmer and substantial citizen of Noble county, was born in Seneca township May 9, 1844. He is a son of Barna and Martha (McWilliams) Bates, a great grandson of Ephraim Bates, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and a grandson of Timothy Bates, among the first settlers of Noble county; the father a native of Noble county and the mother of Guernsey county; the father was born in Seneca township July 15, 1815; he grew to manhood there, receiving a common school education and adopting farming as an occupation, which he followed all his life. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D., Forty-Second Ohio volunteer infantry, Garfield's regiment, as a private; he served with that regiment two years and was transferred to the First Wisconsin battery with which he served as a veterinary surgeon for six months. He participated in the arduous campaigns of his regiments including the siege of Vicksburg, at Champion Hills, and Cumberland Gap. He was the father of thirteen children: John S., Joseph, Julia Ann (Barnes), Aaron V. (deceased), Hannah W. (now Mrs. Patterson of Illinois), Susanna (now Mrs. Stevens), Dighton M., Eliza R. (now Mrs. Yoho of Illinois), Ruth (now Mrs. Scott of Pleasant City), Timothy (of Brookfield township), Kellar J. (of Oklahoma), Finley (of Mississippi), and Nancy H. Stevens, of Byesville, Ohio. Mr. Bates died in 1869 and his wife in 1886. Dighton M. Bates was reared in his native county and at the age of eighteen years enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred Sixteenth Ohio volunteers, being transferred

soon after to Company H, of the same regiment. In June, 1865, he was transferred to Company E, of the Sixty-Second regiment; he was mustered out August 7, 1865, at Richmond, Va. He was in sixteen engagements, including Moorefield, W. Va.; Winchester, Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's Hill, Winchester the second time, Opequon, Newmarket, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, in the charge of Ft. Greeg; in front of Petersburg; and at Piedmont, a minie ball hitting him in the mouth, but it did not prove a serious injury. Returning he took up farming, and in the fall of 1867 he moved to Illinois where he remained on a farm for a year; he returned to Noble county in the fall of 1868, and a year later went back to Illinois, remaining there three years; in 1872 he moved to Reno county, Kansas, where he lived about seven years. Moving to Colorado, he worked in the mines for nearly three years. Ohio still held out her arms for him and in the fall of 1883 he returned to Noble county and resumed farming, in which he has been engaged ever since. Mr. Bates is a local preacher for the United Brethren church. He has been twice married; the first time on October 29, 1868, to Miss Eliza A. Brain, of Christian county, Illinois, and to them were born five children: Joanna, Elmer, both deceased; John E., of Oklahoma; Maude, now Mrs. Henderson, living in Kansas; and Charles H., a teacher, also of Oklahoma. The second marriage was with Miss Anna Phelps, daughter of John H. Phelps, a veteran of the Civil war; this occurring April 23, 1884; the Phelps family being of Noble county; six children have been born to them: Phoebe J., now Mrs. Ball; Aaron D., Elvin G., William McKinley, Minnie Belle, and Mary Caroline. Mr. Bates is a member of the Grand army of the Republic; he has filled the position of assessor of Center township, in which he lives, for two years.

JACOB BATES, one of the substantial farmers of Noble county, was born on the farm where he now resides in Center township, January 28, 1862. He is a son of Isaac and Rachel (Brothers) Bates, one of the old pioneers of Noble county. He was reared and educated in the common schools of his time, and by application to study, became licensed to teach, but never used the license. He adopted the occupation of farming as best suited to his tastes, and has never had reason to depart from his choice. Mr. Bates was married in October 1899 to Mary E. Kirkbride, a daughter of Burton Kirkbride, an old resident of Noble county, and to them have been born three children, Isaac Burton, Iva Bertha, and Rosa Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Christian church.

MARTIN MATHENY, one of the prominent farmers of Noble county, was born on the farm where he now resides in Center township,

November 2, 1845. He is the only living son of Cyrus and Jane Moore (Miller) Matheny. The father is descended from Joseph Matheny, who became a resident of Noble county in 1813. Mr. Cyrus Matheny was early left to look out for himself, received but a limited education, and through his own ambitions and efforts, became a well posted man. After reaching manhood, he entered eighty-three acres of land in Center township, and made that his home until his death in 1872. He was twice married, first to Lucinda Balis of Noble county, who left eight children: Andrew, Thomas, Samantha, Cyrus, and two others who are deceased, Nancy Ann, now Mrs. Lanam, of Zanesville; Rachel, now Mrs. Archer. The second marriage was to Mrs. Jane Miller who became the mother of three children: Martin, Mary, now Mrs. Linsicum; and Martha, deceased. Mrs. Matheny survived her husband several years. Martin Matheny has always been a farmer on the old homestead, and has been particularly successful in his calling. He was married April 28, 1864, to Mary A. Gorby, a daughter of Rev. David Gorby, an old resident of Noble county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matheny: Martha Jane, now Mrs. Mansperger; Emma V., now Mrs. Willev of Cambridge; Carrie A., now Mrs. Schwartzwalder; and Josiah William. Mr. and Mrs. Matheny are members of the Free Methodist church. Rev. David Gorby, father of Mrs. Matheny, and an old resident of Noble county, was a native of Virginia who came with his father, Job Gorby, to Ohio in an early day. He was one of a large family of children, all of whom are now deceased. He was a farmer and carpenter most of his life, was ordained minister of the Protestant church, afterward joined the United Brethren and later the Free Methodists, preaching a great deal in connection with his other interests. He was twice married, first to Mary Mason, by whom he had six children: Henry, Levi, and David, deceased; Martha Jane Davidson; Mason; Mary A. Matheny. The second marriage was to Eliza Hunter, who became the mother of twelve children, of whom only John and Clark are living. Rev. Gorby died in 1887, his wife surviving him several years.

JAMES D. BROWN, a prominent farmer of Noble county, was born in that county June 30, 1822, and is a son of Dexter Brown, referred to elsewhere in this history. He was reared and educated in his native county, and on reaching manhood adopted farming as his occupation, a calling which he has conducted intelligently and very successfully. He enlisted in Company H of the One Hundred Sixty-First Ohio volunteers, in 1864, serving the term of his enlistment. A few years after his discharge, he went to Missouri, where he followed farming as his occupation for four years, returning then to Noble county, where he has since lived. Mr. Brown has been

twice married, first to Hannah Marquis, (daughter of John Marquis, an early settler of Noble county, who died in Missouri), the mother of eight children: Caroline, wife of Sampson Harris; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Margrove, of Oklahoma; Edward C., of Jefferson township; John D., deceased; James W., deceased; Mary E., now Mrs. Kay, of Missouri; McClellan, of Caldwell; and Mahala, deceased. The second marriage was to Mrs. Mary (Porter) Mills, daughter of Arthur Porter, an old resident of Noble county, and to this union has been born one son, Samuel G. He was born May 16, 1877, was well educated and began teaching school at the age of seventeen, following that during the winter, and working on the farm in the summer. He is unmarried. Mr. Brown is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and with his wife and son, belong to the Free Methodist church.

HUGH COX, an early resident of Noble county, now deceased, was a native of Ireland, born in County Kildare, in 1813. He was educated in his native country, and at the age of nineteen came to America, locating in Marion township, where he remained about two years, removing then to Center township, where he purchased a farm, upon which his son now lives. He was married in 1834 to Alice Fay, also a native of county Kildare, Ireland, who came to America at the same time and with the same family as Mr. Cox. They were the parents of eight children: Edward, William Thomas, Mary Ann, Emily J., Caroline, Hugh, John Wesley, and an infant son. All are now deceased except Hugh and Caroline, the latter being the wife of Richard Cleary. Mr. Cox died in 1875, and his wife in 1900. Hugh Cox, Jr., was born on the farm where he now resides, May 22, 1844, was educated in his native county, and has been a tiller of the soil all his life. He is interested in the affairs of his township, and though not an office seeker, has served his township as trustee for a number of years. Mr. Cox was married in 1880 to Angeline Ball, a daughter of James Ball, an early settler of Center township. Mrs. Cox died in 1890, the mother of six children: James Wesley, Charles Edward, Anna Alice, Hugh, Harry J., and Mary Caroline, the two last twins, and both deceased. He was married a second time to Laura Archer, daughter of Peter Archer, one of the old family of that name. Mr. Cox affiliates with the Methodist church.

JOSEPH G. GARRETT, one of the substantial farmers of Noble county, was born in Millwood, now Quaker City, Guernsey county, Ohio, January 2, 1846. He is a son of Christian Garrett, a native of Maryland, and Mary J. (Connelly) Garrett, a native of Ohio, and a grandson of Chris Garrett, who died in the War of 1812. After coming to Ohio, the father learned the shoemaker's trade in Summer-



field, and followed that occupation for sixteen years; he then took up farming for six years in Ohio, and then moved to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1885; he was the father of thirteen children: John W. and James G.; the former enlisting in Company I, Twentieth Ohio regiment, and falling at Pittsburg Landing in 1862; James G. enlisting in Company K, Sixtieth Ohio regiment, who fell at Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862; the others were Joseph G., Eleanor L., now Mrs. Mommell; William T., Benjamin L., Julia I., Elijah and Harvey F. (twins), and Samuel G., the last six deceased; Melvina L., now Mrs. Coffield, of Seattle, Wash.; Lydia A., now Mrs. Gamble of Kansas; and Clifton C., also of Kansas. Mr. Garrett died in 1885 and his wife in 1901. Joseph G. Garrett attended the public schools until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-Fifth Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war; he was in the following engagements: Gettysburg, Honey Hill, Fort Wagner, Camden, S. C., Lexington, Georgetown, and in many skirmishes; he was never wounded or captured. Mr. Garrett was married December 10, 1868, to Sarah J. Cater, and to them have been born six children: Clyde D., deceased; William A., Emery W., James G., Benjamin F., and Mildred May. The oldest son, Clyde, served in Troup A, Sixth cavalry, for five years; he was on duty at the Chicago riots in 1894; served in the Spanish-American war as a private in Company A, Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment; at the conclusion of the war he returned to his position as baggageman at the union depot in Pittsburg, but was compelled to give it up soon after, being taken ill, and on December 24, 1898, less than three months from the time of his discharge from service in the army, he died, at his home. William A., the second son, is a conductor on the Pennsylvania railway, running out of Pittsburg. Emery is employed in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa. James G. is with a furniture house in Homestead. The two youngest are at home. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Caldwell, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

DAVID LEE DOWNEY, one of the prominent farmers of Noble county, was born near Greencastle, Indiana, March 8, 1862. He is a son of Edward and Sarah (Thompson) Downey, both natives of Noble county, where the father has been a farmer all his life but for a few years spent in Indiana, and five in Missouri. He was twice married, by the first marriage being the father of seven children: Merriman, a dairyman in Pennsylvania; Robert V., deceased; John E., a dairyman in Pennsylvania; Leah Jane, now Mrs. Lepage; Minerva, deceased; David Lee; and Salathiel P., of Pennsylvania. The second marriage was to Jane C. Morrison, who is still living in

Buffalo township, Mr. Downey having died in 1899. The grandfather, Merriman Downey, was the third son of Thomas Downey, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this history. He was a native of Maryland, but long a resident of Noble county, a farmer by occupation. Merriman and Jemima (Van Horn) Downey were the parents of twelve children: Martha Lewis, of Muskingum county; Edward V.; Tracey, of Missouri; Thomas, of Kansas; Margaret and Ann, deceased; Merriman; Florella and Harlan, deceased; Ophelia Johnson, of Nebraska; Clarinda, of Nebraska; and Jemima Hineline of Pleasant City. David Lee Downey was two years of age when his parents returned to Noble county, and it was in that county that he grew to manhood and received his education. At the age of twenty he went to Nebraska and Kansas where he engaged in farming for twelve years, returning to Noble county in 1893, where he has been engaged in the same occupation since. Mr. Downey was married August 11, 1888, to Mattie Powelson, a daughter of John W. Powelson, an old resident of Noble county, and one son has been born to this union, Arden Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Downey are members of the Methodist church.

JAMES W. GIBSON, one of the substantial farmers of Seneca township, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1832. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Gibson, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was a farmer until his removal to Ohio in 1837. Mr. Gibson rode on horse back from his old home in Pennsylvania to Seneca township, bought his farm, and then returned for his family, moving them in two wagons. He engaged in his old occupation and in the saw mill business on coming to Noble county, and was very successful in his chosen work. He was the father of eight children: Sarah Jane Barber, of North Carolina; James W.; Charles Wesley, of Cumberland; Mary Elizabeth Turnbull, of Cambridge; Hannah Frances Anderson, of Oklahoma; Martha A. Langheed, of Columbus; Martha, deceased; and Samuel Benson, a veteran of the Civil war, now of Kansas. He died in his eighty-second year. James W. Gibson was five years old when his parents came to Ohio, and it was in this county that he grew to manhood and received his education. Mr. Gibson has served his township as assessor for two terms, and as school director for a number of years. In 1902 he was appointed by the board of Infirmary directors as superintendent of the county infirmary, which position he still holds, giving the best of satisfaction. Mr. Gibson was married in April 1862, to Susan Finley, a daughter of William Finley, an early resident of Noble county, and they are the parents of six children: George B. and John, of Seneca township; Franklin and Hopey, deceased; Alice Kate Kellar; and Mary Jane Hancher, both of Marion township. Mr.

Gibson is a highly respected citizen of Seneca township, and a man who is unselfishly interested in the welfare of his fellow men.

JOHN WESLEY RUBY, one of the prominent farmers of Noble county, was born in Wayne township, December 1, 1851. He is a son of Johnson and Elizabeth Ann (Tucker) Ruby, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. The father was early thrown upon his own resources, by the death of his father, and with a limited education, came to Noble county, at the age of eighteen where he became a farmer, removing in 1875 to Coshocton county, where he now resides. In 1861 he enlisted in the Company G of the Seventy-Eighth Ohio volunteers, serving in that company three years and participating in all the arduous campaigns of his regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby are the parents of eleven children: James Lewis, Mary Jane, Sarah Ellen, Urbana, all deceased; John Wesley, Isaac N., Ella, Thomas, Savannah Cochran, Albert Johnson, and Samuel Oscar, all of Coshocton county. John Wesley Ruby has always lived in his native township but for one year in Illinois, and has been a most successful farmer. He is a staunch Republican and has served his township in various capacities: as trustee for six years, and as a director of the Noble county Infirmary, in which capacity he is serving his second term. At his first election, he had a majority of 326, and at the second, a majority of 418. During his incumbency, the most noticeable feature has been the decrease in the running expenses of the county institution and an improvement in its management. Mr. Ruby was married in 1875 to Nancy Allen Ostler, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Donnelly) Ostler, of Belmont county, and to this union have been born twelve children: Joanna Nicholson, of Beysville; Albert J., of Center township; Margaret J., John Gilbert, Isaac Newton, Glenn C., James Murphy, Hiley, Zoe and Rce (twins), Frank W., and Simon. Mr. Ruby is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Sarahsville, and the Knights of Pythias at Summerfield. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby are members of the Methodist church at Mt. Ephraim.

MILEY FAMILY.—The Miley family of Noble county, are of German, Scotch and Irish descent. George Miley, the progenitor of the Miley family, in this country, came from Germany with his father and three brothers and settled in Monongalia county, Va., which is now a part of West Virginia, on the border line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia. George Miley and one of his brother remained with their father, and one brother settled in the western part of Ohio. George Miley married Miss Jane Moore; their children were: Abraham and John. Mr. Miley was killed at a raising about the year 1803. The sons were small at the time,



one being five and the other but two years old. After six years of widowhood, the mother married George Rich, a native of Pennsylvania; two of their children, Sally and Ann, were born in Virginia, Ann being but three weeks old when the family moved to Ohio; three more children were born in Ohio: Jeremiah, Rolly, and Jane. John Miley was born in Monongalia county, Va., on the 6th day of December, 1801, and moved to the state of Ohio in the year 1811, accompanied by his brother Abraham, and Abraham Rich, they settling on the east fork of Buffalo Water, which is now Buffalo township; they came in the spring of 1811, built a camp, and heard the wolves prowling about the door at night; bear, deer and wild turkeys were also numerous; they made a small clearing, raised a few potatoes, and lived there through the winter, subsisting on potatoes, chiefly; in the following year they were joined by John and George Rich, brothers of Abraham Rich, one the step-father of Abraham and John Miley; Abraham Miley afterwards settled in Wayne township, near Wills Creek, Ohio, and married Rachel Millhon in the year 1823; their children were Jane and Elizabeth (twins), John, Margaret, Norman, Mary and George. This family were probably the first white people to reside within the present limits of Buffalo township. John Miley was married to Elizabeth Kackley, daughter of Isaac Kackley, February 23, 1828; she was born in Frederick county, Va., May 7, 1807, and moved to Ohio in 1817. In 1829 they moved to Seneca township on Opossum Run; to them eleven children were born: Sarah A. (Keller), of Seneca township; George; Jane (Larrick); Isaac, all of Buffalo township; Emily (Vorhies), of Seneca township; Hannah Graham, deceased; Jeremiah, of Guernsey county, Valley township; William K., of Seneca township; Eliza (Craft), of Noble county; Mary E., deceased; John F., of Seneca township; Mr. Miley died May 27, 1883; he was a consistent Christian, a member of the Buffalo Lutheran church, and a most excellent man; in politics he was an unswerving democrat; he served as Infirmary director several terms; he was a prominent man in his day. Mrs Miley passed away December 24, 1894; she was also a member of the Buffalo Lutheran church, a consistent Christian and a most excellent mother. The government land which Mr. Miley entered upon reaching manhood, is still in the family, owned and occupied by his son, William Kiel, who was born November 23, 1843; in 1876 he married Mary I. Rich; they have one child, Lettie. John Fordyce Miley, one of the most prominent farmers of Noble county, was born in Seneca township, March 9, 1851; he is the youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Kackley) Miley; he was reared and educated in his native township and has spent most of his life as a tiller of the soil; though not an office seeker, he has served the township as assessor one term, as trustee two terms, and in the spring of 1903 was elected



a third time without opposition; this is the more remarkable when it is known that Mr. Miley is a democrat and that Seneca is a strong republican township. At the democratic county convention of 1903 he was nominated for the office of county commissioner. He was married October 27, 1887, to Eliza Sibilla Ulrich, daughter of Herman Ulrich, a native of Germany; they are the parents of one son, Forrest Raymond, born August 2, 1888. Mr. Miley is very prominent in his township, standing for good, clean government, and, above all, for progress. Mr. Herman Ulrich was a sailor for seven years and crossed the ocean nineteen times; he was born in Gottingen, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 18, 1818; his early education was obtained in the schools of his native city, and at the age of ten years he was sent to a higher school at Goslar in the Hartz mountains. He remained until 17 years old, when he went to Bremen as clerk in a counting house; remaining eighteen months, he shipped as a sailor on the "Augusta," a sailing vessel bound for the West Indies; from there he again sailed for Bremen, thence to New York, Havana, Matanzas, Plymouth (England), back to Bremen, thence to Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, and finally to Lisbon (Portugal), and Rio de Janeiro, South America, remaining at the latter place a year; he then went to New Orleans, back to Bremen, then home to Gottingen where he remained until 1842; he then sailed for Baltimore, reaching that city July 4, 1842; the same month he went to New Gottingen, Guernsey county, Ohio, where he entered the employ of Charles and Washington Heidelberg, merchants, with whom he remained five years. He visited Germany in 1847, returning in 1848 and settling at Mt. Ephraim, in which locality he spent the remainder of his life; marrying Susan Hill in November, 1849; eight children were born to them, of whom five survive: Henry, Herman, George, Sibilla and Frank. Of him a local paper said: "It would certainly be no disparagement to others to say that a more polished gentleman never lived among us; and few, if any, among us have come in close and sympathetic touch with a larger circle of admiring friends than Herman Ulrich."

JAMES M. MURPHY, a prominent merchant of Mt. Ephraim, was born in Buffalo township, February 21, 1854, and is one of a very prominent family of the county. His grandfather, Andrew Murphy, who settled in Noble county in 1833, was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and one of the few free holders of that island. His occupation was that of a farmer though he was also engaged in the manufacture of linen; in 1830 he sailed for America, landing at Quebec, and three years later located in Ohio, where he again took up farming. He had a family of eight children, only two of whom are living, Andrew, of Kansas, and James. The father of the subject of this

sketch is James Murphy, also a native of Ireland; he was born in 1809, and early showed great ability in music, becoming later very proficient as a violinist and fifer. He came to America at the age of 21, and was variously engaged in different places, and on coming to Noble county began the life of a carpenter, which he followed for some years, giving it up to engage in agricultural pursuits. James and Eliza (Secrest) Murphy, are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Hercules, of Pleasant City; Henry, of Seneca; Mansel, of Senecaville; Ann, Andrew, John L. and William are deceased; and James M.; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are still living, the former at the advanced age of ninety-four, and the latter at the age of seventy-nine. James M. Murphy received a good common school education, attending three terms at the Normal School, and two years at Mt. Union College. Thus prepared, he began teaching, and for twenty-one years was engaged in that vocation, interspersing it with carpenter and farm work, during the summer. He has served nine years as Justice of the Peace in Seneca township, one year as assessor in Noble, and in the fall of 1893 was elected by the Republican party as their candidate for sheriff, and that by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Noble county. He was re-elected two years later by an increased majority, serving in all four years. After retiring from the sheriff's office, he went to Mt. Ephraim, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Murphy has been twice married, first in 1877, to Rachel Kackley, who died in 1883, the mother of three children: Cythera Saltgaver, of Iowa; Ira W., at home, and Bertha, deceased. The second marriage was to Jane A. Watson, in 1884, a daughter of John V. Watson, and to them has been born but one child, Anna L., who is at home. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Sarahsville, being now the Worshipful Master of Olive Lodge No. 210. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Olive Lodge No. 259, at Caldwell, and Caldwell Encampment No. 260, and Noble Rebecca, No. 376. He is a member of the Methodist church.

WILLIAM HENDERSON RICH.—The Rich family is a very old and a very highly respected one in southeastern Ohio. The first to come to this state was Abraham Rich, a native of Fayette county, Pa., who came with his brother, Thomas Rich, to Miami county, thence to Noble county in 1811. Upon reaching manhood, he entered government land, and became a farmer of Noble county. He was in Capt. William Lowrey's Company in the War of 1812, serving his term of enlistment. By the first marriage with Ann Thompson, he was the father of the following children: James, Jacob, William, Ann, Mary, Alvira, and Rebecca, all deceased: Thomas, of Guernsey county; Abraham of the same; and Mehitabel Stephens, of Illinois.

By the second marriage with Mrs. Catharine Johnson (Stevens), he was the father of four children: Johnson, John, Lewis W., all of Seneca township, and Catherine Barry, of Caldwell. Abraham Rich died in 1873, and his wife in 1893. John Rich, second son of the second marriage of Abraham Rich, was born at the old homestead in Seneca township in 1851, and has always lived in his native county following the occupation of a farmer. He was married to Rachel Laughlin, daughter of W. J. Laughlin, a native of Ireland, and to them have been born four children, Thurman L., Orpha C., Chauncey, and Katie. Mr. Rich is a member of the Patrons of Industry. Lewis Whetsel Rich, youngest son of A. Rich, was born in Seneca township in 1859, has always been a farmer, and was married in 1888 to Alice Robinson, who became the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. Jacob Rich was the second son by the first marriage, was born in Noble county in 1824, and at the age of twenty-four, in company with some other young men, took a drove of hogs over the mountains to Maryland, walking back. In 1862, he started for the gold mines of Oregon and California, going as far as Des Moines, Iowa, on the train, that being as far west as the cars ran at that time, and then making the rest of the distance in wagons. They had many adventures common to travelers of those days but escaped without any serious injury. Mr. Rich returned home in about twenty months, walking seven hundred miles before he could get a conveyance of any kind. He has lived in Noble county ever since, a farmer by occupation. Mr. Rich was married in 1850 to Jane Miley, of Noble county, and to this union were born four children: Mary, wife of William K. Miley; Lettie, wife of L. C. Talbott; William H., and Abraham M. Mr. Rich died in 1900; his wife is still living at the old homestead at the advanced age of seventy-nine. William Henderson Rich, the subject of this sketch, is the oldest son of Jacob Rich, and was born on the farm near where he now lives on October 17, 1852. He was well educated, fitted himself for a teacher but never followed it as a vocation, preferring farming and stock raising as a means of livelihood. He was elected in the spring of 1898 to the office of Justice of the Peace, was re-elected in 1901, and still holds that position. Mr. Rich was married in 1884 to Carrie Richey, who died in 1890, the mother of two daughters, Laura and Carrie. He was married a second time to Mary M. Guiler, in 1893, and to them have been born two children, Emma Fay, and Jacob Wallace. Mr. Rich is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of the county, and is progressive in every way. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, he filling the office of class leader made vacant by the death of his father who had been leader for fifty-one years.

HOMER F. DUDLEY.—Henry Dudley, an early pioneer of Noble county, was the progenitor of the well and favorably known Dudley family, in southeastern Ohio. He was a native of Virginia, and in early manhood, about the year 1800, came to Ohio, locating in Belmont county, and coming to Noble county a year later. He was the father of John, Henry, Samuel, Elias, Elijah, Joseph, and Margaret, by his first wife. The second marriage was to Madaline Spillman, who became the mother of Jacob and Isaac, all the children now dead. Samuel Dudley, son of Henry Dudley, was born in Virginia in 1802, came to Noble county when fifteen years of age, and has spent his life there. Samuel and Delilah (Secrest) Dudley were the parents of thirteen children: Margaret Jane Gregg; Abraham, Jacob, William, Eliza Ann, Nancy, Caroline, all deceased; Rachel R. La Follette; Sarah Isabella Matheny; Catherine M. Millhon; Samuel Ezra; Martha A. Dye; and Druzella Torgler. Abraham, the oldest son of Samuel Dudley, was born on the old homestead in Buffalo township March 17, 1837, where he grew to manhood, was educated, worked a few years at the carpenter's trade, and finally adopted farming as his occupation. He spent six years at various occupations in the west. Mr. Dudley, though not an office seeker, served his township as treasurer for two terms. He was married to Ophelia A. Trott, a native of Maryland, and to them were born three children: a baby, deceased; Luella Cale, and Homer F. Mr. Dudley died in 1898, and Mrs. Dudley still lives at the old homestead in Buffalo township. Homer F. Dudley was born in Pleasant City where his parents resided, on April 4, 1871, and at the age of 4 years removed with his parents to the farm in Buffalo township where he now lives and was there reared and educated, preparing himself for teaching but did not consider a life in the school room conducive to his best interests. In 1903 he was elected treasurer of his township for a two-year term. Mr. Dudley was married in 1901 to Emma Dye, of Noble county. Mr. Dudley is a member of the Patrons of Industry, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 816. He is a member and officer of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Mt. Zion.

J. W. ARCHER, a farmer living near Berne, was born on October 30, 1859, on the farm he now owns. He is the ninth child of a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, of whom six are still living. They are: Martin, Sebastian, Robert, J. W., Martha Ellen, and Ollie Mary, all living in Stock township with one exception, and all well-to-do. Mr. Archer was educated in the district schools and by private study, so that he was given a certificate, and engaged in teaching school for eleven years. His efforts were appreciated to such an extent that he was retained in the same school and nearly all the time in the same building, for the entire time he was engaged in



educational lines. After giving up his school work, Mr. Archer engaged in farming, and has been particularly successful in the line of stock raising. He owns a farm of one hundred acres, a farm which comprises the old homestead, a part of it being inherited and a part purchased. Mr. Archer was married February 9, 1886, to Anna Mayler, and to this union have been born nine children, six of whom are living. They are, Francis S., Charles Urban, Mary Elizabeth, John Clarence, Joseph Adam, and Albert Leo, all but the youngest attending the public school. Mr. Archer is a Democrat in his politics, but has no aspirations in that line. In religious belief they are Catholic.

FRANK M. MARTIN, a resident of Caldwell, and who was for many years identified with the newspaper interests of the county, was born in Warren county, Ill., June 28, 1859. At the age of five years he came with his parents to Noble county, where he received his education and after leaving school learned the printing business in the office of the *Noble County Republican*. For four years he was foreman in the office of the *Woodsfield (Ohio) Gazette*, and was afterward editor of the same paper for about a year. In 1883 he returned to Caldwell and started the *Journal*. He continued the publication of this paper until July, 1898, when he purchased the *Noble County Republican* and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Noble County Republican-Journal*, the first issue of the paper under this name appearing July 15. He sold the paper in May, 1903, but remained in the office until the first of July following, when he retired from active business for the time. Mr. Martin has always shown a commendable interest in all matters affecting the general welfare of the community. For seven years he was a member of the Caldwell school board, retiring in the spring of 1903. In 1900 he was appointed supervisor of the United States Census for the Fourteenth district of Ohio, composed of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington counties. In this district there were one hundred and thirty-five enumerators employed, yet this force was handled in such a way by the executive ability of Mr. Martin that it was one of the first districts in the State to report. He is an unswerving Republican on all political questions and stands high in the councils of his party. For several terms he served on the county executive committee; he has been a member of the Congressional committee; and is now serving his fourth term as a member of the State central committee. He was first elected a member of the State central committee in 1890 and served two terms. In 1902 he was again elected. Mr. Martin is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Olive Lodge, No. 459, and Cumberland Chapter, No. 116. In both Lodge and Chapter he takes an active interest in the work and has

frequently been called upon to fill some office of importance, or to participate in the work of conferring the degrees. In 1885 he was married to Miss Kate Mooney, of Woodsfield, and to this union there have been born three sons, Edmond M., Donald K., and Samuel L. Mr. Martin owns a comfortable home in the city of Caldwell, and although a man of genial disposition he finds his greatest pleasure in the companionship of his family.

LEWIS B. FRAZIER, of Caldwell, Ohio, a prominent lawyer and mayor of the city for nearly two years, was born in the residence which he now occupies in 1869 and is the son of Judge William H. Frazier, one of the leading jurists of that section of the Buckeye State. Judge Frazier was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 11, 1826, and was educated at Madison college in his native State. Choosing law as his life work, he began its practice at Sarahsville, Noble county, when that village was the county seat. When Caldwell became the county seat, Judge Frazier removed to that point and resided in that village, thence forth until 1903, when he moved to the Pacific coast to spend his declining years. Judge Frazier has been an important figure in the history of Noble county, having served five terms as prosecuting attorney, three terms as common pleas judge and three terms as circuit judge, making a total service of twenty-nine years on the bench. His wife was Minerva Staats, a native of Noble county, and the mother of eight children, five of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Thomas Lloyd, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. D. Neuhart, of the same city; Mrs. H. B. Schwartz, of Nagasaki, Japan, her husband being a missionary of the Methodist church to that country; Lewis B., the subject of this sketch; Minerva, also of Los Angeles. Lewis B. Frazier is a graduate of the high school of Caldwell and attended the Ohio Wesleyan university and the Wooster university. He read law with the firm of O'Key & O'Key in Caldwell, was admitted to the bar in March, 1895, and has been engaged in general practice since. He was elected mayor of Caldwell in the spring of 1902 and served in that important office for nearly two years, resigning in February, 1904. He was married on May 7, 1896, to Jessie Young, a native of Caldwell, who was reared and educated in her native village and taught school in her young womanhood. They have one daughter, Minerva, born January 8, 1899. Mr. Frazier is prominently identified with stock raising in Noble county and makes a specialty of Hereford cattle and standard bred horses and has been quite successful in this avocation.

WILLIAM HUGH FRAZIER, for many years one of the leading citizens of Caldwell, Ohio, but now a resident of California, was born in Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 11, 1826. His father,

George Frazier, was a native of Kent county, Md., and in 1802 settled at Hubbard, where he married Bethiah Randall, a native of Washington county, Penn. The elder Frazier was well known as a prosperous farmer and a magistrate of Trumbull county. William H. Frazier lived on a farm and attended school in his native town of Hubbard until he reached his twelfth year, when he accompanied his parents to Guernsey county and there worked on the farm in the summers and attended the common schools in the winters until he arrived at manhood's estate. He then entered Madison college at Antrim, Guernsey county, and devoted his vacation seasons to working on the farm. After two years at this institution he began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his brother Henry and continued under his tutelage until he arrived at his twenty-sixth year when he was admitted to the bar at Coshocton, Ohio, May 17, 1852. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother and preceptor, Henry Frazier, at Sarahsville, then the county seat of Noble county. A few months later his brother died and after that Judge Frazier maintained an independent office. In 1858 the county seat was removed to Caldwell and Judge Frazier, following the course of empire, removed to Caldwell and there established his law offices. He formed a partnership with J. S. Foreman in 1865 and this firm continued for one year. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Noble county and for five successive terms discharged the onerous duties of that office to the great satisfaction of his constituents, being twice chosen to this position without opposition. In October, 1871, he was appointed by Governor Hayes as common pleas judge to succeed M. M. Granger, and during the same month was elected for a full term of five years. He was twice re-elected to that office and after a service of thirteen years resigned to accept the nomination for judge of the Seventh judicial circuit, to which office he was elected in June, 1884, and drew the four year term. He was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1894, and at the close of the October term in 1900, he voluntarily retired from the bench after a service of sixteen years on the circuit court bench, which added to his thirteen years on the common pleas bench gives him a continuous service of twenty-nine years on the bench, during all of which time not a breath or a suspicion of unfairness was ever heard against him and his ermine was as spotless when returned as when received. It is no exaggeration to say that Judge Frazier possessed the admiration and respect of every attorney that practiced at his court and he occupies a place in the hearts of his people that will be more enduring than monuments of marble and brass. On his retirement he was tendered a banquet by the bar of Jefferson county on November 30, 1900, at the Imperial hotel at Steubenville and many of the most prominent lawyers of Ohio were present. Governor R. C. Richards



responded to the toast "Our Guest" and paid a grand tribute to Judge Frazier as a jurist and as a man. Many other eulogistic speeches were delivered by distinguished advocates and Judge Frazier responded in a happy vein when called on for an address. Judge Frazier was similarly honored by the bar of Lake county, and the bar of Mahoning county held a meeting in which many members paid glowing tributes to him in his official and personal capacities. When Judge Frazier decided to leave Caldwell and make his home on the Pacific coast, the citizens of Caldwell tendered him a farewell banquet which was held on January 3, 1903, and he left for his new home with the best wishes and the kindest regards of the entire community. In 1870 Judge Frazier, with others organized the first bank in Noble county, became its president and occupied that responsible position until his removal to California. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad company. All of his life he has been interested in farming, now owns a large farm near Caldwell and is well informed on all matters relating to agriculture. In answers to a question as to the proper time to plant corn, he is said to have replied: "When the maple leaves get to the size of squirrel's ears." For many years he was a member of the Methodist church and always took great interest in church work. He possessed a splendid knowledge of the statute, was well versed in all forms of the law and with it all was broad minded and anxious to see full justice done. One of his favorite remarks, which fully illustrates his broad mindedness as a jurist, was: "Let's do justice unless there is some infernal rule of law that prevents it." It is no disparagement to the other citizens of Noble county to say that during his residence in Caldwell Judge Frazier was the leading citizen of that county and easily one of the most prominent men in that section of Ohio. He was a great success in many walks of life, and as a lawyer, judge, banker, farmer and citizen he was without a peer in his community.

ARTHUR EDWARD BROWN, of Caldwell, Ohio, superintendent of the schools of that city, is a native of Licking county, Ohio; born May 17, 1876. He is a son of Nicholas C. and Rachel Ellen (Park) Brown, both natives of Licking county. His father, for thirty years engaged in educational work, has now retired from teaching and is busy with his agricultural interests in Licking county. He was a soldier during the Civil war, serving with Company B, One Hundred Thirty-Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry; he was captured July 3, 1864, at North Mountain, Va., and spent eight months in rebel prisons, four of which were in Andersonville. The Brown family came to America with Lord Baltimore. Nicholas C. Brown's mother was a Comly; a descendant of the Comly family which came to America with William Penn, and in the early days were devout



Quakers. Rachel Ellen (Park) Brown, Professor Brown's mother, is of English and Scotch-Irish parentage; her ancestors came to America about the time of the Revolution. Professor Brown is the fourth son of a family of nine children, five boys and four girls, and reared on the farm. He attended the schools of his native county and began to teach in the country schools when he was in his seventeenth year. He spent one year in the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He then went to Denison University at Granville, Ohio, where he prosecuted his studies to his sophomore year; returning to Ohio Wesleyan, he completed the classical course and graduated in 1902, having completed the scientific course at Doane Academy at Granville. During his college career he engaged in various occupations to earn his expenses. During his last year at the Ohio Wesleyan he was in charge of the Normal department of the university. After graduation he made application for the superintendency of public schools at Greenwich, Ohio, and at the same time filed an application at Caldwell. He was offered both positions and accepted the latter. The public schools of Caldwell are among the best of the village schools in the state, and their high school course of four years prepares its graduates for admission into any college in Ohio. Professor Brown is a member of the Methodist church; he also belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows, and while quite a young man in years he stands high as an educator, and his work in the schools of Caldwell has been of a superior order. To his natural and acquired abilities he adds the subtle quality of contagious literary enthusiasm and his success as a teacher is marked.

JOHN W. EMMONS, treasurer of Noble county, and one of the best known business men of Caldwell, is a son of Lewis and Susannah (Shepherd) Emmons, both natives of Maryland, but who settled in Belmont county, Ohio, at an early day. Later they came to Noble county, locating at Sharon, where the subject of this sketch was born, November 21, 1848, and where he was educated in the public schools. Upon leaving school he started in to learn the harness maker's trade with S. F. Rock, of Sharon, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he embarked in business for himself. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where for about a year he was engaged in the harness and saddlery business at Olathe, the county seat of Johnson county. He then went to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained but a few months, returning to Noble county in July, 1870, and locating at Caldwell. For some time he confined his attention to harness making, until he had built up a successful trade, when he removed to his present location at North and West streets and added a line of vehicles. Politically Mr. Emmons has always been a consistent Republican, and he

has always taken an active interest in public affairs. As a delegate to county, district, and state conventions, his sound judgment and conservative policy have distinguished him as a safe counsellor for his party. He served six years as a member of the Board of Education and six years as a member of the Caldwell city council, being a member of that body when the right of way was granted to the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad company along the north side of the city. Some criticism has since been passed upon this act but at that time no one could foresee the growth of the town in that direction, or that the tracks would ever occupy a street through a thickly settled district. In 1899 he was elected treasurer of the county and was re-elected in 1901. His record as treasurer is that of a conscientious painstaking official, whose business-like methods have won the endorsement of the taxpayers of the county. Besides his private business and his official positions Mr. Emmons has been interested in other undertakings. He served as a director or treasurer of the Caldwell Building and Loan Association from its organization until he resigned in 1899 to enter upon his duties as county treasurer. A large number of Caldwell homes have been built through the medium of this association. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Caldwell Fair Association. He was born and reared a Methodist and is now a member of that denomination, contributing freely of his means for the erection of the fine new edifice on Main street now occupied by that church. In December, 1870, he became a member of Olive Lodge, No. 259, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was one of the charter members of Caldwell Lodge, No. 280, Knights of Pythias. He has passed through the chairs of both lodges and represented his Knights of Pythias lodge at the Grand Lodge meetings at Cincinnati and Columbus. Mr. Emmons has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in the fall of 1870, was Miss Lucy Davidson, a native of Malta, Morgan county. To this union were born two children, a son and a daughter. The son is now a successful pharmacist of Marion, Ohio, and the daughter, Annie, is a clerk in the treasurer's office under her father. Mrs. Lucy Davidson Emmons died on December 30, 1886, and was buried in the Sharon cemetery on New Year's day, 1887. His second wife was Mrs. Melissa Caldwell, *nee* Glidden, whose first husband was the son of one of the founders of the city of Caldwell. This marriage occurred May 12, 1892. Mr. Emmons is a modest, unassuming man, one who is always found attending to his business, and who enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

JESSE S. HARRIS, editor and proprietor of the *Noble County Leader*, is a native of Noble county, having been born at the village of Sharon, October 22, 1868. After acquiring a good common school

education in the Sharon and Caldwell public schools he began his business career as an apprentice in the office of the *Caldwell Press*, entering that office in June, 1885. Later he was employed on the *Noble County Democrat*, now suspended, and in 1888 located at Troy, Ohio, where he engaged in the printing business. In the fall of 1889 he returned to Caldwell and became editor and manager of the *Noble County Republican*. This position he held until the paper was consolidated with the *Caldwell Journal*, in July, 1898. Mr. Harris continued in the office of the *Republican-Journal* as editor until the following March, when he launched the *Noble County Leader*. The first issue of the new paper made its appearance on May 3, 1899, and soon became a favorite with many of the people of the county. Mr. Harris' long acquaintance with the press and the people of Noble county eminently fitted him for the management of a paper devoted to Noble county affairs. The *Leader* office is the best equipped in the county and one of the best in Southeastern Ohio. Its mechanical equipment, however, has not contributed so much to its success as has the real live editor and manager, in the person of Mr. Harris, who has conducted the affairs of the paper since it was founded, and who has placed the *Leader* on the high road to success. Politically Mr. Harris has always been an uncompromising Republican, and his paper has invariably advocated Republican principles. In May, 1902, he established the *Summerfield News*, a six column four page paper, for the local news of Summerfield and vicinity. It is edited and managed by Dr. R. B. Taylor and C. H. Dew, of Summerfield, but the printing is done in the office of the *Leader* at Caldwell. On May 27, 1891, Mr. Harris led to the altar Miss Lillian M. Yoho, of Caldwell. Three children have been born to this union, but only one is now living. The first born, a daughter named Fanchion, died in July, 1896, aged thirteen months and six days. A son, Charles, passed away on February 1, 1900, aged two days. The third child, a son named Clyde, was born on December 2, 1902, and is still living.

CHARLES PERRY SIMONS, M. D., son of John White Simons and Hester Ann Simons, was born at Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, January 26, 1842. His father was born near Philadelphia, Penn., March 23, 1819, and removed with his parents to Zanesville, Ohio, where he learned the trade of an iron moulder. His mother, Hester Ann Simons, was the daughter of Benjamin and Hester Ann Trago. She was born at Zanesville, Ohio, October 21, 1821. John W. Simons removed his family to Cambridge, Ohio, in 1855, where he engaged in the foundry and machine business until his death, which occurred August 5th, 1871. He was an energetic, industrious, and prudent man, and had built up a prosperous business. At his death his three eldest sons succeeded him. The eldest, the



principal of this sketch, conducted the business for a number of years, after which he disposed of his interests to his brothers, and retired from the business. John White Simons during his life was an earnest member, supporter and worker in the Baptist church at Cambridge, Ohio. He was superintendent of the Sabbath school for a number of years, as well as one of its church officers. He was prominent in the progress and prosperity of the town, serving a number of years in the city council. He was a leading member in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died on the 5th day of August, 1871, at Cambridge, Ohio, and his remains rest in the cemetery at that place, his grave being marked by an elegant granite monument erected by his widow and children. His mother, Hester Ann Simons, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, October 21, 1821. She died at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, June 12, 1895, and was buried beside her husband. She, as well as her husband, was an earnest member and worker in the Baptist church from early life, raising their family in that church. A part of the children in after life when married united by letter with the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, the subject of this sketch, with his wife, uniting by letter with the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother during the Rebellion was president of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society that did such excellent work in making and collecting clothing and articles of all kinds for the hospitals of the army. She visited Camp Dennison hospital, taking large supplies of clothing and delicacies for the sick and wounded, and while there did what she could to alleviate the suffering of those with whom she came in contact. She was a kind, loving and affectionate Christian mother. She lived only for her children, doing all she could that they might live and follow her hallowed teachings. Charles Perry Simons removed with his parents to Cambridge, Ohio, in 1855, and made that city his home. He was educated in preparatory matters in Cambridge and Zanesville, Ohio, and received his professional education in the medical department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1864. In the spring of 1862, his studies were interrupted by the war. He at that time entered the army and served as acting assistant surgeon, first in the general hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio. In the fall of 1863, he left the army by resigning his place in the hospital, and proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, there taking his last course of lectures, and graduated as stated. He was examined by the State Military Examining Board of Medical Officers, at Columbus, Ohio, and having passed a successful examination, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-Eighth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. He at once proceeded to join his command. He was detailed by department surgeon, Major Cloak, at Chattanooga, Tenn., by order of General Steadman,



to organize the hospital at that place. He was at the outset probably the youngest assistant surgeon in the army. After completing his work, he asked that he be relieved to join his command, which was granted, and he accompanied Sherman's army in its march to the sea. He was attached to the division hospital as one of its surgeons, and in the absence of the division surgeon, he assumed his duties. After the battle of Jonesboro and the fall of Atlanta, Dr. Simons was, by order of General Morgan, regularly detailed for hospital duties, and continued with the division hospital of the second division of the fourteenth army corps on the entire march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, North Carolina. At that place Sherman's army rested. Dr. Simons, by order of General Sherman, was detailed to remove all the sick and wounded to New Berne, and report to the General commanding, if suitable accommodations could be made for the wounded or not. He was afterwards directed by General Sherman to place all sick and wounded on a government vessel, and under orders proceed to New York with them, which he did, then returning and joining the army near Raleigh, North Carolina.

He continued his arduous field duties on through to Richmond and Washington City. After the grand review of Sherman's army, in which he participated, his regiment was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was honorably mustered out. Flattering offers at Washington to remain in the army were made to Dr. Simons, but for family reasons were respectfully declined, and he returned to Cambridge, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery.

In 1881, he accepted the nomination for state senator on the Republican ticket in a strong democratic district. He made a spirited fight but was defeated by a greatly reduced majority. Dr. Simons has been closely identified with the political affairs of the county, district and state, having served several terms as chairman and secretary of the county central and executive committees in which he formerly lived. He has served as president of judicial conventions and as vice-president of state conventions. He has held important city offices, and for a time served as a member of the U. S. Pension Board. He was married to Mrs. Arena Ann Kells, nee Teener, June 11, 1884. In 1894, he removed to Canton, Ohio, owing to the ill health of his wife and stepdaughter, thinking to benefit them in the change. While in Canton he engaged in his profession. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., having been Post Surgeon of Canton Post, No. 25, G. A. R. He took an active part in the campaign of 1896, being an intimate personal friend of President McKinley, and a member of the G. A. R. reception committee during the campaign. In 1897, he returned to Caldwell, Ohio, where he had business interests that demanded his attention, and where he now resides. His wife was the estimable daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Teener.

She was born in Cumberland, Ohio, August 23, 1849. She was the widow of James Kells, a gallant soldier of the Seventy-eighth regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, who was severely wounded July 22, 1864, and was a prisoner in the Andersonville prison pen for some months. His death was due to wounds and exposure in the Army. Dr. Simons' stepdaughter, Mattie L. Kells, was married November 20, 1895, to Edward J. Kane. To them were born: A son, Harold Hastings Kane, January 1, 1897, in Canton, Ohio; a daughter, Geraldine Teener Kane, August 14, 1899, in Caldwell, Ohio. Harold Hastings Kane was named from the father's side, being of the old illustrious house of Hastings of Ireland. Mrs. Kane is an accomplished painter, musician, and social favorite. Mr. E. J. Kane is in the wholesale and retail hardware business in West Union, Weston, and Bealington, W. Va., under the firm names of Kane & Keyser Hardware Company and Kane & Co. Hardware Company. Dr. Simons' grandfather was named Richard Perry Simons. He moved from near Philadelphia, Penn., to Ohio. His grandmother's maiden name was Catharine White. Their only son and child was Dr. Simons' father. Richard Perry Simons was a captain in the war of 1812-14. They both died at Zanesville, Ohio, and were buried in a family lot. They were both earnest and consistent pioneer members of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place. Henry Teener, the father of Mrs. Arena A. Simons, was born in Loudoun county, Va., August 18, 1814. He moved to Noble county, Ohio, with his parents, and pursued the occupation of a farmer, in which he was most successful, acquiring through indomitable energy and great management, an independent competence. He retired from business in 1880, and moved to Caldwell, Ohio, where he lived a retired life with his wife until he died, May 15, 1888. Elizabeth Hamilton Teener, the mother of Mrs. Simons, was born near Hiramburg, Noble county, Ohio, April 15, 1815. Her parents were farmers and quite extensive land owners. She was married to Henry Teener May 9, 1839. She was an estimable, kind, and loving wife. She was of incalculable help to her husband in all his early life ventures and struggles. She was an earnest Christian mother, raising her family in the Methodist faith. They both died in Caldwell, Ohio, and their remains are buried in the cemetery at Cumberland, Ohio, where several of their children were buried who died in infancy.

LEANDER F. CAIN, M. D., of Caldwell Ohio, a leading physician and surgeon and a prominent member of the Ohio legislature, was born in Noble county, on a farm three miles east of Caldwell, July 21, 1856. His father was James Cain, a native of Noble county, a teacher in early life, for twenty-five years a justice of the peace, and

all of his life a leading and successful farmer. The mother of Dr. Cain was Rosanna Racey, also a native of Noble county, and a member of one of the pioneer families of that section. Their family consisted of eight sons and two daughters. Three of the sons died inside of thirty days of diphtheria and in the succeeding period of forty-five years there has not been a case of serious illness among the other members of the family. Dr. Cain is the third son of his parents and was educated in the common schools of Noble county and at the State university of Bloomington, Ind. He taught school for the next eight years, five years of which time was spent in Noble county and three years in Indiana. He was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1887 and since has engaged in general practice with Caldwell as his permanent home, though he has been compelled to do a great deal of traveling on account of his wife's health. He was married in 1887 to Quintilla J. Wiley, a native of Noble county and the daughter of one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Cain have had five children born to them, viz.: Durward C., who served in the Cuban and Philippine wars as a member of the Seventeenth United States infantry and later in the Ninth infantry; Wiley M., who died at the age of eighteen months; Claude W., a graduate of the dental department of the Northwestern University of Chicago and a skilled operator in dentistry; Wilbur, who died at the age of nine months; Josephine Burgess, the only daughter, a student of the high school of Caldwell and an accomplished musician. Dr. Cain was reared in a Democratic atmosphere but became a Republican soon after attaining his majority and has been a prominent member of that party for many years. He has devoted much time and attention to politics and has been an active platform speaker in different states during every presidential campaign since he became a voter. He never sought public office except when he was elected to the Seventy-fifth general assembly of Ohio in 1901. For several years prior to his election Dr. Cain had favored the abolition of State taxes on personal and real property and placing the same on corporations. He ran before the people on that platform and on the organization of the legislature he was appointed a member of the committee on taxation. Through his agitation of this question the law was passed reducing the rate of taxation for State purposes from \$2.85 per \$1,000 to \$1.35, \$1 of which is for school purposes. This law meant a great savings for the people of Ohio and in Noble county the reduction in taxation was in excess of \$14,000. He is the author of the Cain-Dow law, which contemplates the successful collection of the Dow tax. The doctor's position was that any one holding a government license to sell whiskey, unless a registered pharmacist engaged in a legitimate drug business, was a dealer in liquors and amenable to the provisions of the Dow law,



which in many instances was being avoided. The passing of the Cain law has increased the State revenues more than \$100,000 during the first year of its operation and has driven out of business numbers of disreputable dives. Dr. Cain secured more appointments for his constituents than all other representatives from his district for the past ten years, and while this is a duty that makes some enemies of the disappointed applicants, yet it is an important part of the work of a legislative representative. Mrs. Cain is an active worker in the cause of Christianity, a member of the Methodist church and the friend and counsellor of the young people, who love her greatly for her unselfish interest in their welfare.

BENJAMIN B. WALLER, deceased, was born in Guernsey county in 1823 and came to Noble county in 1858. He was a carpenter by trade, but after his removal to Noble county, he entered politics and held a number of important official positions. For many years he was postmaster of Caldwell, being commissioned first in 1863, and holding the office until 1885. He was elected County Recorder in 1863 and re-elected in 1866, serving six years. For six years, from 1872 to 1878, he was Deputy Sheriff of Noble county, and performed the duties of this office as he did all others, with characteristic attention to duty. At the first call to arms, Mr. Waller enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and participated in all the arduous campaigns of his company, until he was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, and discharged for disability on February 5, 1863. This wound disabled him through life and was one of the causes that ultimately brought about his death, which occurred on March 22, 1886. Mr. Waller was descended from Welsh and German parents. His father, Joseph Waller, was born July 13, 1791; his mother, Sarah Borde, December 4, 1791, the former a Welshman, the latter of German descent. Mr. Benjamin B. Waller was married on August 22, 1847, to Margaret Stuart, a native of Belmont county, and a daughter of James and Ann (Linn) Stuart. Mr. Stuart was a descendant of Scotch ancestors, his father being the founder of the family in America. Mrs. Waller was reared and educated in Guernsey county, and after her marriage was her husband's assistant in the various offices which he held. To their union were born three sons and four daughters, five of the family now living. These are Clara Alta, now Mrs. Sturtevant, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Anna Izetta, now Mrs. Holliday, of Eureka, Florida; Saidee Evelyn, now Mrs. William M. Miller, of Dresden, Ohio; Joseph Emmett, a physician in Salem, Nebraska; Wilber Fiske, a journalist at Crooksville Ohio; and Walter Bell, a dentist, who died at Jackson, California, in 1897. Mr. Waller was an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a worthy member of Olive



Lodge, and zealous worker in the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a well known and an exemplary member of society. Mrs. Waller still lives in the home, left her on the death of her husband, being well provided for in future years. She is a member of Noble Rebecca Lodge No. 376, Daughters of Rebecca, and is at present Deputy Grand Master of the district in which the Lodge is located.

LEANDER W. WHEELER, of Caldwell, Ohio, probate judge of Noble county and a leading citizen, was born in Olive township of that county, March 10, 1853; son of Josiah and Ruth (Ralph) Wheeler. His father was born near Augusta, Me., in 1812, and when three years of age accompanied his parents to Ohio and was reared to manhood at Marietta and vicinity. He came to Noble county in his young manhood, settled on a farm in Olive township and in 1831 married Miss Ralph. He lived on his farm for fifty-six years and died there on April 24, 1894, at the age of eighty-two years. Leander W. Wheeler was the third child in the family of four children and was educated in the public schools and at Beverly college. His early career was devoted to teaching in Noble county and for fourteen years he was one of the leading members of that honorable profession in Noble county. Failing sight compelled him to retire from the schoolroom and he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, located one and a quarter miles north of Caldwell, and there prospered as a farmer for several years. In 1899 he was elected to the office of probate judge for a term of three years, and in 1902 he was re-elected, and consequently is now serving his second term in that important office. He is an active and influential Republican, both of his races having been made under the banner of that party and he stands high in its councils. Judge Wheeler was married on October 19, 1879, to Siretta J. Webber, a member of a prominent family of Noble county and a native of Olive township, born on September 10, 1853. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Clyde C., who is an assistant to his father in the office and a student of the high school of Caldwell; Capitola, a girl of nine years. Judge Wheeler is identified with a number of the leading fraternal orders, holding membership in the Masons, the Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch, and in the Knights of Pythias. He has nice holdings of farm and city property and is one of the substantial citizens of the county.

WALLACE H. COOLEY, of Caldwell, Ohio, for many years prominently identified with journalism in southeastern Ohio, was born in Fayette county, Pa., May 1, 1843, and when sixteen years of age came to Ohio. His parents, John and Maria Louisa (Bryant) Cooley,

were life residents of Pennsylvania and reared a family of ten children to maturity. Wallace H. Cooley was the third child of his parents, received a good education in his youth and began life in a printing office in the humble capacity of "devil." On his arrival in Ohio he secured a position as a journeyman printer and was so employed from 1859 to June 24, 1861, when he joined the army. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served first in the Army of West Virginia and in July, 1862, was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, under General Fremont. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when his command was sent south and they took part in the siege of Charleston. He continued in the army until June 24, 1864, when he was mustered out and returned to Pittsburg, where he secured employment in a printing office. In 1867 he removed to Caldwell and three years later purchased the Noble County *Republican*, which he conducted with great success until July, 1898, when he disposed of this paper. During the active years of his life Mr. Cooley was a recognized leader in local politics and always a stalwart Republican. No man in the county wielded a stronger political influence or could control more votes. He was always a consistent Republican and invariably supported the entire ticket, no matter what his personal preference might be in the matter. He was married on October 14, 1872, to Miranda E., daughter of James P. and Sarah (Kent) Reed, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The Reeds are among the most prominent families of Southeast Ohio, having settled there in 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have had five children born to them, three of whom are dead; Mary, Maynard and Emma died in infancy and the surviving children are Robert Chandler and Wallace Herman. These sons are young men of bright promise, liberally educated and thoroughly equipped for the duties of life. Robert is a stenographer in the division freight office of the Pennsylvania railroad at Cambridge, Ohio, and Wallace is a photographer of Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Cooley is an active member of the Methodist church, a member of the various social orders of that body and an earnest worker in matters religious. Mr. Cooley has been prominently identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic for many years and is one of the most widely known citizens of Noble county.

DAVID FRIEDMAN, of Caldwell, Ohio, the leading merchant of Noble county, and one of the commissioners from Ohio to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial exposition, was born in Austria on July 4, 1866, and was reared and educated in his native country. He came to America in 1883, following an older brother, then a traveling

salesman. David Friedman began his business career in America as a salesman, in a small way, and has worked himself up to his present important position in the commercial world. He and his brother, M. P. Friedman, engaged in the mercantile business at Byesville, Ohio, and eight years later the business was divided and enlarged, M. P. going to Cleveland and David locating at Caldwell. Their affairs have prospered and today Mr. Friedman has the largest store in Noble county. He conducts a department store of high class, with a stock that is complete in every detail and he enjoys the patronage of the best people of that entire section. The Cleveland enterprise, in charge of his brother, M. P. Friedman, is engaged in the manufacture of pearl buttons and is in a highly prosperous condition. The two concerns give employment to one hundred and seventy-five people and are flourishing business enterprises. Mr. Friedman is an active working Republican and has at various times attended as a delegate the county, congressional and State conventions of that party. He is a man of wide information and broad business experience, and Governor Nash, recognizing him as such, appointed him a member of the commission from Ohio to the Louisiana Purchase Centennial exposition. This appointment was made on Thanksgiving day, 1902, upon the recommendation of Hon. L. F. Cain, and gave general satisfaction throughout the State, as Mr. Friedman is very popular in the home of his adoption and possesses the esteem and friendship of the leading men of Southeastern Ohio. He is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason and a great worker for that grand fraternity. Mr. Friedman is unmarried and when his sister, Mrs. Ellen Alter, became a widow, in the old country, he brought her and her two children to Ohio and she is now in charge of the economy of his household. He has also brought a younger brother, Henry, to America and he is now employed in the mercantile establishment at Caldwell. Mr. Friedman is educating the children of his sister and is fitting his younger brother for the practical business of life. Mr. Friedman has made a great success of his career and is a striking example of what may be accomplished in America if the immigrant possess ability, integrity and energy.

DAVID S. SPRIGGS, of Caldwell, Ohio, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Centerville, Belmont county, Ohio, January 10, 1835; a son of Morris D. and Catherine (Pool) Spriggs, both natives of Washington county, Penn., whence they came to Belmont county, Ohio, about 1828. In 1844 they removed to Guernsey county, the territory upon which they settled now being a part of Noble county; in 1856 they removed to the vicinity of Senecaville; and in the fall of 1867 removed to Wayne county, Ill., where they resided the rest of their lives. His father spent the early years of his life as a tailor

but for many years prior to his death was identified with the agricultural interests in the various communities in which he made his home. David S. Spriggs was the fourth child and was educated in the common schools of his native state and began his career as a teacher, studying law in the meantime. He was admitted to practice by the district court of Noble county in 1859 and began the practice of his profession at Sarahsville in 1860. After the removal of the county seat to Caldwell he moved to that place and has practiced continuously in that town since 1866. He has been engaged in general practice, having no specialties and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was married on November 28, 1857, to Nancy Windom, a native of Belmont county, daughter of George Windom and a niece of William Windom, secretary of the treasury of the United States under Garfield. Her mother was Elizabeth Bits, of German descent and a member of a well known family. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs have three children, viz.: Belle, wife of George C. Jennings, a lawyer of Woodsfield, Ohio; Homer O., an express agent at Bluefields, W. Va.; Fred, an attorney of Bellaire, Ohio, and a member of the firm of Tallmau & Spriggs. Mr. Spriggs is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian sort and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of that party. He has never wavered or faltered in his steadfast adherence to his party, always votes for the candidates of Democracy whether they are his choice or not and throughout his long life has been a consistent member of that great party. In 1863 he was a candidate for probate judge but went down with his party. In 1869 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney but was defeated by the well known writer, James M. Dalzelle. In 1871 he reversed the situation and defeated Mr. Dalzelle, though in a county largely Republican. In 1875 he and Dalzelle were arrayed against each other in a race for membership in the lower house of Ohio and Dalzelle was elected by the narrow margin of seven votes, though the county normally gave a Republican majority of two hundred and fifty. In 1885, Mr. Spriggs was commissioned postmaster of Caldwell, his appointment being the first made by a president as office had not previously been of sufficient importance to call for such high action in regard to placing a postmaster in charge. In recent years Mr. Spriggs has persistently declined to become a candidate for any office, though his energy has not relaxed or his ardor cooled for the Democratic party. He supported Bryan in all of his campaigns and has been a frequent delegate to the State, congressional and judicial conventions. He is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a charter member of Olive lodge, No. 139, and having been affiliated with the fraternity since 1865. Mr. Spriggs enjoys a splendid reputation in Noble county, both as a lawyer and as a man, and he is well and favorably known throughout that district.



HERMAN C. HUPP, D. D. S., a prominent dentist of Caldwell, Ohio, was born in Buffalo township, Noble county, March 24, 1876. He is a son of Daniel and Mary Hupp, both of whom were also natives of Noble county. Daniel Hupp was one of the most prosperous business men of the county and besides looking after his large real estate interests, he was also extensively engaged in buying and selling live stock and in merchandising, until his sudden death, from heart-disease, in 1880. Dr. Hupp was educated in the public schools of his native town. He began the study of dentistry in 1896 in the office of Dr. A. P. Chambers at Caldwell, and after one year of this preparatory work, he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and after three years of a most thorough course at that famous institution, he was graduated in 1900. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery is said to be the oldest institution of that kind in the world, and its standing is such, that its diplomas are regarded as evidence of eminent qualifications, and the possessor of one of these prized documents is in a fair way to professional success. Dr. Hupp began the practice of his profession in Caldwell, where he occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Mills block. He has established an extensive practice among the best people of the town and community. On May 1, 1902, he was married to Miss Ruby Young, a daughter of William Young, deceased. Mrs. Hupp was educated in Caldwell and is a lady of intelligence and refinement. Dr. Hupp and wife are both members of the Methodist church. Politically, the doctor is a Republican. He is a member of his college fraternity, called the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic and Independent Order of Odd Fellows orders. The mother of Dr. Hupp resides on a farm near Caldwell. Her grandson, Walter Hiddleston, operates the farm. Walter's mother was Mrs. Nora Hiddleston, deceased, the only daughter of Daniel and Mary Hupp, there being but two children in the family, Nora and Herman C.

WILLIAM HENRY RICHCREEK, artist, of Caldwell, Ohio, was born in Knox county, Ohio, on a farm, December 21, 1861. He is a son of Edward and Delilah (Johnson) Richcreek, both natives of Ohio. The father was a successful farmer, and died in 1880 at the age of fifty years, and the mother in April, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Richcreek were the parents of a family of seven children, six of whom are living: John W., a farmer in Coshocton county, the eldest; William Henry; Jennie, now Mrs. McFarland of Coshocton county; George M., a farmer in Knox county; Nettie, the wife of Oscar Tanner, an engineer in Newark, Ohio; and Alberta, who died in November, 1901, aged twenty-two years. Mr. W. H. Richcreek was educated in the public schools of Coshocton county and worked on a farm until his twenty-second year. Leaving the farm he learned the art

of photography at Adamsville, Muskingum county, and followed the business at different places in the employ of others for about six years. In February, 1890, he came to Caldwell and engaged in the business for himself, locating in the rooms which he still occupies, where he does a general business along the line of his profession, including enlarging. Mr. Richcreek has been prosperous and has established a fine trade, having the monopoly on photography in Caldwell. He was married August 23, 18—, to Anna Gibson, a native of Noble county, and daughter of Frank Gibson, who was a merchant in Caldwell. To them have been born two children, Harry Gibson and Norma Kathryn. Mr. and Mrs. Richcreek are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Richcreek is a staunch Republican, and was a member of the city council for six years. He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 259, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Caldwell Encampment No. 260; is Past Grand of the Subordinate Lodge, P. C. P. of the Encampment, and has represented the former in the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He has always taken an interest in Odd Fellowship, and is a faithful attendant at lodge. Mr. Richcreek was appointed mayor of Caldwell, February 14, 1904, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor L. B. Frazier, resigned, and at the spring election following was nominated and elected for two years.

AMOS ABNER DAY, clerk of the court of Common Pleas of Noble county, Ohio, was born in Wayne, Noble county, March 9, 1869. He is a son of Amos and Lydia (Williams) Day, both natives of Noble county, according to the present organization, at that time Guernsey county. The Day family traces its genealogy to Scotch-Irish ancestors, long established in America, while the Williams family is of English origin. The paternal great grandfather, also Amos Day, was born in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., learned the profession of Civil Engineering in Baltimore, and on coming to Ohio, surveyed much of the land embraced in Guernsey and Noble counties. He located on a farm in what is now Wayne Township, where both the subject of this sketch and his father were born and where both grandparents died. The father of A. A. Day was born in 1832, and the mother in 1834. Both are living on the old homestead, where Mr. Day has been a successful farmer and is now living in the enjoyment of the fruits of his earlier industry. The family consists of three sons and three daughters, all living. The eldest is Mrs. Vista Webster of Savannah, Mo.; Mrs. Florence R. Perkins resides upon a farm in Beaver Township, Noble county; Elmer E., is a farmer in Guernsey county; Lydia J. Dolison wife of M. H. Dolison, lives on a farm in Wayne Township;; Amos A.; and Fred, who is still under the parental roof. Amos A. Day, received his elementary education in Wayne and Beaver townships, and at Stanbury Normal College at Stanbury,

Mo. He spent his early years on the farm, taught school in Noble county for ten years, and in May, 1901, was nominated for the office in which he is now serving, being elected at the general election in 1901. Mr. Day has always taken an active interest in political affairs, having descended from the old line Whig party and inherited his Republicanism. Mr. Day was married December 31, 1892, to Nellie Marlow, a native of Wayne township, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Marlow. The father died in 1880, and the mother is now living at Bellaire, O. Mrs. Day was educated in her native township. To Mr. and Mrs. Day have been born four children: Lloyd Benson, Helen Gould, Edith Marlow, and Amos Abner. Mr. Day is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHARLES S. McFERREN, a merchant of Caldwell, Ohio, was born in Hoskinsville, Noble county, on October 20, 1873, and is the only son of D. M. and H. J. McFerren, a prominent old Ohio family. His parents were born in Ohio on territory which is now embraced within Noble county. The father has spent his life in the lumber and timber business, and in general merchandising at Hoskinsville, but is now residing in Caldwell engaged in the wholesale produce business. His mother is also living and one sister, Mrs. Ella Harper of Caldwell. Mr. Charles McFerren received his education in the public schools of Caldwell, and spent his earlier years in assisting his father, in a printing office and in electrical engineering through Northern Ohio in the employ of the Cleveland Electric Construction Company. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he volunteered his services as a member of Company D, in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry at Columbus, entering the service May 30, 1898. He was in camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., and at Tampa, Fla., going from the last named place with the Fifth Army Corps to Cuba. Most of his time in Cuba, Mr. McFerren was employed as a clerk but was on the firing line when his comrades were so employed. He participated in all the duties required of soldiers during the Santiago Campaign and had the pleasure of seeing the irrepressible Rough Rider, who now occupies our Presidential chair, on many occasions. On the homeward trip, Mr. McFerren was taken with yellow fever, and came very near losing his life through the depredations of the terrible disease. He was in the hospital at Montauk Point, Long Island, until convalescent, and rejoined his regiment at Columbus, soon being discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability, January 9, 1899. When prostrated with the disease he weighed two hundred pounds and within four weeks after reaching Montauk, was reduced to one hundred and fifteen. It is possible that the medical profession who may read this, will doubt the truth of the follow-



ing statement: when in the height of fever, Mr. McFerren's temperature ran to 107, a fact which is fully verified by affidavit of a reputable physician of Caldwell, Dr. J. M. Martin. Since his discharge, he has been in precarious health, and obliged to guard it very carefully, and to engage only in such occupations as is conducive to this result. By reason of these disabilities he has become a pensioner. Since returning he has been engaged as manager of his father's business. Mr. McFerren was married in August, 1899, to Lillie May Caldwell, of Canton, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of Ezra Caldwell, a well known resident of the county. They are members of the Methodist church. Politically, Mr. McFerren is a Republican, though reared by Democratic ancestors, and is, so far as he knows, the only person bearing that name, who votes the Republican ticket.

JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, proprietor of a livery and feed business near the B. Z. & C. depot, of Cadwell, Ohio, was born in Buffalo township, Noble county, on December 5, 1844. He is a son of John and Mary (Taylor) McLaughlin, the father a native of County Down, Ireland, and the mother, a native of Virginia. John McLaughlin accompanied his parents to America in childhood, and after his marriage, located on a farm in Buffalo township. His death occurred in Noble township at the age of eighty-four, the mother's death occurring at the age of seventy-five. They left a family of four sons and four daughters; the eldest, Isaac, a boot and shoe merchant, at Franklin, Indiana; William, a prosperous farmer in Noble township; Jane, widow of Frank Gibson, residing in Caldwell; Joseph, subject of this sketch; Nancy, now Mrs. C. W. Spiker, residing on a farm in Noble county; Mary Halley, of the same township; Adeline Jordon, residing in Illinois; and John, of Byesville, a retired farmer. Joseph McLaughlin was reared on a farm and spent his early years in clearing up the land. His educational work was confined to the public schools of that township, and necessarily was rather limited. He was married in 1871 to Eliza A. Danford, born in Morgan county, and a daughter of R. R. Danford, late of Caldwell. Six children were born to this union; Edwin E., who was educated in Caldwell, and at Ada and Delaware Colleges, and a very successful teacher; he served three years as Superintendent of Caldwell schools, and now holds a like position at Anna, Illinois. He married Anna Crew, of Chester Hill, Morgan county, also a teacher, and a sister of Judge Crew of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Robert B., married Vesta McVicker, and is now a student in Columbus, Starling Medical College; Adda, wife of Wayne Young, a jeweler in Caldwell; Ocy Olive, her father's housekeeper; Edith Dell, wife of Dr. H. B. Kistler, a milliner, also at home; and Mary, a student at Athens, Ohio. Mrs. McLaughlin died December 25, 1890, since



which time, Mr. McLaughlin has kept house with his children. Mr. McLaughlin served in the Civil war in the One Hundred Sixty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry for ninety days, and afterwards re-enlisted in the One Hundred Ninety-Fourth, in which he remained until the close of the war. He served in the Shenandoah Valley under Generals Hunter and Sheridan, and participated in several skirmishes. Mr. McLaughlin is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is now serving his city as member of the council.

HOMER L. HASTINGS, county auditor of Noble county, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born March 10, 1867. He is a son of Hiram and Mary A. (Berry) Hastings, both natives of Noble county. The family was established in America by the great-grandfather, John Hastings, who came from Ireland soon after the Revolution and settled in Frederick county, Virginia, serving for a time as a soldier in the Patriot Army. A brother of John Hastings settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania: the grandfather, Samuel Hastings, settled upon the territory now embraced within Noble county, in 1826, and has been permanently identified with the county ever since. He had one brother and six sisters, as follows: John Hastings; Elizabeth (Mrs. Isaac Cooper); Mary, the wife of Robert Finley; Catherine; Sallie, now Mrs. Young; Matilda, wife of William Razor; and Lillie, who died in young womanhood. Samuel Hastings first came to Ohio in 1824 and lived on Stillwater Creek, and two years later took up the eighty acres of land upon which the father of the subject of this sketch now lives. The parental grandmother was Anna Finley, a sister of Robert Finley, before mentioned. Hiram Hastings, the father of Homer L. has spent his life thus far in agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful, but by turning his attention to railroading in the construction of the Cincinnati, Wheeling & New York Railroad, he became a member of the company organized for that purpose. The venture proved a disastrous one in a financial way, and Mr. Hastings became involved to the extent that his fine farm was in jeopardy. Some members of the syndicate sought to retrieve their losses through the doubtful method of allowing their wives to retain their interests, but Mrs. Hastings promptly relinquished her rights in this respect and everything was turned over to the creditors. The five sons nobly came to their assistance and have redeemed the old parental farm of four hundred acres and placed their parents again in affluent circumstances. One of these sons, is the subject of this review. The family comprised ten children, eight of whom are living and two died in infancy. Those living are: Angeline Roe, wife of Abram Roe, a farmer of Oskaloosa, Iowa;

Grant S., a farmer and teacher in Marion township, and Captain of the Summerfield Guards; he was a candidate for West Point Military Academy, chosen alternate, passed both the physical and literary examinations, but failed of appointment when a vacancy occurred by reason of being a few days over age; Homer L.; Maggie L., wife of Judson Layman, a prosperous farmer of Wayne township; Frank O. and Charles L., now residents of Oklahoma, located near Stillwater, where they have a farm; Lee H., working the home farm; and Maude, at home. The family have all enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the schools of their township and in Batesville High School. Homer L. Hastings, began his career as a teacher in the public schools, teaching in the country for eight years and as Superintendent and Principal of the Batesville Schools for five years. He was chosen from this position as nominee of his party for the office of County Auditor, a position to which he was elected in 1897 and again in 1900, now serving on his second term. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, ever since his minority, is a recognized leader in the counsels of Republicanism, and has held many honorary positions in the party. Mr. Hastings was married July 19, 1893, to Mary E. Paxson, a native of Illinois. She was reared and educated in Noble county, but spent six years of her girlhood at North Bewick, Maine. Her father is Joseph D. Paxson, now of Peoria, Ill., her mother having died when Mrs. Hastings was an infant. Her father was married again, and removed to Kansas where he was unfortunate, and later returned to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings have a family of five children: Margaret, Danner Paxson, Homer Harold, Marion Roosevelt and Joseph Byron. Mr. Hastings is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Noble Lodge No. 459, Free and Accepted Masons, Cumberland Chapter No. 116, of which he is the present High Priest; is Past Chancellor of the Batesville Lodge, No. 331, Knights of Pythias, and is past Representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and of the Rathbone Sisters, of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hastings is a young man of high attainments and studious disposition; he was as much of a student while teaching, as his most devoted pupils. He is genial, affable, and a very pleasant gentleman to meet.

CONRAD HARMON, County Recorder of Noble county, was born in Manchester township, Morgan county (now Sharon township, Noble county), on January 27, 1843, and is a son of Baston and Meriba (Stout) Harmon. The father was born near Beaver, Pa., on Harmon Run, a local designation in honor of the paternal grandfather, Conrad Harmon, a soldier in the Revolution, who served a number of years, and was wounded in the battle of Germantown. He was

a native of Germany, who emigrated to the Colonies in 1771. Baston Harmon father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, who came to Ohio about 1817, and spent his life on the farm on which, Conrad, his son, was born. He lived to be eighty-seven years old; the mother died in 1852, in middle life. The family consisted of seven children: Isaac, who died in Noble county, at the age of sixty; John, at the age of forty-two; Sarah, wife of Jacob Frame, who died at the age of forty-seven; Conrad; Christina, wife of James Nichols, died in Knoxville, Ia., at the age of forty-two. Amanda, wife of William Cain, residing in Sharon township; and Elijah died in early manhood in Milford, Illinois. Conrad Harmon was educated in the common schools and followed farming all his life until elected to his present office. He entered the service of the United States in 1862, serving a term of one year in Company K, Twenty-Fifth, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Army of the Potomac, and under General Franz Seigel. He participated in the campaign against Fredericksburg under General Burnside; was in the Chancellorsville campaign under General Hooker; in the Gettysburg campaign under the command of General O. O. Howard. He was discharged from this enlistment in July, 1863, and, returning home, re-enlisted in January, 1864, in Company G, Seventy-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the end of the war. Mr. Harmon has been twice married, first to Electa W. Robinson, a native of Meigs county, in 1869, who died in 1871, leaving one son, Charles D., now living in Sharon township. In 1873 he married Mary E. Thompson, a native of Sharon township, and a daughter of John Thompson, an early settler, who came to this country from Ireland. To this union have been born four children: John E., who died at seventeen years of age; Hannah E., wife of Andrew Betts, a carpenter of Caldwell; Owen G., and Omar H., twins, both living at home, the former, a carpenter and the latter a printer. Mr. Harmon has held minor offices in his native township, such as road surveyor, school director, and the like. In the spring of 1899, he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of County Recorder, and elected at the general election following, taking possession of the office, September 3, 1900. He was re-elected in 1902 for a term of three years. Mr. Harmon has always taken an active interest in politics, and has been a recognized leader of his party in his township. At his election, he received the highest majority of any one on the county ticket—669 over his opponent. Mr. Harmon joined the Masonic fraternity in 1885, being a member of Noble Lodge No. 136, at Sharon; has been a member of the Odd Fellows, for thirty years, a Past Grand of Gem Lodge No. 552, and a member of the Encampment. He and his wife, are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN LEONARD GRAY, M. D., a regular practicing physician and surgeon of Caldwell, was born in Noble township, three miles north of Caldwell, on September 14, 1866. His parents are Clark and Elizabeth (Byran) Gray, both natives of Ohio. The father was born near the place of his residence, of Scotch-Irish ancestors in 1834, and is now living on the farm in Noble township, where he has prospered in every way. He was for six years Superintendent of Noble County Infirmary. The mother was born in Belmont county, of Irish and German ancestors. There was a family of six children, all of whom are living: Emma, now Mrs. Jonas E. Larrick, Byesville, O.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Emmer Davis of Pleasant City; Charlotte, now Mrs. Thomas Hitchens of Hartford; John Leonard; Mary, wife of Jacob Davis, Pleasant City; and Simon F., farmer and school teacher, at home. Dr. Gray was educated in the common schools, and was a salesman in a mercantile house in Byesville later. He began the study of medicine in 1889, at Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, practiced about two and one-half years, and in 1896 completed his professional studies, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. His first two years of practice were spent at McCleary, Ohio, and after his graduation he practiced at Middleburg, Ohio, until September, 1902, at which time he moved to Caldwell, where he has already established a lucrative practice. For six years past, he has been a member of the Medical Board of U. S. Pension Examiners, and is the present secretary of the same, and a member of the Noble County Medical Association. Dr. Gray was married May 25, 1898, to Mary L. Hupp, a native of Jefferson township, and a daughter of George A. Hupp, deceased. To them have been born two bright little girls, Lela May and Lura Elizabeth. Dr. Gray is a member of Noble Lodge, No. 459 Free and Accepted Masons, and of Caldwell Lodge No. 280 Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are Methodists in religious belief, and in politics Dr. Gray is a Republican. Dr. Gray is a student, both professionally and otherwise, and aims to keep abreast of the times in the onward march of science and education.

WALTER H. BOWRON, a druggist of Caldwell, was born near Osceola, Wisconsin, on January 6, 1867. His parents were Robert A. and Maria (Crawford) Bowron, of English descent, the former a native of Canada, the latter a native of Vermont. They were married in Montreal, Canada, and emigrated to Wisconsin, locating at Osceola and engaging in the milling business; Mr. Bowron, senior, had learned the trade of a miller under the tuition of his father in Canada, and had made two trips to Wisconsin before locating there permanently; he lived there about twenty years, then removed to Tennessee for a year, and thence to Ohio where he has



lived for twenty-three years; he is now retired at the age of seventy-three. The mother died when Walter H., was but three years of age, leaving three sons: George, Arthur, and Walter H. Two sons died in infancy. Arthur is a publisher of a society magazine and job printer at Ashland, Wis.; George is with the Knel-French Piano Co., at New Castle, Indiana. Mr. Bowron married the second time, a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Doane, with five children, and to this union was born one daughter, Mrs. Lylan Ryan of Caldwell. Mr. Walter H. Bowron was educated in Caldwell High school, and became a student of pharmacy under the tuition of Dan Newhart in the store which he now owns. He has been continuously in the drug business since 1881, two years in Wisconsin, two years at Cambridge, Ohio, and in 1891, he bought his present property, in which he carries the usual line of goods. In 1893, Mr. Bowron established the Caldwell Independent Telephone System, which traverses his native county, having one hundred forty miles of toll line, with direct long distance connection and headquarters at Caldwell. This system gives employment to several regular workmen, besides the commission agents in each town. The Capital Stock paid up is \$5,000. Mr. Bowron operates a general jobbing business in drugs and chemicals, and has the largest and most complete stock in this section of the state. He was married in 1889 to Miss Maggie Dilley, daughter of Judge Jonathan Dilley, late of Caldwell. Two sons were born to this union, Lester Dean, and Dilley A. Mr. Bowron is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Royal Arch degrees. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, Mrs. Bowron being a member of the Methodist church. In politics, he is a Republican.

ERWIN G. CHAMBERLIN, postmaster at Caldwell, was born on a farm in Olive township, three miles south of Caldwell, April 29, 1862. He is a son of Judah M. and Lucena (Gibbs) Chamberlin, the father a native of Washington county, the mother of Noble county. The maternal grandfather, Dennis Gibbs, was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Caldwell, locating there about the close of the War of 1812, or a few years prior; he acquired large land interests through choosing and "laying" land warrants, built a mill on Duck Creek, where he became wealthy. He lived there about seventy years, but died at Lowell, Washington county. His son, Dennis, Jr., took control of the home farm and mills, and was very prominently identified with the early history of the county. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and was twice elected Probate Judge of the county. He removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he is now living at an advanced old age, having served that city as Police Judge. Judah M. Chamberlin, father of Erwin G., was an engineer, employed by the B. & O. S. W. Ry. for about thirty years, operating a pumping station

at Little Hocking, Ohio, where he died at the age of sixty-seven. The mother died when Erwin G., was less than two years old, at the age of thirty-five, and Frank M., two years Erwin G's senior, and his brother were taken into the family of their uncle, Alden D. Tilton, where they were reared and educated, that being the only home the children ever knew. The brother Frank M., died at the age of twenty-four. When a child of fourteen, Mr. Chamberlin, subject of this review, met with an accident, which permanently crippled his right arm. Whatever might have been his ambitions as to future life, this had the effect to direct him into educational lines, and so he fitted himself for teaching, following that profession in Noble county for seventeen years. From this occupation, he was elected to the office of clerk of the courts in which capacity he served six years. Retiring in August, 1902, he was appointed postmaster on January 13, 1903. Mr. Chamberlin was married on February 28, 1894, to Arizona M. Groves, who was born at Mt. Ephraim, December 15, 1865, and is a daughter of Julius R. and Nancy Groves of that place. The father is a well-to-do farmer, and was for two terms county commissioner of Noble county. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Clarice L., and D. Krap. Politically, Mr. Chamberlin is an active Republican, and a recognized leader in local politics. He has been chairman of the County Executive Committee for two years, and secretary of the same for a number of years. He is the Representative Committee man of the Morgan-Noble district. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and leader of the church choir in Caldwell. He was the first president of the Epworth League, serving two years in that capacity. Mrs. Chamberlin is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active worker in the cause of religion. Mr. Chamberlin is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of Royal Arch Mason. He has been Master of Noble Lodge No. 459 Free and Accepted Masons, for the past two years. In this as in everything else, which he undertakes, he is active and zealous—a hard worker and consistent member. He is a member of Cumberland Chapter No. 116 in which he is also an officer; and a member of Caldwell Lodge, No. 280 Knights of Pythias, in which he is Past Chancellor Commander.

VALISSO E. HARKINS, cashier in the Citizens National Bank at Caldwell, was born in Noble township, near Belle Valley, April 28, 1856. Was reared on a farm and educated in the country schools. He followed farming in his early years, and later learned the carpenter's trade, following that for a short time. He then engaged in general merchandising at Belle Valley for about twenty-four years. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Citizens'

National Bank, established in October, 1902. The incorporators are Dr. O. O. McKee, C. C. Caldwell, C. O. Dye, C. B. Berry, V. E. Harkins, J. S. Jones, and J. S. Archer; the capitalization is \$60,000. The directors are: O. O. McKee, V. E. Harkins, J. S. Jones, David Quick, J. S. Archer, George B. Eyssen, and C. B. Berry; and the officers: O. O. McKee, president; J. S. Jones, vice-president; V. E. Harkins, cashier; and G. W. McElfresh, assistant cashier. The bank does a general banking business, buys and sells exchange, loans, and discounts. Mr. Harkins was married March 25th, 1880, at Belle Valley to Emeline Ginn, a native of Belle Valley, where she was reared and educated. Three children were born to them, Louise Estella, Donald L., and Lillian B., all at home. Mr. Harkins is a member of Noble Lodge No. 459, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Cumberland Chapter No. 116, Royal Arch Masons. Politically he is a Democrat, though not a close adherent to party lines.

WILLIAM R. HOWELL, station agent and telegraph operator, at Caldwell, was born in Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio, on April 2, 1877. His parents are William and Sarah (Taylor) Howell. The father a native of Muskingum county, born in 1837, and the mother born in Ross county in 1847, both now living. The father had been previously married by which union he had two children, Clyde, now deceased, and Lizzie, now Mrs. S. S. Replace of Troy. By his second marriage there are three sons and two daughters: James L., a telegraph operator on the C. & A. R. R., at La Rose, Illinois; Lola, who died at the age of nineteen; William R., Joseph M., an operator, and now employed as time keeper on the C. & M. branch of the Pennsylvania lines, and Edna, who died in childhood; Mr. Howell was a miller by trade, a business he followed for many years. He was postmaster of Cumberland, four years, under the first Cleveland administration, and is now retired in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Howell, subject of this review, was educated in the Cumberland High School, and after this was engaged in the transfer business for two or three years, running two wagons. He learned telegraphy in the office of the B. Z. & C. R. R., at Cumberland, having his first steady position at Chandlersville, where he was employed over a year. He came to Caldwell as agent and operator October 1, 1902. Mr. Howell was married February 9, 1901, to Lizzie McConnell, a native of Ephraim, where she was reared and educated. One son was born to this union, Ernest Kenneth, born September 3, 1901. Mr. Howell is a member of the Knights of The Maccabees, and politically, is a Republican. Mrs. Howell is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Howell is descended from Welch and English ancestors, early established in the new world.

HENRY SCHAFER, a merchant tailor and old resident of Caldwell, was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, on September 15, 1857. His parents were Peter and Anna Maria (Herdt) Schafer, the father a weaver by occupation, who died at the age of sixty-four, and the mother, still living in her native country, at the age of seventy-five. Of the family of seven, five are now living: Henry, Karl and Elizabeth came to America, the others remaining in Germany. Henry Schafer spent the first twenty years of his life in his native country, where he received a good common school education, and learned the trade of a tailor. He came to America in 1872, spent two years in New York City, worked fifteen months in Parkersburg, W. Va., and thence to Marietta, Ohio, where he remained about four years. Mr. Schafer was married in 1879 to Katherine Lorenz, a native of Marietta, and came to Caldwell in 1880 where he established his present business, prosperous from the first. To them have been born three children: William Jacob, Florence Katherine and Eldon Henry; the eldest son, now clerking in the furnishing store of his Uncle Karl at Marietta. Mr. Schafer gives steady employment to five operators and in busy times, the number is increased to six or eight. His is the only merchant tailoring establishment in Caldwell, where he keeps a seasonable stock of goods always on exhibition. Mr. Schafer is a member of Olive Lodge No. 259, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he is a Past Grand; has taken the Encampment and Rebecca degrees and is a member of Caldwell Lodge No. 280, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat and at present a member of the Caldwell City Council and of the Street and Fire committees. In religious belief he and his wife are Presbyterians. Mr. Schafer has been very successful in the new world, having accumulated a considerable property in real estate in Caldwell. This is altogether the result of his own efforts, since he was in debt when he landed in America. Mr. Schafer is recognized as a staunch reliable citizen, a generous friend and a good neighbor.

JOHN FINLEY, M. D.—The medical profession of Caldwell is represented by a class of learned and thoroughly well qualified physicians. They have chosen the profession of medicine because of their peculiar adaptation to it, and not as is so often the case, because of the allurements of rapid money making. As a class of professional men, they are well versed in medical lore, skillful in practice, sympathetic in nature, and endowed with more than ordinary success. Dr. John Finley, the subject of this review, stands well up in the front rank of his colleagues in the vicinity, and is a gentleman who bears the distinguished honor with becoming modesty and professional pride. Dr. Finley is distinctively a self made man, in the sense in which that term is usually employed. Whether his self-education was a matter



of choice or necessity, does not figure in the final results, nor in the sense of self-reliance and independence which follows such a course. Some of our greatest National characters have been self educated because of parental disability to aid. Dr. Finley's early educational advantages were very limited. He attended the common schools in the desultory manner of farmer lads generally, until he attained the age of thirteen years. At that tender period in the life of a youth, he began working on a farm as a hired laborer, continuing in that capacity for thirteen years, often required to perform tasks far beyond his strength but uncomplaining and ever faithful, until his health became seriously impaired. At the age of twenty-six he became convinced that there was something in store for him besides the drudgery of manual labor; and, in accordance with this belief, he entered upon the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. J. H. Abbott, in Cannonsburg. He pursued a thorough course of four years in this preparatory work, which also included two courses of lectures, the first at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md. In 1876 he was graduated from Miami College of Medicine in Cincinnati. His studies were pursued with the same zeal, energy and determination which had characterized the labors of his earlier years when working from twelve to sixteen hours a day, as a farm laborer. Being now fully equipped for his professional life, with health partially restored, he entered upon a professional career which has brought him to a prominent position in social life, and placed him in the fore front of his professional contemporaries. Dr. Finley is one of that limited class of physicians who does not always enquire, "will he pay," but, "how sick is he," instead. He is a sympathetic friend as well as a wise and faithful counsellor in distress. With him there are no impassable roads, or nights too cold or dark to travel. This characteristic in his nature has endeared him to the people of Caldwell and vicinity, and, coupled with his phenomenal success as a practitioner, has brought him a very large and lucrative practice, which is constantly growing. The doctor first practiced at Hiram'sburg for several years, then removed to Sarahsville, where he was in active practice for five years, but the prospects of Caldwell becoming a large and prosperous town, together with the allurements of the county seat, induced him to make another change, and he came to Caldwell in 1895. Dr. Finley has always been devoted to his profession and never sought official honors, though he served four years as a member of the Medical Examining Board during the first term of President Cleveland's administration. He has been a life-long Democrat. The subject of this review was born in Beaver township, Noble county, on June 21, 1846, and is a son of William and Margaret (Eaton) Finley, both natives of the Buckeye State. His father spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and died in Noble county at the age of sixty-six.

The mother, now in the declining years of a happy old age, still lives at Cannonsburg, honored by her surviving children, and enjoying the distinction of having four-score and three years recorded to her credit. William and Margaret Finley were the parents of seven children, four of whom are now living. The eldest of the family was Nancy, who married Jacob Hayne; Charlotte, wife of W. E. Carpenter, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Hester Anne, wife of James Yoho, now deceased; John; Hannah, now Mrs. Morrison, of Kansas; James, deceased; Chas. W., a mechanic in Cannonsburg. Dr. Finley has been twice married, his first marriage being terminated by the death of his wife within one year. He was married the second time to a sister of his first wife, Arizona R. Danford, and to them have been born two children, the son, Charles L., surviving, and the daughter, Maude Estella dying in infancy. The son, Charles L., now in his 19th year, is a student in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., fitting himself for the medical profession. Dr. Finley is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Olive Lodge No. 116. From early manhood he has sustained relations with the Methodist church, his wife being also a member, and although a zealous christian worker and most exemplary wife, her crowning glory consists in her devotion to her aged parents, her labors being sweetened by the consciousness of duty well done. The name Finley is a prominent one in Southern and Central Ohio. Like many other busy men of the day, Dr. Finley is not posted on his family genealogy, but tradition traces the origin of his family to the Emerald Isle. It is the belief, however, that the Finleys who figured so conspicuously in the pioneer days are descended from the same ancestors. Every school boy in the state knows the thrilling career of the Rev. J. B. Finley as the pioneer Methodist preacher and Indian fighter.

HON. JOHN S. ARCHER, county commissioner of Noble county, was born on Duck Creek, eight miles east of Caldwell, June 21, 1864. He is a son of Daniel and Anna (Myers) Archer, both natives of Noble county, as now organized. The father's father was Simon Archer, son of Michael, who was one of the first settlers on Duck Creek. The mother's parents were natives of Germany, where they were married, and came to Noble county, early in their married life. The grandfather Myers died in Indiana, but the other grandparents died and were buried in Noble county. Daniel and Anna Archer were the parents of five children: Andrew C., a merchant at Fulda; John S.; Peter, in the ice plant and cold storage business at Woodsfield; Michael Francis, in the milling and feed business at Woodsfield; and Emma, wife of John Warner, living near Carlisle. John S. Archer, the subject of this sketch, received a limited common school education and began life as a hired laborer on a farm, at the

age of twelve, remaining there two years. He then went to work in a grist mill as fireman and engineer until he was eighteen, when he rented the mill and entered the milling business for himself. He was engaged in the business at different places, at Carlisle, and Sarahsville, where he had the best mill in the county, and where he established a fine business. He also owned the mills at Caldwell and Woodsfield. In 1897 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county commissioner, being the only commissioner elected by that party for many years, and at present the only Democratic office holder in Noble county. His large and favorable acquaintance, due to his successful career as a business man, give him a strong following among the people of all parties. He was re-elected in 1900 and is now serving on his fifth year. As county commissioner, he has always manifested an active interest in attending to county affairs and to him is largely due the credit for the repairing and beautifying of the county property. Some five or six years ago, he became interested in the oil and gas industry, and is now president and general manager of The National Oil and Gas Company, with headquarters at Caldwell, the gas interests being mostly in Washington county. He has also been engaged as a dealer and packer in the leaf tobacco business. Mr. Archer was married June 2, 1885, to Emma Hesson, a native of Noble county, and to them have been born, Clyde C. and Walter H., sixteen and five years old, respectively. The oldest son is employed in the telephone office in Caldwell. Mr. Archer, as may be inferred, is a recognized leader in the Democratic party; he is one of the directors of the Citizens' National Bank in Caldwell, is a member of the building committee, which purposes the erection of a fine bank building during the present year. It is to be a three story pressed brick, stone front, 40x100 feet, equipped with all modern appliances, and will be unquestionably the best building in Noble county. The cost is estimated at \$35,000. Mr. Archer and family are members of the Roman Catholic church of St. Michaels at Carlisle. This church was first built by his great grandfather, Michael Archer, and was one of the first churches erected in the county. The old church has now been replaced by a new and better one.

STEPHEN MILLS, SR., an early settler of Caldwell, and a prominent business man, was born in County Longford, near the town of Bally Mahon, in the parish of Forgenary, Ireland, on November 26, 1829. He remained in his native country until 1849 when he came to America alone, and located in Berkshire county, Mass. He was employed as a house carpenter in this place for two years; he then returned to New York City where he remained until 1861, and then came to Ohio, locating at East Union, Noble county. Toward the close of the war he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in Company



B, One Hundred Eighty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year. While in New York City he was first lieutenant in the home guards, but resigned this position when he came to Noble county. Mr. Mills engaged in his business in this county and followed it until he retired from active labors and turned his interests over to his sons. He has assisted in building up the town of Caldwell, and has erected buildings in all parts of the county. Mr. Mills now conducts a high grade furniture store, in one of the finest buildings in the city. The building was the first to have electric lights, operated by a private plant, and was the basis of the present lighting of the city. He owns considerable other valuable real estate in town, and two farms in Noble county. He established the first lumber market and planing mill in Caldwell, the latter now being operated by his son, J. H. Mills. Mr. Mills was married in New York City by Bishop O'Dell to Eliza Rollins, a native of the same county and neighborhood as himself. They were both reared in the Episcopal Church. They were the parents of seven children, one son being dead. They are: James H., of Caldwell; Frank, a farmer in the county; Thomas W., a furniture dealer and undertaker in Caldwell; Annie, at home; Stephen Jr., an architect, now employed in the slate business at Zanesville; Ulysses, in the furniture business with his father. Mr. Mills became a Mason in 1864 at Sarahsville, and is now a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Republican as are all his sons, and has been very zealous in his advocacy of Republican doctrines. He cast his first vote for the "Pathfinder of the Rockies" in 1856. He has never sought official positions. He was one of the organizers of the Caldwell Building & Loan Association, and is president of the same. Mr. Mills is descended from English and Scotch ancestors; his father, John Mills, a Scotchman, came over with Lord Ross, as his steward, and was with that dignitary for many years. His mother's father, Robert Mason, came over with the Cromwell party, being also English. Both parents died in Ireland where their lives were spent. Mr. Mills is a representative of a family of five brothers and one sister, three of them located in Wisconsin, one in Australia, and one brother and one sister in Ireland. In 1890, Mr. Mills made a visit to his native country, visiting his birth place, the various objects of interest in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and spending three months abroad. He has been an extensive traveler in the United States also.

ANDREW C. McKEE, superintendent of the electric lights and waterworks, of Caldwell, was born in Olive township, Noble county, on February 22, 1843, and is the son of Dr. William and Martha (Clymer) McKee, the father born in County Down, Ireland, and the mother, in New Jersey; they were married in Morgan county,



in a portion of the township now incorporated within Noble county; the father was a practicing physician and spent his life in the medical profession, being one of the pioneer physicians of Noble county; he was born in 1797, educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and in Edinburg, the latter a Post Graduate course of one year; he came to America in 1833, for a short time, returned to Europe, and in 1836, came to stay permanently; he was in the British Navy as a surgeon for five years, was assistant surgeon under the draft commission during the Civil war in America; he died at Olive in 1865, at the age of sixty-eight, and the mother in 1889, aged seventy-three; their family comprised seven children, two of whom died in infancy: Andrew C.; Isaac E., ex-sheriff of Noble county; Flora, wife of G. W. Lund of Marietta; Dr. O. O. McKee, of Caldwell; Charles W., a farmer; Sophia and Robert, died in infancy. Mr. McKee, subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and at Sharon College. He enlisted in Co. F, One Hundred Sixty-First Ohio volunteer infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. After his discharge, he purchased a farm in Olive township and followed farming for twenty-five years, then moved to Caldwell in 1888, continuing his farming for some years afterwards. He was employed as a distributing agent for commercial fertilizer for some years, and in 1900, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. McKee was married in Caldwell in 1865 to Serene Daniel, a native of Morgan county, and a daughter of E. W. Daniel, lately deceased at the age of ninety-four. Three children were born them: Cora M., widow of Hon. Chas. A. Leland, who was associate judge of the supreme court of New Mexico, and formerly a prominent attorney of Caldwell; Lura N., of Caldwell; and Helen, a young lady in the high school. Mr. McKee is a member of Sharon Lodge, No. 136, F. & A. M., Cumberland Chapter No. 116, Royal Arch Masons, and is Past Master of Sharon Lodge. Politically he is a Democrat, and served as mayor of Caldwell in 1893. The family belongs to the Presbyterian church. The Clymer family was early established on New England soil, and was identified with the early colonial history of the country.

CLYDE WRIGHT, plumber and tinner, and proprietor of a business house in Caldwell, was born in Belmont county, Olive township, on January 13, 1860, and is a son of Emmett and Mary (Calhoun) Wright, natives of Belmont county, where their lives were spent. The father was a stock dealer, and engaged in various lines of agency work. The mother died in 1867 and the father survived her until 1876, at the ages of forty and forty-five respectively. The family consisted of three sons: Harry, a druggist of Belmont county, who married Miss Meek, and has one son, Emmett; Clyde; and Park,

the youngest born November 2, 1862, now a clerk and general salesman for Friedman Bros. in Caldwell. He has been in the employ of this firm for some time and is a most obliging and conscientious salesman. Mr. Wright, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native county, in Wright's Town, named in honor of the grandfather, Nehemiah Wright. The grandfather was a native of Ireland, who came to this country when twelve years of age, landed in Baltimore, and walked from that city to Belmont county, locating there in 1801. He was one of the earliest settlers of that county, and at the erection of his first cabin, his neighbors came from a distance of nine miles to attend the raising. At one time he owned large land interests in the county, and of the family of five sons and two daughters, all are now dead except Dr. James D. Wright of Iowa. Mr. Clyde Wright learned the tinner's trade in the town of Belmont, and has followed that business except for two years spent in the grocery business in Caldwell. He does a general line of work in heating, tinning, gas fitting, and the like, and has been extraordinarily successful. He owns the building in which he is located, and one of the finest residences in Caldwell, erected in 1901, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Mr. Wright was married at Belmont, May 24, 1882, to Carrie Hutchinson, a native of Belmont, and a daughter of James Hutchinson, a native of Pennsylvania. To them were born a son and a daughter: Clarence L., a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, and Mary E., a student in Caldwell High School. Mr. Wright is a Republican, though not aggressive in politics. He has served Caldwell on the City Council, Board of Health, and is at present a member of the Board of Education, of which he is clerk. His family are all members of the Methodist church. He is steward of the church, and has served about fifteen years as church treasurer, and in all church work and in his religious life, is active and earnest.

CALVIN MCGLASHAN, a native of Muskingum county, was born in Meigs township on August 14, 1831, and is a son of James and Phoebe (Fisher) McGlashan. The father was a native of Scotland, born near Edinburg in 1793, came to America about 1819, and located in Muskingum county. He was married in Pennsylvania, and came via flat boat to Marietta, thence up the Muskingum to McConnellsville, and walked the balance of the way. He was a cloth dresser and wool carder by trade and moved into Noble county when Calvin was a babe. He died in Sharon township in 1873, his wife surviving him until 1880. They were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are known to be living. Mr. McGlashan has spent his life in Noble county, the first fourteen years on a farm near Sharon, and over forty years in the business of harness and saddle

making in the town of Sharon. He came to Caldwell in 1882, and engaged in the harness business there until about four years ago, when he retired from his trade and engaged in the manufacture of brooms and other light employment, taking life comparatively easy. Mr. McGlashan, soon after the war began, was drafted into the army, but furnished a substitute until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred Ninety-Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving until the close of the war. Mr. McGlashan was married November 27, 1851, to Hannah Boggs, a native of Ohio. Twelve children were born to this union, eight of whom are now living: Ellen, wife of J. W. Tipton, Jr., of Caldwell; James, proprietor of an extensive grocery business in Muskingum county; Reuben, a harness maker in Chicago; Fisher, deceased; Phoebe, deceased; Maggie Floy, died in Caldwell in middle life; Hattie, wife of James Marshall of Urichsville; Charlie, a harness maker at Columbus; Cyrus, a foreman in the *Press* office in Caldwell; John, a harness maker in Caldwell; Cara, wife of Lu H. Shadwell of Caldwell; and Zora M., who died in infancy. Mr. McGlashan has been an active Democrat all his life. He was post master of Sharon for four years and served several years as justice of the peace. He has been an Odd Fellow for fifty years, has filled all official stations in the subordinate lodge, and is a member of the General Lodge No. 552, of Sharon. Mr. McGlashan and wife are members of the old school Presbyterian church.

REV. SAMUEL FINLEY ROSS, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Caldwell, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, where he was born on February 20, 1853, and was reared and educated. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Patterson) Ross, early settlers in Harrison county. The paternal grandfather was killed in the War of 1812; the paternal great grandfather was paymaster in General Washington's army, and was captured by the British near the present site of General Grant's tomb. Mr. Ross first attended the common schools, and later was a student at McNeely Normal School, Scio College, and La Fayette College, receiving the degree of D. D. from the latter institution. He had the honor of being a student under the noted mathematician and chemist, Prof. William H. Brinkerhoff, who was president of McNeely Normal School. Mr. Ross began his educational career with the bent of the parental mind turned toward the law, but when ready to launch upon his life work, he chose for himself the ministry. While a student he also engaged as a tutor in the Normal College, having had some experience in that line in the common schools, where he taught when but seventeen years of age, earning the money for his college expenses in one year's teaching. He spent four years in collegiate work as student and tutor, also serv-



ing as a "supply" on many occasions in ministerial work. Mr. Ross was ordained to the ministry after two years probationary work in the Eastern Ohio Conference. This was with deacon's orders, in 1887; in 1891, was ordained an Elder, and received the degree of D. D. in 1902, having been a trustee of Scio College for seventeen years previously. His first pastoral charge was Adamsville, where he and Rev. J. J. Jackson had charge of seven churches, then at Port Washington, at Philadelphia Plains, at Waynesburg, at West La Fayette, having charge of each place three years, and three years at New Concord, where he assisted in building the Muskingum College, being president of the Convention in soliciting aid in its construction. He went thence to Cumberland for three years and came to Caldwell in his present capacity in September, 1902. Mr. Ross is an earnest, able preacher whose kindly spirit and human sympathies endear him to all. He has done much voluntary evangelistic work, and is effective and powerful as a revivalist. He has been very successful in his work in the Caldwell church, a society which has the name of being one of the oldest churches in that part of Ohio. Mr. Ross was married December 25, 1873, to Amanda R. Welsh, a native of Harrison county, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Gilmore) Welsh. She was educated at Scio College, and is very talented in music. Their union has been blessed with four children: Howard J., now a student in the State University at Columbus, preparing for the law; Olive Margaret, a graduate of Scio School of Oratory; Ruth Lucile, and Joyce Welsh, who are at home. Dr. Ross is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Port Washington Lodge No. 202. In politics he is rated as a Republican, though with strong temperance sympathies. He is opposed to lawlessness even though apparently sanctioned by law.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, of Caldwell, a farmer and ex-county auditor of Noble county, was born in Guernsey county, now a part of Noble, on the 15th of November, 1850, and is a son of John K. and Elizabeth Holden (McBride) Johnson. The father was born in Virginia in 1816, the mother in Ohio in 1818, and they were married in Ohio in 1838, where they have spent most of their lives. The paternal grandfather, George B. Johnson, was a native of England, came to Virginia and married Anna Mackley. The maternal grandfather came to Ohio in a very early day and came into possession of large landed interests, which descended to his heirs. The father of the subject of this sketch, inherited a portion and bought additional lands, becoming well-to-do. He died in 1896 at the age of eighty-three, his wife having preceded him five years. The family comprised four sons and two daughters, four of whom are living: John L., a traveling salesman at Columbus; Hannah, wife of



Thomas S. Larrick; Nancy, now Mrs. Hercules Murphy, of Pleasant City; and William J. Mr. Johnson was educated in the country schools, Muskingum College, Ohio Normal College at Lebanon, and various private schools. He began his independent career as a teacher, following that profession for about sixteen years, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Guernsey and Noble counties for a few years. By reason of failing health he retired from active life and took up a political career. He held the office of justice of the peace two terms, was township clerk one term, a member of the Board of Education in Sarahsville for six years, was nominated and elected county auditor of Noble county in 1891, serving over six years. At his second election, he received 830 majority, the largest ever given to any county candidate in the county. He has been engaged in the collection of delinquent and omitted taxes throughout the southern portion of the state, having become interested in that line of work while yet in the Auditor's office. Mr. Johnson was married September 19, 1872, to Amanda M. Burcher, a native of Belmont county, and a daughter of William P. and Louisa Burcher. To this union have been born six children: Ora Winifred, a teacher in the city of Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles B., an attorney in Clarksburg, W. Va.; Edward T., a practicing dentist in Caldwell; Arthur G., a graduate of the Ohio Dental and Surgical College; John R. and Charlotte, at home. The children have all had every advantage in education and are an exceptional family in the way they have appreciated their father's efforts for them. Mr. Johnson is a prominent Mason and has served ten years out of fourteen as Worshipful Master of Olive Lodge No. 210, and is a member of Cumberland Chapter No. 116, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Johnson was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has always been an active worker in the cause of Republicanism. Mr. Johnson has been an active, energetic, and successful business man. He has earned a great deal of money, which he has spent liberally for the education and comfort of his children. He owns a good farm of two hundred fifty-six acres in Noble and Center townships which he operates through hired help. It is well stocked, has a producing gas well, with other prospects for oil and gas, and is underlaid with coal. He has also a fine home in Caldwell.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, postmaster and retired merchant of Dexter City, is a native of Belmont county, and was born January 8, 1838. The Campbell family is traceable to Scotch-Irish ancestors. The great great grandfather was the founder of the family in the New World; he was massacred by the Indians. Mr. Campbell is a son of Archibald and Hannah (Sample) Campbell, the mother a native of Ohio, the father of Maryland. They were married in Belmont

county, removed to Washington county, and both died at Marietta, the father at the age of eighty-six, and the mother at seventy-five. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: John M.; Rebecca J., wife of Thomas Hall of Washington county; Samuel M., traveling salesman living at Marietta; Sarah A., wife of Ross Dye; Joseph L., a merchant at Marietta; Gideon J., a merchant, now deceased; and Lina, of Belpre. Mr. Campbell, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm in Lawrence township, received his education in the public schools, and followed farming until the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company F, Ninety-Second Ohio volunteer infantry, serving under General Sherman in the Western department. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Buzzards Roost, Jonesboro, participated in the famous march to the Sea, up through the Carolinas and "on to Richmond." He was also at the grand review at Washington. Mr. Campbell was sergeant of his company during the war, and escaped personal injury, except for deafness in one ear occasioned by the explosion of a shell which killed his comrades on his right. He was discharged June 10, 1865, and returned to his home in Liberty, where he had left a wife and two children. He had been married in 1859 to Calista A. Bloor, a native of Belmont county. Five children have been born to them: Iowa E., wife of G. W. Clymer, who died in 1901, leaving a family of six children; Mary F.; John A.; Ella B., wife of Wm. Daniels, who left one child; Clara A., wife of Ralph W. Loucks, the only survivor of the children. After the close of the war, Mr. Campbell engaged in farming for one year, after which he was for five years an oil operator. He was fairly successful in this, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business, being one of the first merchants in Dexter City. This proved unprofitable, so he sold out and was a traveling salesman for several years. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and has continued since in that capacity. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership at Aurelius Lodge No. 398, of Macksburg. He is a member of John T. Moseley Post, G. A. R., of Dexter City. He is a member of the Baptist church as were his parents. He takes an active interest in religious matters. He is a Republican and influential in the party counsels. Mr. Campbell has been fairly successful in his life, though at times unfortunate. He receives a pension by reason of disabilities incurred in the army.

EDWARD E. COBURN, M. D., a regular practicing physician and surgeon of Dexter City, Ohio, was born in Morgan county, near the line of Washington county, on April 25, 1867. He is the son of Leonidas J. and Susan (Swift) Coburn, both natives of Ohio, the

father born in Morgan county and the mother in Washington county, where she died January 20, 1897. The father is descended from Major Asa Coburn of Revolutionary fame, and one of the first settlers of Marietta, where he is still living, upon the farm where he was born. He has been a successful farmer and has attained prominence in local politics, having served three terms as Commissioner of Morgan county, and Justice of the Peace a number of years; he has always been a working Republican. The family consists of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living: Don C., a minister in the Methodist Protestant church at Zanesville; Nicholas, a minister in the same church, superannuated, lives at Zanesville; Charles, a farmer in Morgan county, near the old home; Juniata, widow of Joseph Smith, who, with her son Leonidas, lives with her father; Dr. E. E., and Allen, a student in Starling Medical College. Dr. Coburn was educated at Adrian, Michigan, and at Starling Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1894. He began the practice of medicine in Stockport, Morgan county, where he remained two years, was in Cambridge for six years, and moved to Dexter City in September 1902. He has been successful in establishing a fine practice and in connection with this, has the only drug store in Dexter City. Dr. Coburn was married December 29, 1897, to Mary Rose, a native of Washington county, where he was reared and educated at Marietta College. She is a daughter of James and Josie Rose, a prominent well-to-do family at Cole Run, where the father has been postmaster and general merchant for over twenty years. In the family are: Charles, a merchant tailor; Mary, Lucy, John and Helen, all at home. Dr. Coburn is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mrs. Coburn is an especially active worker.

JOHN WILLIAM BEEBOUT, M. D., a regular practicing physician and surgeon of Dexter City, is a native of Washington county, and was born near Newport, June 10, 1871. He is a son of Prof. Leander J. and Rachel (O'Bleness) Beebout, the father a native of Jefferson county, the mother of Washington county, and both are now living on the place where the subject of this sketch was born. The father was a teacher by vocation, and spent thirty-six years in Washington county, teaching forty-three terms in one school. The Beebout family is descended from Holland ancestors, and the O'Bleness from the same, who settled at Kingsbridge, New York, before the Revolution, and were driven out by the British, losing all their possessions. The families came west before the birth of either of the subject's parents, and settled in Washington and Jefferson counties. Dr. Beebout is the only son of Leander and Rachel

Beebout, and has one sister living, Miss Bertha, who is at home. Dr. Beebout was educated largely under his father's tuition, attended Scio College, and completed his medical education at Starling Medical College, Columbus, with the class of '96. He received his preliminary professional training under the tuition of Dr. E. W. Hill of Marietta, and began practice at Dexter City, September 29, 1902. Dr. Beebout has already established a lucrative practice and attained a prominent social and professional position. He was Coroner for Noble county four years, during his practice at Hiramburg and Caldwell. Dr. Beebout was married June 29, 1897, to Addie Gibson, a native of Washington county, but a resident of Caldwell, and to them has been born one son, Howard E., born May 19, 1901. In political views, Dr. Beebout is a Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias in Dexter City, and has twice passed the official stations in his lodge. He is also a member of Dexter City Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Beebout and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN H. SHANKLAND, of Caldwell, ex-postmaster, and retired farmer, is a native of Marion township and was born July 1, 1843. He is a son of James W. and Henrietta S. (Rownd) Shankland, both natives of Delaware, but coming to Ohio in childhood. The Shankland family is descended from Welsh ancestors, long established in America. The grandfather, James M. Rownd, was the first settler of Barnesville, as were the parents the first residents of Summerfield, now the second town in Noble county. The father, James W. Shankland, opened a store in the woods on the present site of Summerfield, in 1827; after three years he sold out, spent a year on the farm, and then located in Lexington, then a small village in the county, now extinct. There he opened an extensive mercantile business, and was greatly interested in the tobacco trade, then in its beginning. He established stores at six or seven different points in the county, and did a very extensive business, shipping as many as twelve hundred hogsheads in one season. His losses were often great, through incompetency of some of his employes, yet in the main, he was successful, and accumulated a goodly competence. Mr. Shankland died near Summerfield, October 9, 1879, at the age of seventy-nine, and his wife on December 6, 1892, in her ninetieth year, at the home of her son, John H. She was a devout Christian woman, whose father was a local minister of the Methodist church; she remembered distinctly Bishop Asbury, the first bishop of the Methodist church, and how as a little girl she sat upon his knee at the parental home in Barnesville. She was a subscriber to the New York Christian Advocate for sixty-one years. The family of James and Henrietta Shankland consists of three sisters and four brothers living,



and one sister who has joined the silent majority. Those living are: Martha A., now a widow, residing with her daughter at Lyons, Kansas; Mary, widow of L. A. Prettyman, residing with her son at Dresden; Eliza, wife of Edward Y. Taylor, of Minneapolis; James M. a retired merchant in Des Moines, Ia.; Charles W., a farmer near Summerfield; Samuel R., editor and publisher of Custer City, S. D.; and John H. Mr. Shankland received a common school education in his native county, which was supplemented by a business course in Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He enlisted August 6, 1862, as a private in Company D, Ninety-Second Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three years in the Western Department under General Sherman. He participated in a number of engagements, culminating at Chickamauga, in a wound which rendered him unfit for field duty thereafter. After recovery, he was detached as a clerk in the Government offices at Louisville, Ky., where he served until the expiration of his term, being discharged June 22, 1865. Returning home, he attended Commercial College and after graduation, was engaged in the mercantile business in Guernsey county for four years. Mr. Shankland was married in February, 1877, after which he located on his farm which he had inherited in part, purchasing the balance. He wedded O. Ella Openshaw, a native of Yorkshire, England, but reared and educated in Summerfield. One daughter has been born to this union, Henrietta Blanche, a graduate of Caldwell High school and now married to Charles V. Graham of Cambridge, a telegraph operator on the B. & O. They have also one daughter, Henrietta, born in October, 1900. Mr. Shankland retired from his farm and removed to Caldwell in the fall of 1892, at which time he was installed as Treasurer of Noble county, having been elected on the Republican ticket in 1891. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Caldwell, by President McKinley, serving four and one-half years under this appointment. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and served his party in various capacities. Mrs. Shankland and daughter are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Shankland was a charter member of John Brown Post, No. 504, Grand Army of the Republic, and served two years as Commander of the same.

WAYNE YOUNG, a practical jeweler and silversmith of Caldwell, was born on a farm three and one-half miles southeast of Caldwell, on the 4th of June, 1874, and is a son of David and Mary (Caldwell) Young, both natives of Noble county. The father was a mechanic and farmer by trade and died August 19, 1903, at Caldwell. The mother, who was a daughter of Samuel Caldwell, one of the founders of the town bearing his name, was born on a farm near Caldwell and spent her life in Noble county. She died in Caldwell, the family

having retired some twenty years ago. The family comprises two sons and five daughters, two of the daughters and the two sons living. Those living are: Miss Adda, assistant to her brother in his jewelry business; Charles C., of Caldwell; Wayne; and Luna, a teacher of music in Nebraska. Mr. Young, subject of this sketch, was educated in the Caldwell public schools, and at the age of seventeen entered the Chicago College of Horology, where he pursued his studies for three years, receiving his diploma as a competent workman in that line. In May, 1894, he bought out a stock of jewelry and started in business in Caldwell, and since then, he has built up a good business, having practically the only establishment of the kind in the town. He carries a full line of goods and makes a specialty of fine watch repairing and artistic engraving. Mr. Young was married March 8, 1896, to Miss Adda McLaughlin, daughter of Joseph McLaughlin, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To this union, three children were born, Lucile, Howard and David. In political views, Mr. Young has voted with the Democrats in the past, but is not certain of his political views in the future. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and both active in religious work. Mr. Young designs to put in a full line of optical goods in connection with his other business, and place a thorough, competent optician in charge; his sister, Miss Adda, being now a student in optics at a college in Chicago with that end in view. Mr. Young is an affable, pleasant young man, thoroughly schooled in the intricacies of his profession, blessed with a pleasing address and more than ordinary personal attractions. He is a young man of high ideals and most exemplary life and character. Few young men have started in life with brighter prospects or attained a greater degree of success in a few brief years, than has he.

HARRY A. WILSON, bookkeeper and general salesman in the extensive mercantile house of Friedman Bros., of Caldwell, was born in Summerfield, Noble county, on August 16, 1878. He is a son of Joseph H. Wilson, a veteran of the Civil war, whose record as a soldier is worthy of preservation and transmission; he enlisted at the beginning of the war as a private of Company I, Twenty-Fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving four years and nine months, until his discharge; he served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in nearly all of the general engagements fought by that valiant army, and escaping personal injury, other than being rendered unconscious for a time by the concussion from the explosion of a shell near his head; he suffered many hardships, as did all who were faithful to the cause, and returned in impaired health, for which he received a partial recompense in a pension; he was cabinet maker by trade, but has been unable to work at that business for many years; in recent

years, when able to work, he has turned his attention to painting and decorating. The mother of Harry A. Wilson was Mary J. Morrison, both parents natives of Ohio, and both still living. Harry A. Wilson is the youngest child and only son in a family of three, the sisters being Mrs. George F. Hayes of Caldwell, and Mrs. A. E. Osborne of Sharon. He was educated in his native town, completing the high school course in 1896. He began his mercantile career in the employ of C. H. Richey, of Summerfield, and was with him as general salesman for two years and a half. In December, 1897, he accepted a position with Friedman Bros., in Caldwell, as general salesman in the dry goods department; and in 1901, he was promoted to book-keeper and general superintendent of the extensive office work, which position he now holds. Mr. Wilson was married August 8, 1900, to Isabelle James, a native of Caldwell, and daughter of Wilton and Mary James. She is one of a family of six, three of whom are deceased; the living are: Leslie, traveling salesman of New York City; Homer, a railway employe in St. Louis; and Mrs. Wilson. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, James J., born March 15, 1902. They are members of the Methodist church, in which Mr. Wilson served several years as a steward. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Wilson is an exemplary young man, who possesses the confidence of his employers to the fullest extent, and he and his wife are held in high esteem by the residents of Caldwell. They exercise a potent influence for good among all and especially among the young people of the community.

HON. LEVI WILLIAM FINLEY, of Caldwell, ex-member of the Sixty-sixth general assembly of Ohio, and a retired merchant was born within the present limits of Noble county, on the 11th of March, 1844, and was reared and educated in his native county. He is a son of William and Rachel (Glover) Finley, both natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in Noble county, living there until 1870, and then removing to Wayne county, Iowa, where they ended their days. The mother died in 1875 at the age of sixty-two and the father in 1885, at the age of eighty. He followed farming all his life and was regarded as well-to-do. The family comprised nine children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity. The eldest is Rebecca, wife of George Miley of Buffalo township; Susan, wife of James W. Gibson, now superintendent and matron respectively of Noble County Infirmary; Eliza, wife of Levi Keller, died in 1877; John died in youth; Jacob, a resident of Oklahoma, where he owns a fine farm; Isaac, died in the army in the Civil war, buried at Athens, Ala., a member of the Ninth Ohio cavalry; Samuel C., proprietor of a meat market in Wayne county, Ia., and George, who died in 1889. Mr. Finley entered the army as a member of Com-

pany E, Eighty-Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, in July, 1863, serving two years as clerk at headquarters of the Northern Department. His regiment did garrison duty most of the time, being employed in guarding railroads, recruits, deserters, prisoners and the like. Previous to entering the army, Mr. Finley had been engaged in teaching for a year or two, and on returning, resumed this profession for about two years longer, and then engaged in general merchandising at Sarahsville, originally the county seat of Noble county. He continued in that line six years, when failing health obliged him to seek a change, and in 1873 he engaged in farming, stock raising, and fruit growing. In November, 1902, he left the farm and moved to Caldwell, turning over the management of his 250-acres farm to his son. Mr. Finley has always taken an active interest in politics, being a Republican until 1872, when he became a follower of the Liberal Republican candidate, Horace Greeley, and since that time has been a Democrat. In 1876, he was the Democratic candidate for county auditor, but was defeated at the polls; and in 1883 was elected to the legislature. In 1887 he was a candidate for State senator, but failed in the nominating convention. He was deputy collector of internal revenue for one year, 1897 to 1898, in the sub-division composed of the counties of Noble, Guernsey, Monroe, Washington, Athens, Morgan and Meigs, and was legislated out of this position in 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He was a member of the State Central committee for four years, and has served on the Executive and Control committees of the county. He was also deputy state supervisor of elections and held various other offices in the township, to say nothing of the various school board offices held at different times. Mr. Finley was married November 24, 1866, to Jane Young, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of William J. and Jane (McCann) Young, the father a native of Rhode Island, and the mother of Noble county, Ohio. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living: William L., editor of the *Kenton Press* and president of the Scioto Sign Co., wife, Emma Hancher, have six children; George R., married Iona McClintock, resides on home farm, four children; Mary J., wife of A. C. Frye of Kenton; Rachel May, wife of J. B. Sparling; and Joseph L., a student in Caldwell. Mr. Finley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Summerfield Lodge No. . . ; of Knights of Pythias, being Past Chancellor Commander of same, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a minister of the Disciple church and active in religious work, having been in the ministry for eight years, though his early religious affiliations were with the Methodist church. He is pre-eminently a good man, honored and respected by all. Though never obtaining the full measure of his political ambition, he takes defeat philosophically. He is a student by nature and has surrounded himself with a fine



private library, where he feels at home with familiar friends. His material possessions are such as, with judicious management, precludes the possibility of want, and he and his estimable wife and young son, comprise a happy and contented trio around the home fireside.

SOLOMON J. DONALDSON, a mechanic of Dexter City, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 17, 1831, and accompanied his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, when five years old, having remained a resident of the state ever since. He was reared on a farm in Morgan county, and received a fair common school education. At the age of twenty-three, he left the farm and learned the cooper's trade, and after following that for some years, learned also the stone mason's trade, working at that during the summer seasons. He enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving in the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant, until his promotion to a higher rank, later serving under General Sherman. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Kenesaw Mountain, and at the siege of Atlanta, was wounded in the right arm at Raymond, captured at the hospital there, twelve days later, and taken to Richmond as a prisoner. He was in Libby Prison about two months when he was paroled and later exchanged. He rejoined the army on the march to Atlanta, and remained at the front until December, 1864, when he was sent to the rear and placed on detached duty at a general hospital at Covington, Ky., thus relieving an able-bodied man, who was needed at the front. Mr. Donaldson served in the same regiment with James Mason, father of Sergeant Chas. B. Mason, later rendered conspicuous by his efforts to shoot Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. Mr. Donaldson served faithfully and well, making a record as a soldier which is complimentary to himself and an honor to his posterity. Being discharged, he returned to his wife and four children in Muskingum county, and soon afterward learned the shoemaker's trade, being unable from his physical condition to resume either of the other trades previously learned. In 1866 he moved to Noble county, living in Caldwell several years, and nine years later removing to Dexter City, where he erected a beautiful residence. Besides shoemaking, he has been at different times engaged in barbering and photography, thereby earning a livelihood, and educating his large family. Mr. Donaldson was married June 15, 1851, to Nancy Calendine, a native of Vermont. She was the mother of six children and died in May, 1884. The children are: Garrey, salesman of New York City; William J., an oil worker, in Glouster; Hayden M., a farmer near Macksburg; Mary, wife of George Williams of Marietta; Lillian M., wife of George Duvall, of Dunkirk, Indiana; and

Elvin Glidden, of Dexter City. Mr. Donaldson married for his second wife, Nan Dyer, who is the mother of six children, all under the parental roof. The children are: Corporal Tanner; Fannie, his twin sister, wife of David McAtee, of Dexter City; Miles L., Goldie, Flossie and Archie. Mr. Donaldson was one of the charter members of John M. Mosely Post No. 470, Grand Army of the Republic, the first post organized in Noble county; which he has served many years, as Officer of the Day, and of which he was recently chosen Commander, an honor worthily bestowed. He has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows for thirty-six years and is Past Grand of Dexter City Lodge No. 496. Politically he is independent, though formerly a staunch Republican. Mr. Donaldson is a pensioner by reason of wounds received in the Civil war.

MARK WARREN, a prominent educator of Noble county, was born near South Olive, July 26, 1872, and is a son of W. P. and Rhoda J. Warren. He received his education at his home school, at South Olive, in both the Common and Normal Schools, and at Caldwell. He was exceptionally bright as a student, began teaching at the age of eighteen, and has followed that profession one way or another until the present time. He was married September 25, 1895, to Miss Ara Ogle. For the past four years he has served as superintendent of the Dexter City schools, and has brought them up to a standard to be proud of. It was largely due to his efforts that the school was classed by State School Commissioner Bonebrake, as a third-grade High School. In 1900 Mr. Warren was appointed school examiner of Noble county, by Probate Judge L. W. Wheeler, in which capacity he served with credit for more than two years, when he resigned to enter politics. Securing the nomination for county treasurer by acclamation in the Noble county Republican convention in the spring of 1903, he was elected to that office on November 3, by the largest majority accorded any candidate on the ticket. Mr. Warren will assume the duties of the office in September, 1904.

WILLIAM A. LONG, a farmer and stock-raiser of Sharon township, was born in the house where he now lives on August 28, 1857. He is a son of William and Mary (Ross) Long, the mother dying in middle life. Of the eight children born to these parents, William A., is the fourth. He was educated in the common schools of Sharon township where he has always lived, following the life of a farmer. This life seems to have had a particular fascination for Mr. Long, and he has been especially successful. His farm of one hundred acres is well improved, with fine buildings and all conveniences, and is well adapted to both agriculture and stock raising, the latter being extensively carried on. Mr. Long was married January 15, 1880, to

Florilla J. Bailey, a daughter of John and Mary (White) Bailey, whose family was among the earliest settlers in the county. To them have been born three sons and one daughter, all unmarried. They are Harley Garfield, born November 6, 1880, a graduate of the Spencerian Business College in Cleveland, now employed with the Garry Iron and Steel Plant at Cleveland; Edmund and Edgar, twins, born February 4, 1883; and Mary Kiturah, born June 25, 1885. The twin boys own a farm adjoining the parental home. Edmund is teacher in the public schools of the county, and Edgar looks after the farm. Mr. Long and family are members of the Baptist church and active workers in church and Sunday school. Mr. Long is a Republican in political views and he has always supported the principles of his party. All his family are strictly temperance in principle and active in that work. Mr. Long has never sought public office, though he has manifested great interest in the schools, being president of the Board of Directors of Sharon township.

EDSON F. WALTERS, trustee of Sharon township and a prosperous farmer near the village of Sharon, was born in Noble county on January 18, 1868. He is a son of Peter M. and Elizabeth M. (Marquis) Walters, both natives of Sharon township, and both now living in that village. The Walters family is of German and Irish origin, the paternal great grandfather being German, and his wife Irish. The Marquis family is of similar origin, though in reverse order. The father spent productive years in farming and is now engaged in the jewelry business, being a practical mechanic. There was a family of four sons and six daughters, one son and three daughters having gone to that land whence no traveler returns. Those living are Chloe L., now the wife of Mr. Ellis of Grundy county, Mo.; Samuel J., and Charles E., farmers in Scotland county, Mo., the latter being a minister as well as a farmer; Lillian J., wife of E. E. Henry, a jeweler in Lancaster; Nora D., wife of Miner Fowler of Reinersville; and Edson F. Mr. Walters, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his native township, but has followed farming as a vocation. He was married March 15, 1894, to Etta Jennings, a daughter of G. N. Jennings, late of Sharon township. The family were early settlers of Noble county, and her father was a resident of Sharon township for forty years. For one season following his marriage, Mr. Walters was a farmer in Illinois, and afterwards came into possession of the farm on which he now lives, partly through inheritance and partly through purchase. The farm comprises fifty-eight acres, mostly all improved, Mr. Walters engaging principally in cattle raising and poultry business. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have one daughter, Leah, born December 16, 1896. In politics Mr. Walters is a Democrat, and by that party was elected trustee in 1900, still serving in that capacity.



WILLIAM M. LONG, of Caldwell, an old resident and prominent citizen of Sharon township, was born October 28, 1827, on the territory now comprised within Sharon township. His father was Samuel A. Long, who was born in Fayette county, Penn., and came to Belmont county in early youth. There he married and located near the present site of Caldwell, many years before Noble county was organized. On removal from Belmont county he placed all his worldly effects upon a small pack horse, and carrying his axe and leading his horse, his wife following on foot they traveled over a trail through the woods to their new home. Samuel A. Long was descended from a hardy frugal and industrious Scotch-Irish ancestry. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary (Oliphant) Long, was his father's second wife, and was the mother of six children, who were: Mary E., wife of James Wilson, and who died in southern Illinois; W. M.; Andrew, a farmer at Cambridge, who was killed by a falling building; Robert, deceased; N. B., died in Cambridge in 1903; and Jonathan, a farmer in Missouri. His father had six children by the previous marriage, all of whom are now deceased, but all of whom lived to raise families of their own. Mr. W. M. Long received such education as the schools of the pioneer days afforded, but throughout his long life, he has been a careful reader and a close observer, and has thus become a man of broad culture and intelligence. When a young man of seventeen, he engaged in teaming, driving four horses and hauling merchandise from the cities to the country dealers. He was married in 1850 to Mary Ross, a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., born the same year as her husband. In 1856, he located on the farm on which he now lives, a farm which at one time consisted of five hundred and thirty-five acres, but now has been divided among his children until that which he occupies is but a small portion of the original farm. By his first marriage Mr. Long had eight children, one of whom died in infancy. C. R., the eldest, is employed in a publishing house in New York City, of which he is part owner, is married and has one daughter; Samuel A. is a prosperous farmer in Sharon township; W. A. occupies the original homestead of the family; Mary J., wife of Mr. Shipley, now deceased; John A., superintendent of the schools at Streator, Illinois, a graduate of Wesleyan University and a prominent educator; Sarah K., deceased; James E., a farmer in Kansas; and a child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Long died of consumption. Mr. Long married for his second wife, Lucretia Phipps, who also died of the same disease three years after marriage, leaving one son Lucius W., who is engaged in the stock-raising business in Indian Territory. The present wife of our subject was Mary J. Bell, a daughter of George Bell, a prominent citizen of Noble county, and a Virginian by birth. Three children were born to this union: Harry B., Jesse B., and Frank B. Mr.



Long was reared a Democrat, and was taught to believe in slavery, though he never indorsed the doctrine. In his youth his reading was altogether along the lines advocated by the slave-holding Democracy. He voted the Democratic ticket from his majority until the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, and from that day to the present he has been an ardent devotee of the doctrines of the Republican party. During the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the Union and an active ally of the Government. His native locality was strongly impregnated with secession sentiments and generally opposed to enlistments, and much damage was done to property from time to time, and his efforts at raising troops and caring for the helpless were often maligned. But notwithstanding, he continued his course of loyalty and went so far as to invoke Government aid in self protection. In 1868 Mr. Long was Republican candidate for county commissioner and received a very satisfactory support at the polls. He immediately inaugurated some needed reforms in the management of county affairs thereby incurring both praise and censure, but he was energetic and succeeded in carrying out his plans, and served his six years with credit to himself and profit to his constituency. Mr. Long has always been active as well in religious work and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH H. HOOPES, of the firm of Hoopes & Watson, general merchants of Olive Green, was born in Noble township, on June 7, 1872. He is a son of Ellis and Margaret (Jones) Hoopes, both living in Noble township. The father was a farmer and was born in Belmont county, March 28, 1838, and is a son of Daniel and Rachel (Chance) Hoopes. The father of Ellis Hoopes was a native of Belmont county, where he lived until 1860, then removing to Green county, Ill., where he and his wife died, the mother at the age of sixty-five and the father aged eighty. There was a family of six sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living. Isaac was the eldest, dying in Illinois in 1862, leaving a wife and children. Mary Jane married Morris Rector and is now living in Iowa; Benjamin died in early manhood; Susanna married A. L. Linder, and died in Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of C. M. Kinney, also died in Illinois; John lives in Iowa, and was a soldier, serving in an Illinois regiment. Mr. Ellis Hoopes was also in the war, enlisting August 11, 1863, in Company F, Fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and serving in the Army of the Tennessee under General Thomas. He was in the battles of Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge, in front of Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville, besides many skirmishes leading up to these engagements. He escaped personal injury in the way of wounds but received a pensionable injury otherwise in the service. He was discharged in the autumn of 1865 and returned to Belmont

county, moving soon after to Noble county. Mr. Hoopes was married June 16, 1866, to Margaret Jones, a native of Noble county, and to them were born five children, Joseph H. being the only son. Mr. Hoopes is a member of Caldwell Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Methodist Protestant, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Joseph H. Hoopes, the subject of this review, was educated in the schools of Hoskinsville, and began his career as a teacher, following this profession for nine years. He was very economical during this time and the savings of that nine years labor was the nucleus of his present business, which he commenced on March 26, 1903. Mr. Hoopes was married October 9, 1901, to Minnie A. Watson, daughter of Hezekiah Watson, a well known merchant of Caldwell. Mr. Hoopes is also assistant postmaster at Olive Green, being appointed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Watson, in March 1903. Mr. Hoopes is a member of Spring Lodge No. 705, Knights of Pythias, in which he has held various official positions. In political views he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist church, while Mrs. Hoopes is a member of the Christian church.

JACOB W. SWANK, a prominent citizen of Olive Green, was born in Sharon township May 4, 1829, and has always lived in the township of his birth. He is a son of William and Barbara (Pickenpaugh) Swank, both natives of Pennsylvania, but residents of Noble county some years before their marriage. The family was of German ancestry, and was prominently identified with the early history of Noble county, the posterity having kept along the same line. The father was born in 1796, and was reared under the teaching of German parents, and was twenty-eight years old before he could speak English. He died in 1865 and the mother in 1869. Of a family of nine children born to them, all are living, the youngest being now past sixty years of age, and the eldest now past seventy-seven. The children were: Philip, Jacob, Peter C., a farmer of Noble county; Elizabeth, wife of James Archibald; John Wesley; Susanna, wife of Nathan Newton; Sarah Jane McFarland, a widow; and Joseph Shaw. Mr. Swank, the subject of this review, was educated in the common schools of his day, and spent his early life on a farm. For twenty-three years he was engaged in general merchandising in Olive Green, and just as he was about to retire from active life, he was obliged to again resume business to preserve some of his property and provide for future contingencies, having been too kind hearted in helping others in money matters in the way of security. He engaged in milling at Sharon and after going to considerable expense in remodeling and repairing, the mill burned with very little insurance. He then erected his present mill at Olive Green, this being an up-to-date mill with roller process and a capacity of sixty barrels a day. Mr. Swank

was married September 12, 1850, to Jane Brownrigg, who was born in the vicinity of her present and life long home. To them were born five children, one of whom is dead. They are as follows: Mary M. Brabham, of West Virginia; Serepta Fedora, wife of Samuel Patterson of Olive Green; Barbara Lillian, died in early womanhood; Fulton Napoleon, a partner with his father, a practical engineer and miller; Eva D., wife of A. F. Pickenpaugh. Mr. Swank has been a lifelong Democrat and has been active and influential in local politics, having served his township as treasurer, supervisor, school director and the like. He is a Methodist in religious views. Mr. Swank was made a Mason in 1857, and is now in full affiliation, both in the Blue Lodge at Sharon and Royal Arch Masons at Caldwell. He has filled the position of Worshipful Master of Sharon Lodge No. 136, and has been a Mason in good standing for forty-six years. Mr. Swank is among the oldest natives of Noble county, and his experience in the pioneer days as recounted by himself, is both instructive and amusing. He says that in the early days of his boyhood, the pioneers were greatly annoyed by the depredations of squirrels in their corn fields, particularly just after planting time. It was the duty of the boys in the families to watch the squirrels, usually for the two or three hours in the early morning. They would build a "smudge" in the nearby woods to keep the gnats and mosquitoes off, and, armed with the family rifle and dogs, they made it extremely uncomfortable for the squirrels. He has attended school in the typical log school house of pioneer days, provided with greased paper for window lights, six-foot fire place supplied with fuel cut by the larger boys in attendance, and all the enjoyment that went with it. Twenty-six days constituted a month, teachers were paid by subscription, some of them working for fifty cents a day and boarding themselves. The general custom was to "board around." This fifty-cent teacher, however was said to be a somewhat noted mathematician, because he could "work in the Single Rule of Three." Mr. Swank has always been a lover of horses, and at the early age of thirteen, took charge of a team and wagon, doing general teaming for some thirteen years. On one occasion by reason of his superior horsemanship, a spirited team was taken from his older brother and given to him. He often made long trips, assisting in moving people emigrating to points further west. Mr. Swank well remembers the old-time amusements, the log-rollings, raisings, husking bees, flax pullings and log cabin cotillions. There was an element of labor connected with all of these which gave zest and appetite to the festivities which followed. Every family had their whiskey which was about as free as water. It was on the table two or three times daily, but there was an unwritten law which protected the jug or keg from depredations of all between meals. The most devout Christians tolerated their bitters, and the festive jug

has aided in raising many a pioneer cabin in the wilderness. Mr. Swank was one of the few who could "carry his corner" at raisings in a workman-like manner, and his services were always in demand for that purpose. Fulton N. Swank, the only son of Jacob Swank, was born August 30, 1861. He was educated in the common schools, and followed farming until the milling business, in which he is interested, was started. Since then he has been the engineer and is well fitted to superintend the machinery or operate the rolls. Mr. Swank was married March 6, 1886, to Laverna Wiley, a daughter of John and Mary Wiley, the father deceased, and the mother living at Sharon. Mrs. Swank has two brothers and five sisters living, the latter being some distance away, and the former residents of Noble county. To Mr. and Mrs. Swank have been born two sons and two daughters: Roy G., Mary Josephine, Erle, and Thursa Irene. Mr. Swank is a Mason, non-affiliated, former membership in Sharon Lodge. He takes an active interest in church work and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist church.

TEMPEST W. PATTERSON, contractor and builder of Olive Green, was born in Sharon township, October 19, 1873, and is a son of Samuel and Fidora (Swank) Patterson, natives of Noble county, where they have always lived. There is a family of two sons and one daughter all living, of whom Tempest W. is the eldest. The only brother is Charles, who is married to Bertha Beckett, and is living on a portion of the old parental home. They have one child. Mr. Patterson was educated in the public schools, and at an early age showed a decided tendency toward mechanics. He learned the rudiments of carpentry from his father, who was a wood worker. At the age of nineteen he built the Olive Green mill for his grandfather, Jacob Swank, and while this building is not a specimen of fine workmanship, that being not required in a structure of that character, yet its symmetrical construction and apportionment of strength where required, give evidence of the handiwork of a mechanical genius. In 1899 he began general contracting, furnishing all material, designs and the like, and completing buildings from cellar to garret. Since that time he has been employed on contract work, giving work to six or seven men. In 1902 he erected a planing mill on the home farm, has it well equipped with modern machinery, and has without question, the best plant of its character in Noble county. This plant is utilized in winter in preparing material for his spring and summer work. Mr. Patterson is very ambitious and has won his possessions through hard labor alone. He is rated as one of the finest mechanics in Noble county and is doing a large share of the building in Caldwell, has a contract for four houses in the Capital City, and several others at other places. Mr. Patterson is a Democrat in his political



views. He is not connected with any secret societies or religious organizations. His time is entirely given to his business, and his achievements are far beyond the ordinary for a young man of his years.

HENRY CLAY FOSTER, a farmer and stock raiser of Sharon township was born in Brookfield, Noble county, on December 15, 1843, where he has spent his life. He is a son of John and Mary (Boney) Foster; the father born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and the mother in Pennsylvania in 1806. They were married in Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, Washington county, in 1826, moving to Noble county, Ohio, in 1834, and settling on a farm near Olive Green, in Brookfield township, which he and his children cleared up and improved. The father died on this farm in 1885, and the mother in 1898, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Ethell, of Oklahoma Territory. The father was of Irish ancestry, his parents being natives of the Emerald Isle, while his mother's people were Pennsylvania Dutch, the maternal grandmother being well educated in the German language. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living. The children are: Sarah Ann, widow of Jesse Gray; Jacob, killed by a falling tree, left wife and family; Mary Ann, wife of Orlando Ethell, now living in Oklahoma; James K., a well-to-do farmer in Brookfield; John Tyler, a farmer and fruit-grower in Sharon township; Eliza Ann, wife of Abraham Shields, living in Indiana; Henry Clay; George Washington, deceased; and Easton W., a wealthy farmer of Sharon township. Mr. Foster, the subject of this review, was educated in the common schools, and began life as a farmer, following that and carpentry all his life. Mr. Foster was married September 1, 1864, to Margaret J. Pickenpaugh, who died thirteen years after their marriage. Three children were born to this union: Milan G., a farmer in Oklahoma; Cora W., wife of Howard Wilson of Belmont county; and Vernon Curtis, who married Anna Iams, and lives on a farm in Sharon township. Mr. Foster was married the second time on March 21, 1878, to Nancy Jane Hinton, a daughter of Rev. James Hinton of Putnam county, and Mildred (Tuggles) Hinton; there were seven children in the Hinton family, of whom Mrs. Foster is the second; the names were, Susan Mary, Nancy Jane, Lucy Ann, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses Simpson Grant, Rosabel, Ida Florence and Alta, all of whom are married except the last named, and all in Missouri except Mrs. Foster. Rev. Mr. Hinton was a North Carolinian by birth, was born and reared in slavery days though a rabid Unionist and abolitionist. He was one of the many sufferers from depredations of both the Union and Confederate armies in the border states. Mrs. Hinton was a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have an interesting family of seven children: Alta M.,

wife of Frederick Garrel; Maggie Jane, unmarried and at home; James G. Blaine; Francis Earle, Eva Iona, Raymond, and Don Carlos, all still under the parental roof and attending school. Mr. Foster has been a life-long Republican and an ardent supporter of party principles. He has never sought official position other than the minor offices. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Foster is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership in the Reinersville lodge.

LORENZO DOW MILNER, a farmer of Sharon township, was born in Windsor township, Morgan county, on March 15, 1857, and is a son of Stephen and Esther (Brown) Milner. The father was born in Belmont county, June 25, 1827, has spent his active years in farming but is now retired and living at Chester Hill. The mother was born in Northumberland county, England, February 14, 1829, and is the mother of four children, one of whom died in infancy; the living are: John Taylor, a hardware man of Stockport; Lorenzo D.; Mary Alice, wife of Dana Scott, a transportation man. The Milner family was among the early settlers of Virginia, from whence they emigrated at an early day. Mr. Milner, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of his native county. He was reared to farm life and followed that vocation except for two years which he spent in the hardware business in Stockport. He was married May 20, 1891, to Emma Patterson, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Lee (Davis) Patterson. Her father was born near Philadelphia in 1811, and came to Noble county in 1835. He was one of the early settlers of Sharon township, where he is still living at the age of 93 years, cared for by his youngest child, Mrs. Milner. No man in Noble county is better or more widely known than Joseph Patterson. He has been a life-long Democrat, active in his early years in all phases of political life. He is a Presbyterian. Mrs. Milner's mother, Hannah L. Davis, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and died in 1888. Ten children were born to them, of whom Emma, James L., Alice J., Samuel and Joseph F., are living; William V. died at the age of twenty-two, the others in childhood. Mrs. Milner was an active self-reliant girl before her marriage, being a dress maker in Caldwell for some years, and conducting quite an extensive business there. Mr. and Mrs. Milner have had two children born to them, the eldest, Harold Albertus, born April 24, 1892, a bright and promising child who died August 13, 1896, and M. Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Milner are members of the Disciple church at Reinersville. Mr. Milner is a staunch Republican in his political views, though he has never sought preferment in any way.

FRANCIS ADUDDELL, a practical farmer and stock grower of Sharon township, was born near Fairview, Guernsey county, January 1, 1829. He is a son of Cornelius and Phoebe (Gardner) Aduddell, the father born in Loudoun county, Va., and the mother a native of Ireland, who came to this country at the age of seventeen years. They were married in Guernsey county, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this review in 1832. There was a family of eight children, Robert, Thursa, George, Francis, William, Thomas, John Milton, and Lizzie, and of these Francis and William are the only survivors; two died in childhood, Thomas, in California; Robert at Central City, Colo., a soldier in the Crimean war; Clarisa, wife of William Archibald, died in Sharon township; and George, who died in Wisconsin. Mr. Francis Aduddell was educated in the public schools of his native township, and has always been a farmer, living upon the same farm seventy-one years. He inherited a one-half interest in one hundred twenty acres, to which he has added by purchase until he now has two hundred fifty-six acres. Upon this farm are commodious barns, a splendid brick residence, convenient out-houses, and every thing conducive to a well ordered farm. The residence was built in 1877, and is the best country residence in Sharon township. It is large and commodious, built for comfort rather than adornment, though it occupies a commanding site overlooking a beautiful valley to the westward. Mr. Aduddell was married in 1863 to Mary Ellen Lyons, a native of Sharon township, and of a large family born to this union, but three are now living: Anna Frances Gorrell, Milton A., and Harley. Mrs. Aduddell died, and twenty years later he married Alice Jane Patterson, daughter of Joseph Patterson, Sr., the oldest living native of Noble county. Mr. Aduddell has been unfortunate in a financial way, having paid about \$8,000, of security debts. Notwithstanding this, he has gradually accumulated property, paid up his debts honorably, and is now more than square with the world. Mr. Aduddell has been a life-long Republican and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, serving his township as trustee at one time. He was a member of Sharon Masonic Lodge for forty-seven years and is now dimitted.

EASTON W. FOSTER, a farmer and stock raiser of Sharon township, was born in Brookfield, September 23, 1849. He is a son of John and Mary (Boney) Foster, who are mentioned elsewhere in this book. Mr. Foster was educated in the common schools of his native township. He invested his dower in land in Sharon and Brookfield townships, and began farming on a large scale. He was married to Mary Ellen Engle in 1868, and four children have been born to this union, the eldest of whom died in early infancy, and the others are Alice

Quintilla, wife of Mr. Ralph; Enola, wife of Stanley Hamilton; and Roselda, who lives at home. Mrs. Foster died July 29, 1889, and Mr. Foster married his present companion, Thiphenia Harmon, a daughter of Isaac Harmon, late of Sharon. Two sons have been born to this union, Glenn Edgar, born September 24, 1899, and Lynn Hay, born January 14, 1902. Two brothers of Mr. Foster, James K. and George W., were soldiers in the Civil war, both serving in the Western Army under General Sherman. Mr. Foster owns one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, and engages in general farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, but is not affiliated with any religious organization, though he is a liberal supporter of the gospel. He assisted in building the Methodist church at Olive Green and is a regular attendant at its services and contributor to its support. In politics Mr. Foster is a Republican, but has never sought official positions. He is a public spirited and enterprising citizen, interested in everything calculated for the interests of his township and county, and is a useful citizen in the community. His name and influence are to be found at the head of every public enterprise, and he has given largely of his means and time to this end. Mr. Foster is somewhat of a genius in the matter of artistic work. Soon after the death of President McKinley, while passing along the road in his buggy thinking of the National disasters which had befallen us, he noticed a sassafras tree of peculiar formation. A vine in the form of a serpent, had grown about the young tree, forming itself into so perfect an image of a serpent as to appear like a photograph from life. He cut the piece out and took it home with him intending to make a cane in commemoration of the martyred President. The result is a creation which at once evinces the handiwork of a genius. The cane represents many historical and emblematic features, having carved upon the wood, the time and place of William McKinley's birth, of his assassination and death, the name of the assassin, the funeral hymn, a Bible quotation, and McKinley's last words. The serpent is made to represent Anarchy, the cause of the deed. Inlaid in pure gold is a representation of a glorious sunset, emblematic of the end of a well spent life. Several other pieces in silver are inlaid, representing the sad event in various phases. A detailed description is not possible in this connection, but suffice it to say that this product of Mr. Foster's skill has been admired by all who have ever seen it. It was on exhibition at the State Capitol, in both houses of the legislature, where it was admired by President Roosevelt. This unstinted approval has induced Mr. Foster to apply for a copyright to secure the manufacture of other walking sticks after this model. He has been offered \$100, for the original, but no money would induce him to part with it. This cane will be taken to



St. Louis by Mr. David Friedman and put on exhibition in the Ohio building.

REV. JOSEPH POLLMAN, pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, Fulda, was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, on October 12, 1850. He was educated in his native country, graduating in 1870. In the autumn of that year, he came to America, locating at Pittsburg. After some months of rest, he gave himself to teaching in parochial schools in which occupation he remained fifteen years. Then he entered upon a course in philosophy at Notre Dame University, lasting two years; was three years at St. John's University in Minnesota, studying theology, and later finished at St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, from which institution he was ordained to the ministry of the Holy Catholic church. Father Pollman began his ministerial career as professor in Columbus; afterward he took charge of three churches, English, French, and German, residing in Glenmont. There he remained seven and one half years, coming to his present work in December, 1900. In this charge he attends to the spiritual wants of about two hundred families, all German. There is, in the village, and well known locally, a Catholic District School, where most of the children of the district attend and receive instruction in all the common school branches, besides very capable instruction in music, drawing, the languages, etc., if desired. The school is taught by the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood, there being four of them employed in the different lines of work. The enrollment for the last school year was one hundred thirty-two. Father Pollman is a companionable and genial gentleman, whose acquaintance it is a pleasure to make. He holds a most responsible position, and is entirely consecrated to his work, the church being one of the finest country churches in the state. He has been in active work, ever since his arrival on American soil, making thirty years before he took his first vacation. The church over which Father Pollman presides, a history of which appears in the chapter on Religion, is well organized, well officered, and in a most prosperous condition. There are societies of various kinds for the instruction and entertainment of old and young. The interior finishing and furnishings of the church are superb in every way, and many thousands of dollars have been expended in beautifying and adorning this religious home of over two hundred thrifty farmers' families. The pastoral home, though not a modern building architecturally, is well furnished and comfortable, while the grounds, are well kept and pleasing to the eye. The Sisters' Home recently erected upon the church grounds, is a neat frame cottage, two stories in height, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate comfortably those for whom it was designed.

GUSTAVUS C. EHLERMAN, merchant and general business man of the village of Fulda, was born in Rotenburg, Germany, on December 23, 1847, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia (Duvell) Ehlerman, also natives of Germany where their lives were spent. The father was a farmer, having a life lease on the Domain of Luhne, an inheritance transmitted to the oldest son in the family for many generations. It embraces three thousand acres belonging to the kingdom of Hanover, now owned by Prussia. The eldest brother, Frederick, is now in possession of this inheritance, and is designated as Land Rath or Lord of the Domain, that being a prominent official title, one of the Council of the Empire. Three sisters are living in their native land, Julia, Cecelia, and Maria. Mr. Ehlerman was educated in his native country and attended the Commercial College in Hanover. He served an apprenticeship as salesman in the white goods and silk business, and came to America at the age of eighteen, and securing employment as a general salesman at Miltonsburg, Monroe county. He moved to Noble county in 1869, and entered the employ of John S. Hohman, in the general merchandising business. Mr. Ehlerman purchased his stock and began business on his own account in 1876, in which he has been exceptionally successful. He has dealt in tobacco since 1866, being a buyer for others until 1876, since which time he has carried on a very extensive business. He handles annually from two hundred thousand pounds up to half a million and gives employment in the productive seasons, to as many as sixty hands. He owns one of the largest packing houses in southern Ohio. In connection with these varied interests, he and his sons run a farm mostly devoted to cattle raising. Mr. Ehlerman was married on April 11, 1873, to Mary E. Hohman, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of John S. and Otila (Archer) Hohman, both deceased. They are the parents of ten children: Frederick M., a traveling salesman of Sioux City, Iowa; Christian G., a salesman in the same house; Ernest, at home, engaged in business with his father; William, assistant in the store; Adolph and Julius C., in school; Terrance, at home; Mary, wife of William Arnold of Caldwell; Julia, in her father's store; and Cecelia, at home. Mr. Ehlerman and family are members of the church of the Immaculate Conception. They have a beautiful home in the village of Fulda, where the traveler is welcomed with generous hospitality. In politics Mr. Ehlerman is a Democrat, but has never sought public office. He is one of the staunch and successful business men of Noble county.

GEORGE P. SHIRLEY, of Dexter City, a manufacturer of cigars and dealer in smokers' supplies, was born in Washington county, on June 12, 1857, and is a son of Joseph and Lurana (Totman) Shirley, both natives of the same county. The father was a blacksmith,

who removed to Athens county many years ago, where both parents died. There was a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, and they are: Irvin, Celista, John, George, Luverna, Joseph, Emma, and Viola. Mr. Shirley was educated in Washington county, and spent his early years in farming. About 1887, he began an apprenticeship in the cigar maker's trade in Athens, and remained there about four years. He worked in various places in West Virginia and Ohio, and in 1901 started in business in Dexter City, being the only manufacturer in the town. He has been eminently successful in this line of work, making a specialty of the Dexter Stogie. Mr. Shirley was married on December 23, 1880, to Edna Sedwick, a native of Athens county, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sedwick, old residents of Athens. To them have been born a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Maude, Mabel, Heber, Minnie, Sylvia, Herman and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are members of the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Shirley is a Republican, though he has never sought office. He is a member of Jewel Lodge No. 726 Knights of Pythias, and an officer of that lodge. Mr. Shirley is a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character. He is industrious and enterprising, and his careful, frugal habits, combined with hard work, and careful management, bid fair to place him in affluent circumstances.

LEVI DICK HEADLEY, undertaker and dealer in furniture in Dexter City, was born near Caldwell, on February 18, 1873; being the only son of Rev. J. W. Headley, a minister of the Free Methodist church in Zanesville, and Abbie (Merry) Headley, a daughter of Cotton Merry, an old and honored family in Noble county; the family consisted of three children, who were: Mrs. Annie Hunter, and Mrs. Martha Sherburn, whose husbands are both Methodist ministers; and Levi Dick. The paternal great grandfather, Benjamin Headley, emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania. The grandfather Weedon Headley was born in the Keystone State and emigrated to Ohio in early manhood. The father, J. W. Headley, was born at Olive, in 1846, and removed to Cleveland in 1881, where he remained twenty years. Mr. Levi Headley was educated at Spring Arbor Seminary, Michigan, where he completed the literary course. He learned the undertaking business in Jackson, Mich., being a graduate of Barnes' School of Embalming. He worked at the business some time in Michigan, and in January, 1895, purchased his present business in Dexter City. Mr. Headley was married June 29, 1897, to Estella Shriver, a daughter of Adam and Mary Shriver, the father a well-to-do and honored citizen of the county, and the agent of the Pa. R. R. at Dexter City. Mrs. Shriver died in 1895. Mrs. Headley is the eldest of three children, the others being, Nella Lawrence,

of Orland, Ind., and Lawrence G. of Dalhart, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Headley have three children, James Adam, Paul Wilson, and Mary Lois. Mr. Headley is prominently connected with the social orders, being a member of Dexter City Lodge No. 496, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Grand; of Jewel Lodge No. 726 Knights of Pythias, being Past Chancellor Commander; and Past Grand Representative; and of Macksburg Lodge Free and Accepted Masons. In political views, a Republican, he has been a member of the Dexter City Council, and was census enumerator of Jefferson township in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Headley are members of the Methodist church.

BENJAMIN O. CHESHIR, an oil inspector of Dexter City, was born in Olive township on February 2, 1860, and is a son of Lemuel B. and Zipporah (Webber) Chesshir, both natives of Olive township. The father was a soldier in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle at Ezra Church near Atlanta in 1864, being buried on the battle field on which he fell. The mother now lives at South Olive; there were three children in the family, all of whom are living; Ellsworth C., the eldest, is a hotel proprietor at Honor, Michigan; he married Cora Tracey. The other one, Anna V., wife of Aranda Davis, an oil man of South Olive; and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Chesshir was educated in the public schools, in Muskingum College, and at Lebanon University. He fitted himself for teaching, following that profession for ten years in Noble county, Ohio, and in Stafford county, Kansas. He was school examiner of that county for two years and one half, and served four years as clerk of the district court of Stafford county, a position to which he was elected in 1888, and again in 1890. On leaving the office he entered the flour, feed and coal business at St. Johns, Kansas, subsequently taking in a partner and adding the lumber business. The firm dealt extensively in broom corn, buying and shipping to eastern markets. On account of failing health, he sold out in 1900, and went to the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, and in October of that year he came to Dexter City where he has since been engaged in various phases of the oil trade, being a producer as well as superintendent of leases for the York Ridge Oil Company. Mr. Chesshir has valuable land in Kansas, to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres, city property in St. Johns, and in Noble county he holds an eighth interest in a lease held by the Noble and Homestead Oil Company, producers of oil, gas, et cetera, a profitable holding at present. He also has one of the finest homes in Dexter City. Mr. Chesshir was married in St. Johns, Kansas, in 1889, to Thenettie Carlisle, a native of Pennsylvania, then a resident of Kansas. She is a daughter of David B. and Mary R. Carlisle, now of Stafford, Kansas, the father a well-to-do



farmer, owning a large farm, and being very extensively engaged in stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Chesshir have an interesting family of three children, Ethel, Earle and Mary, the two former being born in Kansas and the latter in Dexter City. In politics Mr. Chesshir is a Republican, by which party he was honored in his Kansas home. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Stafford, Kansas, and of the Knights of Pythias at St. Johns.

JAMES GORDON, a prominent farmer of Jefferson township, was born on the 23d of August, 1825, on territory now embraced within Noble county, where he has always resided. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Steward) Gordon, the father a native of Baltimore and the mother, of Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Noble county in the fall of 1824, where the father took up government land and established a home in the wilderness. Neither of his parents lived to be as old as the subject, though both nearly reached the allotted years of man; their family consisted of six children who lived to years of maturity, and three of whom are still living; Joseph, the eldest, was a well-to-do farmer in Noble county, but it is now deceased; Steward, a farmer in Washington county, is also deceased; George W., also died in that county; James, Levi and Jane are still living. Mr. James Gordon grew up amid the environments of pioneer life, and received the limited education of the subscription schools of his boyhood days. He and his brothers assisted in clearing up the parental farm and as they attained their majority, each started in life without parental aid. In the autumn of 1852, he purchased a portion of the farm upon which he has lived since, adding to it as he could until he now owns three hundred and sixty-four acres in one body, near Macksburg. Upon this land he has erected large and commodious barns and a fine country residence, occupying an elevated and slightly position overlooking a wide range of country. For more than fifty years Mr. Gordon has been engaged in general farming and stock raising, at one time giving some prominence to tobacco culture. Mr. Gordon was married December 15, 1861, to Melvina Clinedinst, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Adam Clinedinst, also a native of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Her people came to Ohio in 1842 and located in Guernsey county, afterward in Noble county, where her father died, and where her mother is still living at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon reared a family of eleven children, named as follows: Henry, born April 28, 1864; Adam C., born August 23, 1865; Clara, born October 30, 1866; James D., December 26, 1867; Julia M., February 26, 1869; Charles, June 26, 1870; Mary, died in childhood; Perry born August 21, 1873, and died January 10, 1896; Emily, August 1, 1875; John, May 28, 1877; Eliza, Novem-

ber 29, 1881; and William, February 22, 1883. The two last named are still at home, William taking charge of the farm. Six of the children are married, four live in Colorado, one in New Mexico, and the others in Noble county. Mr. Gordon has been a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years.

EDWARD C. BROWN, ex-county commissioner of Noble county, and a prominent farmer of Jefferson township, was born near Hoskinsville on September 5, 1851, and is a son of James and Hannah (Marquis) Brown both natives of Noble county. The family is a very old one in the county, being established at an early date by the paternal grandfather, Dexter Brown, who secured government land in Noble township and there reared his family, and there died. The father, James Brown, was born on this farm in 1823, and is now living near Sarahville. The family of James and Hannah Brown comprised four boys and four girls, five of whom are now living. The family was as follows: Caroline, now Mrs. Sampson Harris of Enoch township; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Frank Margrave, of Oklahoma; Edward C.; John D., now deceased; James Webster, killed in Colorado; Lizzie, now Mrs. Kay, of Cameron, Mo.; George McClelland, of Caldwell; Mahala, wife of William Lanam, the latter having a sad fatality following them; Mr. Lanam was elected Auditor of Noble county, from Center township, and moved to Caldwell to enter upon his official duties. There he took typhoid fever, and both he and his wife died, before he took possession of his office. Mr. Brown, subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and engaged in farming from childhood. He purchased his present farm in Jefferson township in 1878, soon after his marriage, and has lived there since. His marriage occurred on January 3, 1878, to Ada Merry, a sister of L. D. Merry, and to them have been born three children. Lizzie Caroline is the eldest, and has been a teacher in the public schools of Noble county since her sixteenth year. She and her brother Henry are students at Ada Normal University, and Mary, the youngest, is a student in the public schools. Mr. Brown has been a leading Republican in his township for many years, always active and zealous in the interests of his party. In 1896, he was elected one of the Board of County Commissioners for a term of three years, and was re-elected in 1899, serving six years, and being president of the Board two years of the time. He was an active and influential member of this Board, and was always found on the side of the tax-payer's interests. He has taken great interest in the improvement of the public highways, and during his six years term has seen completed more miles of macadamized road than existed in the entire county before. During his term of office the extensive improvements were made on the public square at Caldwell, and it is only fair to say that Mr.

Brown had as much to do with the improvements as any other member of the Board. At the same time the county indebtedness was reduced, and taxes were not increased. In the item of the county printing, Mr. Brown took aggressive grounds, and succeeded in reducing that item of public expense very materially, thus incurring the censure of the brethren of the public press. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Lodge at Macksburg, being a Past Worshipful Master of that Lodge.

THOMAS R. HARPER, merchant and postmaster at the village of Gem, Enoch township, was born within two miles of his present location, December 19, 1867. He is a son of George W. and Eliza Ann (Mendenhall) Harper, the father a native of Noble county, and the mother also a native of Ohio. The father is a well-to-do farmer in Enoch township, and the mother has been dead for some time. The family included nine sons, all living: William D., a farmer in Enoch township; Thomas R.; Okey M.; Leonard A.; James M.; George M.; Charles D.; Samuel J.; and Worthington C., all engaged in the oil business near the place of their birth. Mr. Harper was educated in the public schools at Salt Run near Caldwell, and spent his early years on the farm. After attaining his majority he followed farming as a vocation for six years, and in December, 1892, he started the village of Gem, by securing the establishment of a post office. He erected a store building and stocked up with a full line of general merchandise, and whereas Gem village was an unknown quantity nine years ago, now it is an enterprising and prosperous little place. The developments along Buffalo Run have made it necessary for many operators, and they have aided its growth very materially. Mr. Harper was married January 7, 1887, to Mary A. Matheny, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of Theodore and Mary Matheny, the mother now deceased. The Matheny family consisted of four sons and six daughters; Mary A.; Alice, now Mrs. George Luke, of Jefferson township; Andrew J., a farmer in Wood county; Deborah J.; Nellie A. and John M., twins; Norwesta, now Mrs. Mendenhall of Zanesville; Josephine, at home; Clyde and Clarence, twins; and an infant daughter. The mother was Mary A. Brothers, a native of Center township who died at the age of fifty-three, and the father is a pensioner by reason of wounds received in the army. The father's father, Andrew Matheny, was one of the early settlers of Noble county, and prominently identified with its early history. He was well known among the pioneers as a progressive and useful citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have had four daughters born to them, Althea E., Ivy M., Orpha M., and Vesta M., Orpha dying at the age of two; the others being of the ages, fifteen, thirteen, and two years respectively. Mr. Harper has been a Democrat all his life, though

not aggressive in politics, and not controlled by party lines in local matters. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WESLEY NEPTUNE, deceased, was one of the prominent early settlers of Noble county, and was born in Loudoun county, Va., April 14, 1824. At the age of four years, he came with his parents to Ohio, and located on a farm near Malaga, in Monroe county, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools there, learned the tanner's trade at Summerton, and followed that business for many years. He was married in Monroe county, August 21, 1849, to Mary Ann Beardmore, who was born in Monroe county, January 2, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Neptune were reared on adjoining farms, and were school-mates in their childhood days. In the fall of 1849, Mr. Neptune bought six lots in the village of Middleburg, and brought his bride to the new home, where he established a tanyard, and after following this business for a number of years, engaged in merchandising and hotel keeping, to the time of his death, September 5, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Neptune were the founders of the well known Exchange Hotel in Middleburg, a popular hostelry still conducted by his widow. Mr. Neptune was a staunch Republican in his politics, and in war time an Abolitionist. He was postmaster at Middleburg during the Civil war, and contributed liberally of his means to the preservation of the Union. Mr. Neptune was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Neptune has been a member of the Methodist church for the last forty-five years. They had a family of eleven children born to them, nine of whom are living. Of these, George B. is the oldest, a farmer near Garden City, Kansas; Felix O. is a practicing physician at Sharon; Everett W. is in Omaha; Laura, now Mrs. Ashton Ogle, is in Licking county; Edward Lincoln, of Salina, Kansas, is a merchant there; Charles, of Rollins, Wy.; John W., is a physician in Salina, Kansas; Lydia, is the wife of Dr. James A. McCowan of Middleburg; James Albert is a merchant in Middleburg. Mrs. Neptune assumes charge of the hotel and conducts the same with the energy and success of former years, and though she feels the loneliness, she chooses the active life rather than the rest she so well deserves.

PROFESSOR C. V. CAIN, superintendent of the schools at Middleburg, was born upon the farm where he now resides, July 7, 1863. He is a son of James and Rosanna (Racey) Cain. A full genealogical history of the family was given in the sketch of Dr. L. F. Cain. Mr. Cain was educated in the public schools and by private study. He began teaching in the country schools when a boy of sixteen, and has followed that profession as a means of livelihood ever since. He owns the old homestead where he was born, comprising



one hundred thirty acres in Enoch township. He cultivates this in part, engages to a great extent in stock raising, and besides his farm life and school interests, he finds time to look after the agency of several fire insurance companies. Mr. Cain was married in 1886 to Alvena Webber, a daughter of W. W. Webber of South Olive. Her grandfather, John Webber, was one of the early settlers in the county and enjoyed the distinction of starting the first mowing machine in Duck Creek valley. Her parents are both living, and the family comprises one sister and two brothers, Frank M., John W., and Nora, now Mrs. Schuyler Ellison of Crooked Tree. Mr. and Mrs. Cain have five children, Thurman B., Homer R., Emmett A., Layton W., and Ada Doris, all at home. In politics Mr. Cain is a Democrat. He served a term of three years as county school examiner, and was nominated for the office of probate judge in 1899. Mr. Cain is a member of the Caldwell Lodge No. 280, Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Cain is a member of the United Brethren church.

EDGAR EARLEWINE LEE, merchant and hotel proprietor of Middleburg, is a native of Harrietsville, and was born December 4, 1861. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Enochs) Lee, the father a native of Germany; Henry Lee emigrated to America at the age of eighteen, and located at Pittsburg, where he was employed for a time in the glass factory; his father, John Lee, came to America with his family to avoid his sons being impressed into the standing army of Germany; the grandfather came to the vicinity of Harrietsville, and took up government land, living there the remainder of his life. The family of Henry Lee was a large one of twelve children, nine of whom are living, most of them in Noble county, and some in West Virginia. They are named: William, Louisa, Frederick, Martha, Russell, Mary, Henry, Sarah, Edgar E., Elizabeth and Albert. John, Martha, and Louisa are now deceased. Mr. Lee was educated at Harrietsville and attended various Normal schools in preparation for a career of teaching. He began this at the age of eighteen, and followed the profession continuously for about twenty-two years, teaching both country and village schools. During the summers Mr. Lee and his brother conducted Normal schools at South Olive for several years, having the best of success as educators. Their students were mostly young people, either teachers or those desiring to fit themselves for that profession. The Lee brothers were rated among the successful teachers of the county, the brother Albert being now the superintendent of the Ripley schools in West Virginia, and holding a life certificate in Ohio and West Virginia. He is especially distinguished as a mathematician. Mr. Lee is better known as an educator in Noble county, than in any other capacity, though he is very prominently associated with other interests, and has probably turned

his back upon the school room for the rest of his days. In 1900, while teaching at Ashton, he purchased a stock of general merchandise, his wife conducting the store at Ashton, while he continued teaching as superintendent of the Middleburg school. A year later, Mr. Lee purchased a store and residence at Middleburg, where he is conducting a flourishing business. In recognition of the demands for better hotel accommodations in the village, due to the influx of oil men in the vicinity, he converted his two story brick residence into a hotel for the accommodation of the public. In connection with the mercantile business, Mrs. Lee also conducts an extensive millinery department. Mr. Lee was married on July 26, 1886, to Nancy A. Bonar, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of Vincent and Emily Bonar, and to them have been born three children: Clara May, Leonard Roscoe, and Harry Raymond. The two first named assist in the store and attend school. Mr. Lee served several years as clerk of Elk township, and is at present treasurer of Jefferson township. He has served as a member of the Central committee of Noble county Democrats. Mr. Lee, wife and daughter hold to the Methodist church. Mr. Lee is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as D. G. M. for two years.

GEORGE W. EICHHORN, merchant and postmaster at Middleburg, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., December 10, 1865, and is a son of George and Kate (Musher) Eichhorn; the father is a native of Germany; he came to America before the Civil war, and, entering the service, as cavalryman, served five years; he is now living near Garden City, Kansas. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestors, and was the mother of ten children, eight were: George W.; Belle, widow of Charles Wolfe, living at Dighton, Kansas; Henry, a farmer of Garden City; Jacob; Frank, and Chris at home; Mary, living in Kansas; Clara, at home. The parents removed to Kansas in 1884 and took up a government homestead, becoming well-to-do. The father is a pensioner by reason of a disease contracted in the army. After leaving school, Mr. Eichhorn learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and followed that business in Middleburg for about ten years. In 1895 he purchased a stock of general merchandise, and now conducts a first-class business. He was commissioned postmaster on December 17, 1897, and still holds that position. Mr. Eichhorn is interested in the oil business, being a lease holder in the Middle Creek territory with fair prospects of ultimate success, as the territory is the most productive in Noble county. Mr. Eichhorn was married August 29, 1884, to Anna L. Tarleton, a daughter of Thomas B. and Martha Tarleton. The Tarleton family consisted of eight children, Eva, Grant, Anna L.,

William, Licy, Eulalie, Creed and Luther. The brothers are engaged in farming, except Grant, who operates a custom mill at Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Eichhorn have six children, Nora, Clifford, Martha, Harry, Harley, and Leland. All except the youngest are attending school. Mr. Eichhorn has always been an ardent supporter of the Republican principles; he has served as constable, school director, member of the Representative County Central and Executive committees and is now serving his fourth term of three years each as township trustee of Jefferson township.

JAMES A. McCOWAN, M. D., a regular practicing physician and surgeon of Middleburg, was born at Moss Run, Washington county, January 19, 1876. He is a son of I. S. and Mary R. (Dye) McCowan; the father was born in Philadelphia in 1844; he came with his parents to Washington county, at the age of ten years, and that has since been his home. He is principally engaged in mercantile pursuits, owns and conducts a large general store and undertaking establishment at Moss Run, and owns and operates a large farm. The paternal great grandfather was Dr. W. L. McCowan, a physician during most of his mature years, and an early settler at Moss Run, where his descendants now live. Mary R. (Dye) McCowan, the mother of James A., was born at Moss Run in 1843, and was the mother of three sons and two daughters, all living. William, the eldest, is Superintendent of the West Virginia State Normal School at Fairmont, and has the Ph. D. degree from Marietta College; Dr. James A.; Pome, the youngest of the family, is a student preparing for college. Dr. McCowan was educated at the public school of Moss Run, Beverly Normal School, Starling Medical College, of Columbus. He graduated in 1902, had two years experience each in St. Francis and Mt. Carmel, and St. Anthony Hospitals. He had access to numerous others, the Ohio penitentiary and the Insane Asylum. He left college after four years of study very thoroughly equipped for the practice of medicine and surgery. He located at Moss Run immediately after graduating, but home environments were distasteful to him, especially in practicing among friends and relatives, so he left a good practice to start in a new and strange locality. Dr. McCowan came to Middleburg in October, 1902, and has established a fine and constantly increasing practice, being the only physician in the town. Dr. McCowan married Lydia Neptune, daughter of Wesley and Mary A. Neptune, on September 7, 1903. Politically the doctor is an active and zealous Republican as were all his ancestors, of whom he knows anything.

SAMPSON HARRIS, a prominent farmer of Enoch township, was born on the farm on which he now lives, August 19, 1841, and is a

son of George and Elizabeth (Archer) Harris, the father born in Virginia, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in what was then Monroe county, that part which has since become a part of Noble county; the father was a soldier in the War of 1812, entering the service from Belmont county, and served about six months at the close. He was among the first settlers of the territory now embraced within Noble county, and was a prominent character in that early day. Mr. Harris, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest and the only survivor of a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to years of maturity, were married and had families, except one brother, who was accidentally killed. Sampson and David M. Harris were soldiers in the Civil war, the former enlisting in 1861, in Company K, Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, where he served three years. He was in the Army of the Potomac until after the second battle of Bull Run and in the East participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam. He was then transferred to the southwest, and there participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in which he was a member of the "forlorn party," a detachment detailed to build a bridge; eighty-five per cent of the hundred and fifty losing their lives; also in the battle at Jackson, Miss. By reason of Mr. Harris' gallant services at Vicksburg, he was awarded by Congress, a Medal of Honor, a most distinguished honor shared by only about fifteen hundred men in the Union Army. Mr. Harris received a disabling wound in the battle of Missionary Ridge, from the effects of which he was in the hospitals at Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Ky., Madison, Indiana, and Dennison, Ohio, during the balance of his term of service. His wound did not heal for ten years. Long after his discharge, he resumed his agricultural pursuits, inheriting a part of the old parental home, and lived there until he built his new brick residence in 1882. Mr. Harris has a very fine farm near Ashton comprising now two hundred fifty-five acres, much of it being in a high state of cultivation, part of it in fine orchards, coal and natural gas, the latter supplying for some time, all purposes of lighting and heating. Mr. Harris was married June 6, 1866, to Caroline Brown, a sister of Edward C. Brown, whose sketch appears in another part of this work. To them have been born eight children: George W., a merchant at Rock Island, Ill.; James S., a merchant at Olive; Meribah, now Mrs. A. M. Harris; Daisy D., wife of C. O. Martin, of Bainbridge; Eve, now Mrs. O. H. McBride, of Marietta; Bernice, wife of W. W. Archer of Columbus; Maggie, at home; and DeWitt Dare, a student in the public schools. Mr. Harris is one of the leading Republicans of Noble county, always active and zealous in the advocacy of his party's principles. He has held some of the minor offices of his township, but never sought public office. He was school director for over



twenty years. He is a member of Noble Post, G. A. R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris are members of the United Brethren church, Mr. Harris being one of the builders of the church in that neighborhood, and a liberal supporter of the gospel.

HENRY MILLER, a practical farmer and stock raiser of Enoch township, was born in West Virginia, and came with his parents to Noble county, when a child of two years. He is a son of Joseph and Mary (Stehbach) Miller, natives of Germany; the father locating on a farm in Enoch township, where he now lives; to them were born four children, all of whom are living, and of these Henry is the eldest. The father is now living at the age of eighty-six. Mr. Henry Miller was born October 24, 1840, and received a limited education in the schools of his native township, supplementing it by a life time of reading and study. He has always followed farming as a vocation, having inherited the nucleus to his present possessions from his father. He has given special attention to the sheep industry and has realized better profits from that source than from any other. Of late he has gone out of that business, attending more to the raising of fine cattle and horses, his stock always commanding the highest prices either in private or public market. Mr. Miller is a progressive and enterprising citizen who stands among the leading farmers in the county. Mr. Miller has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Michael, in 1859, and by whom he had twelve children, all living but one. They are: Mary Ann, wife of Jacob Schott; Hannah, wife of John A. Bruler; Maggie, wife of John Hartman of Braddock, Pa.; Lewis, in Pittsburg; Kate, now Mrs. Schockling, of Noble county; Edward, in Pittsburg; Gertrude, wife of Prof. Hooker; Anthony of St. Henry; Matilda, wife of Mangus Hohmann, of Pittsburg; Clara, wife of Lewis Guertis; Leo and Ignatz at home. Mrs. Miller died in 1887. Mr. Miller was married in 1889 to Mary Bender, a native of Fairfield county. Mr. Miller has been a life-long Democrat, has served three years as township trustee, as supervisor, and many other minor offices. He and his family are members of the Catholic church at Fulda.

JAMES WESLEY MOSELEY, a retired farmer and oil producer, was born at Middleburg, on January 6, 1850, and is a son of Captain William L. and Jane (Hessen) Moseley, both natives of Ohio. The father was the first white child born in the town of Summerfield, now in Noble county. At that time there were but three log cabins in the town. The paternal grandfather was Charles Wesley Moseley, a native of Ohio, of English ancestors and one of the first settlers in Summerfield. He was a hotel keeper all his life, in Marietta, Caldwell, and Cambridge, where he died. The maternal grandfather was

James Hessen, a native of America but of Irish extraction. The grandmother was Elizabeth Lamp, a native of Pennsylvania; the descendants of both of these families being very numerous in this county. The father was a soldier in the One Hundred Sixteenth Ohio volunteer infantry of Company H; he was promoted to the rank of Captain of Company I, soon after enlisting, and it was with this company that his principal service was rendered. He was wounded near Winchester, being disabled for future duty. He was discharged by reason of his wounds, but lived thirty-six years after, a constant sufferer, his death occurring in 1899. The widow resides on an adjoining farm, at the advanced age of 78. There was a family of four sons and one daughter, the latter dying at the age of three years. The sons are all married and well-to-do: Leonard Ogle, a farmer near Dexter City, Emerson B., a dentist in Dexter City, John Henry, in the oil business, and James Wesley, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Moseley received a good education in the public schools at Middleburg, but has followed farming all his life. He owned and operated a portable saw mill for about seventeen years and became interested in the oil business about fifteen years ago, and has been perhaps more instrumental in developing that interest than any one else in the vicinity. He was a partner of his brother for a long time, but at present they are operating separately. Mr. Moseley has now three producing wells on leased ground, which produce fifteen barrels daily. He has good oil territory on his own farm but it is only partially developed. Mr. Moseley was married December 4, 1869, to Susanna Farley, a daughter of Isaiah Farley, an old resident. To Mr. and Mrs. Moseley have been born four children now living, and one who died in childhood. These are: Jennie, wife of Charles S. Sebach, a merchant at Dudley; James Worthington, in the oil business with his father; Henry Clyde, an oil man in Dexter City; and Ernest Everett at home. Mr. Moseley is an active Republican, and a leader in local politics, and has served a number of years as trustee of Enoch township, being elected three times in a township that is 180 Democratic, a fair example of his local standing. He is not a member of any secret societies or church, though he is a believer in the Christian religion, and a liberal supporter of churches. Mr. Moseley believes in the doctrine of the Golden Rule, and has not an open enemy in the world.

HERMAN A. WERNECKE, a general merchant in Harrietsville, was born in that town on February 12, 1850, and is a son of John C. and Sarah (Lambert) Wernecke. The father was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, May 10, 1807, and came to America alone at the age of eighteen. He was on the Ohio river for a time as a flat-boat man, finally locating at Malaga, Monroe county, where he was

employed in a tobacco house, and later as a clerk. He was married while there, and in 1849, moved his bride to Harrietsville where he ended his days. The mother was a native of Ohio, and a believer in the Quaker faith. They both died in the town of their adoption leaving three sons, Herman A., Theodore, a fur merchant in Seattle, and William Giles, a farmer on the old farm where the grandparents lived and died. Mr. Wernecke's first wife died when the son Herman was ten years old, and the father married for his second wife, Mrs. Temperance Ogle, who also died leaving one child, now Mrs. Louisa Sutton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky. Mr. Wernecke, the subject of this sketch, was educated in his native town, and at Osnabruck, Germany. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits all his life, beginning with his father and then succeeding him. He has also been a very extensive dealer in tobacco until recently, and is interested in various other lines, being a stock holder in a machine shop at Sistersville, W. Va., a small holding in a similar enterprise at Ironton, W. Va., and real estate in South Dakota. Mr. Wernecke was married to Albertina Werlitz, a native of Hanover, Germany, and six children have been born to this union, five now living. They are: Christian, a jeweler and general merchant at Middlebourne, W. Va.; Otmer E., a farmer on the old homestead; Minnie, wife of Rev. Earhard of Milwaukee; Freda Lizetta, and Mark Abraham, at home. Mr. Wernecke is also postmaster at Harrietsville, being a successor to his father who held that position for thirty-five years. In political views Mr. Wernecke is a staunch and uncompromising Republican and a recognized leader in local politics. Mr. Wernecke's family are members of the German Lutheran church.

WILLIAM G. WERNECKE, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Elk township, was born on a farm near Harrietsville on March 17, 1856, and is a son of J. C. and Sarah (Lambert) Wernecke, and a brother of H. A. Wernecke, whose sketch appears above. Mr. Wernecke was educated in the schools of Harrietsville, and has always followed farming as a vocation. He has a fine farm of one hundred sixty acres overlooking the town of Harrietsville, upon which are very good buildings and a beautiful modern residence. Mr. Wernecke has never given prominence to any particular feature of farming, but conducts it in a general way. Mr. Wernecke was married to Hester Ann Dickerson, April 5, 1877, a native of Morgan county, and a daughter of Greenberry Dickerson, a well known citizen and ex-soldier. The Dickerson family comprised twelve children, the survivors of which are scattered. To Mr. and Mrs. Wernecke four children have been born, three of whom are living; they are: Olga, wife of Harry LeGoullon, of Marietta; Bernice, a stenographer; and Blanche, a student of music at Marietta. Mr. Wernecke has been

a life-long Republican and a leading man in the community, and has never been connected with any church or secret society. He is one of the most successful agriculturists in Noble county, and is also a man of progressive ideas and sterling integrity, whose word is as good as his bond. He is a quiet, unassuming man who claims but little for his accomplishments. His little family are happy in their beautiful home, which to them is a synonym of love, peace and plenty.

REV. ADOLPH DENGLER is the pastor of St. Henry's Roman Catholic church at Harrietsville, Ohio. The parents of Rev. Dengler died in Germany and he is the only representative of his family in America. He received his elementary education in his native country in the schools of Baden, and came to America in 1892, to continue his studies at the college of St. Meinrad in Indiana. He studied theology at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, and was ordained to the ministry of the Holy Catholic church at Columbus, September 21, 1901. He was assistant pastor of Holy Cross church at Columbus for one year, and came to St. Henry's in November, 1902. The church is a very beautiful one and was erected of dressed stone at a cost of \$20,000, in 1894. In connection is the parsonage, a modern residence, very handsome and appropriate. The parishioners comprise about forty German families. Two outlying missions are also served by the pastor, one at Berne, in Noble county, and the other at Hohman, Washington county. One visit to his missions necessitates a ride of 17 miles, yet he holds two services each Sunday, one at his home church and one at one of the missions, alternating between them. A school is in connection with this church, which is taught by a layman, and where proper instructions are given in all details of religious and educational work. Father Dengler is a young man of progressive ideas and broad culture, an honor to his high calling and also to those who confide their spiritual training to him.

WILLIAM R. MALLETT. Justice of the Peace of Jefferson township, was born in Stock township, on November 15, 1858, and is a son of Alonzo and Mary Ann (Curtis) Mallett, both natives of that township. The father was born in 1835, and the mother in 1841; the mother is now living in Guernsey county; the father died February 26, 1904. The father served in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war, and was disabled, receiving a pension. His productive years were spent in farming, and he retired in good circumstances. The Mallett family trace their ancestry to Scotland, first established in this country in Connecticut, whence the paternal grandfather's family emigrated to Ohio. The Curtis family came from Maryland to Ohio, and both were among the early pioneers of Noble county. They located on the Elk fork of the East fork of Duck Creek, before



the general settlement of the county, and were obliged to go to mill on horse back to Barnesville in Belmont county. They were among the organizers of Southeastern Ohio, and had much to do with the early civilization of that region. Noble county did not exist for many years after the Malletts and Curtises occupied the territory. The family of Mr. Alonzo and Mary Ann Mallett comprised two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living; they are: William R., of Middleburg, O.; Charles M., on the old home farm; Mary, wife of James Hughes; Laura, now Mrs. Clark L. Eaton, of Martin's Ferry; Emma, wife of Thomas Morrison of Senecaville. Mr. Mallett, the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and was licensed to teach, but did not engage in the work. He was married December 18, 1878, to Euphrasia L. Horton, a native of Noble county, and a daughter of Moses I. and Elizabeth Horton, who have lived in Stock township the greater part of their married lives. The father was among those who sought a fortune in the gold mines of Pike's Peak, Colorado, in the excitement of 1858, but returned to farming. Mrs. Mallett is a representative of a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, and are named as follows: Euphrasia L.; Richard W., an attorney and farmer in Stock township; Mary, wife of Willard Smith, a farmer; Welcome, a farmer; D. B., a physician at Ava; Gales, a farmer; and John, a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Mallett have a family of three children, all living, the oldest of whom, is Idella, a teacher for the last four years; Wales W., also a teacher, and both graduates of the Middleburg High School; Carlos W., who is at home attending school. For a few years after his marriage, Mr. Mallett farmed his father's place, and in 1882, purchased a farm adjoining the town of Middleburg, which he has since made his home. The farm contains one hundred acres, devoted to general farming and stock raising. The most of it is situated on an undulating table land, his buildings occupying an elevated position overlooking the town of Middleburg. Mr. Mallett has been prosperous in his life's work, and is now retired from active labors. In political views, an active working Republican, he is a member of the County Central Committee and has held many other places of honor in the party. He usually attends the conventions and is otherwise prominent in the party's deliberations. He has served twelve years as Justice of the Peace, and is the only one in the vicinity of Middleburg. Mr. Mallett is not connected with any religious organization or secret society. His is a prominent and well known family, enjoying the confidence of all who know them.

DAVID WILSON PHILLIS, a farmer and ex-soldier, was born in Center township, on October 12, 1839, and is a son of John and Isabel (Wilson) Phillis, the father a native of Licking county, and

the mother of Noble county. They lived in Morgan county, after their marriage, taking up government land to the amount of six hundred acres, which was divided among his children. There was a family of fourteen, ten of whom lived to the age of maturity; those living are: Jane, married and living in Kentucky; David W.; Catherine, wife of George Slater; Sarah, married and lives in Ross township; Martha, who died in middle life; Isabel Spicer, widow, living at Zanesville; John R., a farmer in Morgan county; George K., a farmer; and James Franklin, also a farmer. Mr. Phillis, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life, attending the public school as all farmer lads. At the President's first call for troops in the Civil war, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-Second Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three months. Then for three years he engaged in farming, enlisting again in February, 1865. He was wounded in the foot, and while in the hospital under treatment for his wound, he was prostrated with intermittent fever, receiving his discharge at Camp Nelson in May, 1865. He returned to his family in Morgan county, where he had left a young wife, Patience Curtis. To them was born one daughter, Louisa Jane, now Mrs. Robert Herman, of Kewanee, Ill. Mrs. Phillis died in 1891. He married for his second wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Preston, who also died in 1902, after a lingering illness. Some time after the death of his wife, Mr. Phillis married for his third wife, Mrs. Maria L. (Masters) Lawrence, a native of Noble county, and an only daughter of Benjamin and Mary E. (Evans) Masters, a well known and prominent family in the county. By reason of the services of Col. Dudley Evans in the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Phillis is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. Col. Williams, known as the "Brave Col. Williams" in the War of 1812, was a grand uncle of Mrs. Phillis. Her grandfather, Benjamin Masters, was a New Englander, and one of the first settlers of Guernsey county. Mrs. Phillis has one brother, Benjamin Franklin, a bookkeeper in Chicago. Mrs. Phillis is a member of the Church of Christ, as were her parents. Mr. Phillis is a member of Ridge Grange No. 709.



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